A GENERAL

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. I.

BRITISH MUSEUM

DIGLOTTA.

A GENERAL
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

One main Object of which, is, to eſtabliſh a plain and permanent

STANDARD of PRONUNCIATION.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A RHETORICAL GRAMMAR.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A.M.

QUO MINUS SUNT FERENDI QUI HANC ARTEM UT TENUEM AC JEJUNAM CAVILLANTUR; QUÆ NISI ORATORI FUTURO FUNDAMENTA FIDELITER JECERIT, QUICQUID SUPERSTRUXERIS, CORRUET. NECESSARIA PUERIS, JUCUNDA SENIBUS, DULCIS SECRETORUM COMES; ET QUÆ VEL SOLA, OMNI STUDIORUM GENERE, PLUS HABET OPERIS, QUAM OSTENTATIONIS.

QUINCT. L. I. C. 4.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

A PRONOUNCING
STANDARD
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
DICTIONARY

PREFACE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

OF all the languages known in the world, the Engliſh is ſuppoſed to be the moſt difficult; and foreigners in general look upon it as impracticable to arrive at any degree of perfection, either in writing or ſpeaking it. Yet from its nature and conſtitution, with regard to the grammatical part, it ought to be the moſt eaſy of attainment of any other; as upon examination it would appear, that it is built upon the ſimpleſt principles, and governed by the feweſt rules, of any language yet known. In which reſpects it exceeds even the Hebrew; hitherto ſuppoſed to be the moſt ſimple of any. With regard indeed to the pronunciation of our tongue, the obſtacles are great; and in the preſent ſtate of things almoſt inſuperable. But all this apparent difficulty ariſes from our utter neglect of examining and regulating our ſpeech; as nothing has hitherto been done, either by individuals, or ſocieties, towards a right method of teaching it.

Whilſt the ingenious natives of other countries in Europe, particularly the Italians, French, and Spaniards, in proportion to their progreſs in civilization and politeneſs, have for more than a century been employed, with the utmoſt induſtry, in cultivating and regulating their ſpeech; we ſtill remain in the ſtate of all barbarous countries in that reſpect, having left our's wholly to chance. Whoever has a mind to attain any of thoſe tongues, may arrive at the utmoſt perfection in them, by the inſtruction of ſkilful maſters, and the aid of accurate grammars and dictionaries; together with various treatiſes on the peculiar niceties and elegancies of each. But when a foreigner arrives in London, and, as the firſt neceſſary point, enquires for a maſter to teach him the language, to his utter aſtoniſhment he is told, that there are none to be found; and thus he is left to pick it up as well as he can, in the ſame way as if he had landed among ſavages.

This is the more ſurpriſing, as perhaps there never was a language, which required, or merited cultivation more; and certainly there never was a people upon earth, to whom a perfect uſe of the powers of ſpeech were ſo eſſentially neceſſary, to ſupport their rights, privileges, and all the bleſſings ariſing from the nobleſt conſtitution that ever was formed. This amazing neglect has been owing to a mode of education, eſtabliſhed more than two centuries ago; and which, notwithſtanding a total change in every circumſtance, that made ſuch a mode of education the moſt proper for thoſe times, has, to the diſgrace of human reaſon, and to the indelible reproach of the legiſlature of this country, remained invariably the ſame ever ſince. On the revival of letters, the

ſtudy of the Greek and Roman languages, in a ſhort time, became general, in the more civilized nations of Europe; and in this they were wiſe; becauſe a treaſure of knowledge, the collected wiſdom of ages, was here opened to their view, which could be acquired in no other way; as their own languages were then poor and barbarous, and the works of their authors, neither fit for entertainment or uſe. Whereas in the noble works of antiquity, they found every thing neceſſary to enlighten the underſtanding, regulate the fancy, and refine the taſte; and in proportion to their progreſs in this way, they who applied themſelves to thoſe ſtudies gained a ſuperiority over the reſt of mankind, not in fame only, but in rank and fortune. Thus were they ſtimulated in the purſuit, not only by the pleaſure attending the chaſe, but by the great ends to be attained by it. The temples of Fame and Fortune were ſhut to all, who could not make their offerings in Greek and Latin. Latin particularly was the general language, in which all people of education both converſed and wrote; and became, for a conſiderable length of time, the currency of Europe, as French is at this day. Our anceſtors, not to be behind hand with other nations, made many endowments of ſchools and colleges, for the perpetual propagation of thoſe ſtudies, in their days ſo juſtly held in the higheſt eſtimation. They could not *look into the ſeeds of time*, nor foreſee that future generations, upon a total change of circumſtances, might ſuffer much by a continuation of thoſe inſtitutions; or that an enlightened poſterity would not make ſuch alterations in them, as a change of times might render neceſſary.

The change indeed, ſince their days, has been ſo great, that the two learned languages are fallen into utter diſuſe. No one now either writes, or converſes in them. Nay ſo totally are they gone out of faſhion, that in order to avoid the imputation of pedantry, no gentleman muſt let it appear in converſation, that he ever had the leaſt tincture of thoſe ſtudies; and far from contributing to any man's advancement to poſts of honour or profit, the utmoſt ſkill in thoſe languages will only qualify perſons for the office of ſchoolmaſters, or private tutors. Whilſt a complete maſtery of the Engliſh, both in writing and ſpeaking, would be the ſureſt means of attaining thoſe ends, and anſwer every other purpoſe of ſpeech, with regard to ornament, as well as uſe, to an inhabitant of theſe countries, better than a command of all the other languages known in the world. Yet ſo little regard has been paid to it in either reſpect, that out of our numerous army of authors, very few can be ſelected who write with accuracy; and among the multitude of our orators, even a tolerable ſpeaker is a prodigy.

All this ariſes from a wrong bias given to the mind, in our courſe of education, with regard to two material articles. The firſt is, a total neglect of our own tongue, from the time and pains neceſſary to the attainment of two dead languages. The ſecond, an utter inattention to the living language, as delivered to the ear by the organs of ſpeech; from making the written, as preſented to the eye by the pen, the ſole object of inſtruction.

With regard to the firſt of theſe, it has been taken for granted, that a knowledge of Greek and Latin will of courſe produce a ſufficient knowledge of our own tongue: though it is notorious that many who have acquired an accurate ſkill in writing Latin,

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make but a very poor figure in their Engliſh ſtyle. Nay it has lately been proved by a learned Prelate, in a ſhort eſſay upon our grammar, that ſome of our moſt celebrated writers, and ſuch as have hitherto paſſed for our Engliſh Claſſics, have been guilty of great ſoleciſms, inaccuracies, and even grammatical improprieties, in many places of their moſt finiſhed works. Nor is this at all ſurpriſing, when we conſider that grammar has never been taught amongſt us as a ſcience; and that in learning Latin, our youth are inſtructed only in the mechanical rules peculiarly adapted to that language; where therefore theſe do not ſquare with another, they are as much at a loſs, as if they knew no rules at all. Will any of theſe, preſuming upon their knowledge of Latin, think they can maſter the French or Italian, without learning the grammars of their reſpective tongues? And is there not the ſame reaſon for examining the peculiar rules by which the Engliſh is governed? This would certainly be done by all in the liberal line of life, were the means open to them. But the fact is, that there has been no method laid down for attaining this knowledge. Nothing worthy the name of a grammar has hitherto appeared; and it is not many years ſince a dictionary of any value was produced; which, though it muſt be allowed to have been an Herculean labour, when conſidered as the work of one man, yet ſtill is capable of great improvement. Hence each individual is left to acquire any critical ſkill in his own language, as well as he can, by his own labour. The difficulties that perpetually ſtart in his way, through want of ſome principles and rules to guide him, ſoon make him weary of the fruitleſs purſuit; and people in general are ſatisfied with copying others, or making innovations upon unſure grounds. In conſequence of which, it has been in a perpetual ſtate of fluctuation, being left wholly to the guidance of caprice and faſhion. The learned compiler of the Engliſh Dictionary, in ſpeaking of our language, ſays, 'That while it was employed in 'the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, it has itſelf been neglected; ſuffered to 'ſpread under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; reſigned to the tyranny 'of time and faſhion; and expoſed to the corruption of ignorance, and caprice of inno-'vation. When I took the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious 'without order, and energetic without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was 'perplexity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated.' And Swift, in his letter to Lord Oxford, is of opinion, that the corruptions crept into our language, have more than counterbalanced any improvements it has received, ſince the days of Charles the Firſt. No wonder indeed our written language ſhould be in this ſtate, when the only article attended to, and regularly taught, is that of ſpelling words properly.

But low as the ſtate of the written language is, that of the ſpoken is infinitely worſe; with regard to which, nothing has been done, even to render a right pronunciation of the words attainable. And with reſpect to every other point, we are ſo far from having any way opened for teaching a juſt and graceful delivery, that even from our learning the firſt elements of ſpeech, we are ſo wholly perverted by falſe rules, and afterwards corrupted by bad habits, that there is ſcarce a poſſibility of arriving

at any degree of perfection in the moſt uſeful and pleaſing art that can adorn and dignify human nature.

The total neglect of this art has been productive of the worſt conſequences. It is by ſpeech that all affairs relative to the nation at large, or particular ſocieties, are carried on. In the conduct of all affairs eccleſiaſtical and civil, in church, in parliament, courts of juſtice, county courts, grand and petty juries, veſtries in pariſhes, are the powers of ſpeech eſſentially requiſite. In all which places, the wretched ſtate of elocution is apparent to perſons of any diſcernment and taſte; more particularly in the church, where that talent is of the utmoſt moment to the ſupport of religion. But in general, the ſpeakers conſole themſelves with the thought, that they are not worſe than their neighbours: and numbers, hopeleſs of arriving at any degree of excellence in that way, endeavour, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, to depreciate what they cannot attain. Nay it has been gravely maintained by many writers, that oratory is not ſuited to the genius of the nation, or nature of the conſtitution; and that any uſe of it, in the pulpit, the ſenate-houſe, or bar, would even be improper. To this term of *Oratory*, from the erroneous ideas entertained of that art, they annex ſtrange confuſed notions, of ſomething artificial in tones, looks, and geſture, that have no foundation in nature, and are the mere inventions of man. But if the true art of oratory be only to exhibit nature dreſt to advantage; if its object be, to enable the ſpeaker to diſplay his thoughts and ſentiments, in the moſt perſpicuous, pleaſing, and forcible manner; ſo as to enlighten the underſtanding, charm the ear, and leave the deepeſt impreſſions on the minds of the hearers—Can any one but the moſt vain pedant, or ſtupid barbarian, ſay, that ſuch an art is improper for this or any other ſociety in the world? To reaſon with blind prejudice, or invincible ignorance, would be fruitleſs; but I would beg leave to aſk all who aſſert this doctrine a few queſtions.

Whether it would not contribute much to promote the cauſe of religion, if the ſervice of the church were always performed with propriety, and ſermons delivered with due force?

Whether it would not be of ſervice to the ſtate, if all our ſenators, who had from nature the abilities, ſhould alſo be furniſhed, from art and practice, with the habitual power of delivering their ſentiments readily, in a correct, perſpicuous, and forcible manner? And whether this would not be equally uſeful to the gentlemen of the bar?

Whether it would not contribute much to the eaſe and pleaſure of ſociety, and improvement of politeneſs, if all gentlemen in public meetings, or private company, ſhould be able to expreſs their thoughts clearly, and with an utterance ſo regulated, as not to give pain to the underſtanding, or offence to the ears of their auditors?

Whether it would not greatly contribute to put an end to the odious diſtinction kept up between the ſubjects of the ſame king, if a way were opened, by which the attainment of the Engliſh tongue in its purity, both in point of phraſeology and pronunciation, might be rendered eaſy to all inhabitants of his Majeſty's dominions, whether of South or North Britain, of Ireland, or the other Britiſh dependencies?

Whether

PREFACE.

Whether it would not redound much to the honour of this nation, if the attainment of our tongue were rendered eaſy to foreigners, ſo as to enable them to read our excellent authors in the original, and converſe with the natives of theſe countries upon equal terms?

Whether many important advantages would not accrue both to the preſent age, and to poſterity, if the Engliſh language were aſcertained, and reduced to a fixed and permanent ſtandard?

Whether the firſt ſtep neceſſary to the accompliſhment of theſe points, be not that of opening a method, whereby all children of theſe realms, whether male or female, may be inſtructed from the firſt rudiments, in a grammatical knowledge of the Engliſh tongue, and the art of reading and ſpeaking it with propriety and grace; in the ſame regular way as other languages, and other arts, of infinitely leſs conſequence to them, are now taught?

To compaſs theſe points, and others perhaps of ſtill greater conſequence which may flow from them, has been the chief object of the Author's purſuits in life, and the main end of the preſent publication.

It muſt be obvious, that in order to ſpread abroad the Engliſh language as a living tongue, and to facilitate the attainment of its ſpeech, it is neceſſary in the firſt place that a ſtandard of pronunciation ſhould be eſtabliſhed, and a method of acquiring a juſt one ſhould be laid open. That the preſent ſtate of the written language is not at all calculated to anſwer that end, is evident from this; that not only the natives of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who ſpeak Engliſh, and are taught to read it, pronounce it differently, but each county in England has its peculiar dialect, which infects not only their ſpeech, but their reading alſo. All attempts to reform this by any alteration in our written language would be utterly impracticable: And the only plan which could poſſibly be followed with any proſpect of ſucceſs, is what the Author has purſued in his Rhetorical Grammar and Dictionary.

In his Grammar, he has laid open a method of teaching every thing which regards ſound, from the firſt ſimple elements, to their moſt extended combinations in words and ſentences. He has pointed out the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the general rules by which it is regulated.

In his Dictionary he has reduced the pronunciation of each word to a certainty by fixed and viſible marks; the only way by which uniformity of ſound could be propagated to any diſtance. This we find effectually done in the art of muſic by notes; for in whatever part of the globe muſic is ſo taught, the adepts in it read it exactly the ſame way. A ſimilar uniformity of pronunciation, by means of this Grammar and Dictionary, may be ſpread through all parts of the globe, wherever Engliſh ſhall be taught by their aid.

But it may be aſked, what right the Author has to aſſume to himſelf the office of a legiſlator on this occaſion, and what his pretenſions are to eſtabliſh an abſolute ſtandard in an article, which is far from being in a ſettled ſtate among any claſs of people? It is

well known, that there is a great diverſity of pronunciation of the ſame words, not only in individuals, but in whole bodies of men. That there are ſome adopted by the univerſities; ſome prevail at the bar, and ſome in the ſenate-houſe. That the propriety of theſe ſeveral pronunciations is controverted by the ſeveral perſons who have adopted them; and what right has this ſelf-appointed judge to determine which is the beſt?

The Author allows the propriety of the objection, and therefore thinks it neceſſary to lay open the grounds upon which he puts in his claim to this arduous office.

There was a time, and that at no very diſtant period, which may be called the Auguſtan age of England, I mean during the reign of Queen Anne, when Engliſh was the language ſpoken at court; and when the ſame attention was paid to propriety of pronunciation, as that of French at the Court of Verſailles. This produced a uniformity in that article in all the polite circles; and a gentleman or lady would have been as much aſhamed of a wrong pronunciation then, as perſons of a liberal education would now be of miſ-ſpelling words. But on the acceſſion of a foreign family to the throne, amid the many bleſſings conferred by that happy event, the Engliſh language ſuffered much by being baniſhed the court, to make room for the French. From that time the regard formerly paid to pronunciation has been gradually declining; ſo that now the greateſt improprieties in that point are to be found among people of faſhion; many pronunciations, which thirty or forty years ago were confined to the vulgar, are gradually gaining ground; and if ſomething be not done to ſtop this growing evil, and fix a general ſtandard at preſent, the Engliſh is likely to become a mere jargon, which every one may pronounce as he pleaſes. It is to be wiſhed, that ſuch a ſtandard had been eſtabliſhed at the period before mentioned, as it is probable, that Engliſh was then ſpoken in its higheſt ſtate of perfection. Nor is it yet too late to recover it in that very ſtate. It was my fortune to receive the early part of my education under a maſter, who made that a material object of inſtruction to the youth committed to his care. He was the intimate friend, and choſen companion of Swift; who had paſſed great part of his life in a familiar intercourſe with the moſt diſtinguiſhed men of the age, whether for rank or genius. Eminent as he was for the purity and accuracy of his ſtyle, he was not more attentive to that point in writing, than he was to exactneſs of pronunciation in ſpeaking. Nor could he bear to hear any miſtakes committed by his friends in that reſpect, without correcting them. I had the happineſs to be much with him in the early part of my life, and for ſeveral months read to him three or four hours a day, receiving ſtill the benefit of his inſtruction. I have ſince had frequent opportunities of being convinced that a uniformity of pronunciation had prevailed at the court of Queen Anne, by comparing Swift's with that of many diſtinguiſhed perſonages who were there initiated into liſe; among the number of which were the Duke of Dorſet and the Earl of Cheſterfield. And that very pronunciation is ſtill the cuſtomary one among the deſcendants of all the politer part of the world bred in that reign. Upon inveſtigating the principles on which the pronunciation of that time was formed, I found, that though there were no rules laid down for its regulation, yet there was a ſecret influence of ana-

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logy conſtantly operating, which attracted the different words, according to their ſeveral claſſes, to itſelf as their center. And where there were any deviations from that analogy, the anomalies were founded upon the beſt principle by which ſpeech can be regulated, that of preferring the pronunciation which was the moſt eaſy to the organs of ſpeech, and conſequently moſt agreeable to the ear. So far the Author has laid open his pretenſions, upon a ſuppoſition that pronunciation depended only upon cuſtom and faſhion. But when he adds, that he is the firſt who ever laid open the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the rules by which it is regulated, he hopes the claim he has laid in to the office he has undertaken, will not be conſidered as either vain or preſumptuous.

When we reflect, that no evil ſo great can befal any language, as a perpetual fluctuation both in point of ſpelling and pronouncing, it is ſurely a point to be wiſhed, that a permanent and obvious ſtandard to both ſhould at ſome certain period be eſtabliſhed: and if poſſible, that period ſhould be fixed upon, when probably they were in the greateſt degree of perfection. Dr. Johnſon's ſpelling has been implicitly followed in the preſent Dictionary. It ſcarce deviates from that uſed by the writers in Queen Anne's reign; as he has judiciouſly rejected ſeveral innovations attempted ſince that time by vain and pragmatical writers, who, from an affectation of ſingularity, have attempted to introduce changes, upon principles which will by no means ſtand the teſt of examination: and it might indiſputably be proved, that no alterations in that reſpect, productive of any real benefit, can be made, without new moulding our alphabet, and making a conſiderable addition to its characters; a point utterly impracticable.

With regard to pronunciation, the Author has laid his reaſons before the public of his having followed that which was eſtabliſhed at the ſame æra. Thus, in both theſe articles, has he in this one work endeavoured to fix two anchors to our floating language, in order to keep it ſteady againſt the gales of caprice, and current of faſhion.

In the explanatory part he has chiefly followed Dr. Johnſon; only ſometimes making uſe of plainer words, more adapted to the capacity of Engliſh readers.

As the utmoſt accuracy was neceſſary in uſing the marks of pronunciation, he has exerted ſuch induſtry in this reſpect, by reiterated examination of each proof ſheet before it was printed off, that he hopes there is not an error of any conſequence throughout the whole.

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A RHE-

A

RHETORICAL GRAMMAR

BRITISH MUSEUM

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Calculated ſolely for the Purpoſes of teaching Propriety of PRONUNCIATION, and Juſtneſs of DELIVERY, in that Tongue, by the Organs of Speech.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

OUTLINE

OF THE

RHETORICAL GRAMMAR

A

RHETORICAL GRAMMAR, &c.

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SECTION I.

Of Simple Sounds.

IN the Engliſh alphabet there appear twenty-ſix letters,

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ t u v w x y z.

But this alphabet is ill-calculated to repreſent the ſimple ſounds of the Engliſh tongue, as there are many of thoſe ſounds which have no letters to ſtand for their marks. Two of the conſonants are ſuperfluous; *c* and *q*: *c* having the ſound either of *k* or *s*; and *q* that of *k* before a *u* when preceding another vowel in the ſame ſyllable. Two are marks of compound ſounds; *j*, which ſtands for *dzh*; and *x*, for *ks* or *gz*. And *h* is no letter, but merely a mark of aſpiration. With regard to the vowels, two of them, *i* and *u*, as pronounced by us, are marks of diphthongs; and the only ſounds we hear of real ſimple vowels are thoſe of *a*, *e*, and *o*. Thus, deducting the five conſonant marks above mentioned, and thoſe of the two vowels, there remain but nineteen letters to repreſent all the ſimple ſounds in our tongue, which in reality amount to twenty-eight; conſequently to make a complete alphabet, in which every ſimple ſound ought to have a mark peculiar to itſelf, there ought to be nine more characters or letters. The reaſon of this deficiency is, that after the revival of letters we adopted the Roman alphabet, which became of general uſe throughout Europe, though it was by no means ſuited to our tongue, on account of the great number of ſimple ſounds contained in it, which were not found in the ancient Latin. To make up for this deficiency in the adopted alphabet, there were in thoſe days of ignorance ſo many clumſy contrivances uſed, and from that time to this ſuch diverſity and irregularity in marking the ſuperabounding ſounds, not upon ſettled principles, but according to the whim and faſhion of the times, that it became a work of immenſe time and labour, even to the beſt educated natives, to give a right pronunciation to words in reading; and it is rendered wholly impoſſible for foreigners or provincials ever to acquire it, from any aſſiſtance hitherto given them by books.

To afford a clue through this intricate labyrinth, and to enable all, who will take the pains of becoming maſters of the method here laid down, to acquire a juſt pronunciation of our tongue, is one of the main objects propoſed in the following work.

In order to this it will be neceſſary in the firſt place to aſcertain the number of ſimple ſounds in our tongue. And firſt I ſhall begin with the vowels.

Scheme of the Vowels.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hăt	hāte	hǟll.
e	bĕt	bē̆ar	bē̄er.
i	fĭt	fī̆ght	fī̄eld.
o	nŏt	nō̆te	nō̄oſe.
u	bŭt	bū̆ſh	blū̄e.
y	love-lў	lў̆e.	

Before they proceed any farther, it will be neceſſary that all who would readily and clearly comprehend what is laid down in the following treatiſe with regard to the vowels, ſhould get the above ſcheme by heart, ſo as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line; as,

hăt hāte hǟll.
bĕt bē̆ar, &c.

In this ſcheme * we ſee that each vowel ſtands for three different ſounds; and I have claſſed them in this manner, becauſe I ſhall have occaſion to particularize them hereafter by the titles of Firſt, Second, and Third ſounds, according to the order in which they lie, and as they are marked by thoſe figures.

At firſt view of this ſcheme, one would be apt to imagine that we have no leſs than 17 ſounds of vowels in our tongue; but, on a nearer examination, we ſhall find that there are ſeveral duplicates of the ſame ſounds, only differently marked. Thus the ſecond ſounds of *a* and *e*, as in hāte, bē̆ar, are the ſame. The third ſounds in *e* and *i*, bē̄er, fī̄eld, are alſo the ſame. The ſound of *o* in nŏt, is only the ſhort ſound of ǟ in hǟll. The ſecond ſound of ū in bū̆ſh is only the ſhort ſound of ō̄ in nooſe. The ſecond ſound of *i* in fī̆ght, and the third ſound of *u* in cūbe, are not ſimple ſounds, but diphthongs. And with regard to the two ſounds of *y*, the firſt perceived in the laſt ſyllable of lovely, is only the ſhort ſound of ē̄ in beer, and the ſecond in lye is the ſame as ī̄ in fight.

So that ſubducting theſe eight duplicates, there remain only nine ſimple vocal ſounds or vowels, which are as follow:

ǟ	ă	ā	ē̆	ō̄	ŏ	ē	ĭ	ŭ
hall	hat	hate	beer	note	nooſe	bet	fit	but.

Number of Simple Sounds of Conſonants.

Theſe amount to nineteen, which are as follow:

eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth̄ eth eſh ezh ing.

From the number of characters which appear in the Roman alphabet as marks of ſimple ſounds, five muſt be excluded as improper: two are ſuperfluous, *c* and *q*; *c* having the ſame power only

* Till they ſhall have got it by heart, the beſt way will be, that each reader ſhould copy the above ſcheme, and hold it in his hand, in order to be ſure that he does not miſtake the marks.

as

as a *k*, or an *s*; of a *k*, as in *c*ard; of an *s*, as in *c*eaſe: and *q* that of *k* when it precedes a diphthong whoſe firſt vowel is *u*, as in *q*uality. *H* is no letter, as it repreſents no articulate ſound, and is merely an effort of the breath, or aſpiration: and two are marks of compound, not ſimple ſounds; *j* of *zh* preceded by a *d*, as ezh, edzh; james, dzhames; and *x* of *ks*, or *gz*; *ks*, as in excel; *gz*, as in example.

The laſt five conſonants of the Engliſh alphabet as enumerated above, are marked each by two characters, and therefore have been conſidered by our grammarians as compound ſounds, though in reality they are as ſimple as any of the reſt. But the truth is, the Roman language was without thoſe ſounds, conſequently they had no letters in their alphabet to mark them. The ſound of eth̄, or the Greek theta, indeed, they had adopted together with ſome words from that language, ſuch as theatrum, theologia, &c.; but not being able to introduce the Greek letter into their alphabet, they fell upon the expedient of marking it by a junction of their *h*, or mark of aſpiration, with a *t*, and this expedient we have adopted from them in marking three of thoſe ſounds; of th̄, as in the word th̄in; *th*, as in then; and *ſh*, as in ſhall. But we have as yet given no peculiar mark to the 4th ſound, *ezh*, being ſometimes repreſented by a ſingle *z*, as in azure; ſometimes by an *s*, as in oſier. The ſimple ſound *ing* is uniformly marked by a junction of *n* and *g*, as ſing, ring, &c.

There are beſides two letters in the Roman alphabet, *y* and *w*, whoſe nature and uſe have been utterly miſtaken by our grammarians, as ſhall be ſhewn when we come to ſpeak of diphthongs. The chief uſe of theſe characters is to ſtand as marks for the ſhort ſounds of ee, and oo, in the formation of diphthongs; by which names they ſhould therefore be called.

The whole of the Engliſh alphabet, with regard both to ſounds and letters, may be exhibited in one view by the following ſcheme.

Vowels.

ă	ā	ä	ĕ	ŏ	ō	ĕ	ī	ŭ
hall	hat	hate	beer	note	nooſe	bet	fit	but

w	y
ſhort o͝o	ſhort e͝e

Conſonants.

eb	ed	ef	eg	ek	el	em	en	ep	er	es	et	ev	ez	eth̄ *	eth	eſh	ezh	in
h			c					j			q			x				
ha			ek *or* eſs					edge			qua			eks *or* egz.				

By ſounding theſe latter characters in this manner, their nature and powers will be expreſſed in their names. And I have placed a vowel before the other conſonants, that they may be all ſounded in that manner, contrary to the uſual practice, for a reaſon to be given hereafter.

* Th has two ſounds; one in the word *thin*, the other in *then*. To diſtinguiſh them, the former ſound is marked by a ſtroke drawn acroſs the upper part of the h̄.

SECTION II.

Of the Nature and Formation of the Simple Sounds.

FIRST, of the vowels; which may be divided into long and ſhort. The firſt ſix are of the former kind; the three laſt, of the latter. In calling the firſt long vowels, I do not mean that they are neceſſarily long, but they are ſuch whoſe ſound may be prolonged *ad libitum*, though at the ſame time capable of being rendered ſhort; and therefore ſtrictly ſpeaking they ſhould be denominated doubtful.

Six long or doubtful Vowels.

hȧll hȧt hȧte bēer nōte nōoſe.

In pronouncing them in that order, we perceive a juſt and regular ſcale, by which the voice proceeds in marking thoſe ſounds. ȧ is the fulleſt ſound, made by the greateſt aperture of the mouth, and the voice ſtrikes upon that part of the palate which is neareſt to the paſſage by which the voice iſſues: å is formed by a gradually leſs aperture, and the ſtroke of the voice more advanced: ä in like proportion ſtill more ſo; and in ſounding ē the mouth is almoſt cloſed, and the ſtroke of the voice is near the teeth. Theſe are the only long vowels formed within the mouth. After that, the ſeat of articulation is advanced to the lips; ō being formed by a ſmall puſhing out of the lips in a figure reſembling the circular character which repreſents that ſound; and ȯ by advancing the lips ſtill more, and puſhing the ſound out through a chink or foramen more of the oblong kind. So that whoever will give but a ſlight attention in repeating the vowels in this order, will perceive a regular and gradual progreſſion of the voice, from the firſt ſeat of articulation to the extreme: as, ȧ å ä ē ō ȯ. The three laſt vowels, ſounded in the words bĕt, fĭt, bŭt, are in their nature ſhort, being incapable of prolongation; on which account it would be found difficult to pronounce them ſeparately, and their true ſounds can be pointed out only in ſyllables when they are united to ſubſequent conſonants.

Of the Nature and Formation of Conſonants.

Conſonants may be divided into two claſſes, mutes and ſemivowels. The mutes, are thoſe whoſe ſounds cannot be prolonged; the ſemivowels, ſuch whoſe ſounds can be continued at pleaſure; partaking of the nature of vowels, from which they derive their name. There are ſix mutes, eb, ed, eg, ek, ep, et. And thirteen ſemivowels, ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth̄, eth, eſh, ezh, ing.

The mutes may be ſubdivided into pure and impure. The pure, are thoſe whoſe ſounds cannot be at all prolonged. Theſe are, ek, ep, et. The impure, are thoſe whoſe ſounds may be continued, though for a very ſhort ſpace. Theſe are, eb, ed, eg,

The ſemivowels may be ſubdivided into vocal and aſpirated. The vocal, are thoſe which are formed by the voice; the aſpirated, thoſe formed by the breath. There are nine vocal, and four aſpirated. The vocal are, el, em, en, er, ev, ez, eth, ezh, ing. The aſpirated, ef, es, eth̄, eſh. The vocal ſemivowels may be ſubdivided into pure, and impure. The pure, ſuch

as are formed intirely by the voice: the impure, ſuch as have a mixture of breath with the voice. There are five pure—el, em, en, er, ing. Four impure—ev, ez, eth, ezh.

In order to know the manner of their formation, it will be proper to divide them into ſeparate claſſes, according to the different ſeats where they are formed, whether the lips, teeth, palate, or noſe; thence denominated, labial, dental, palatine, and naſal.

The labial are four,	eb	ep	ef	ev.				
Dental eight,	ed	et	eth	eth	ez	eſs	eſh	ezh.
Palatine four,	eg	ek	el	er.				
Naſal three,	em	en	ing.					

Eb and *ep* are formed exactly by the ſame action of the lips, which is, by cloſing them and intercepting the voice; and the only difference between them is, that in forming *eb*, the lips at firſt only gently touch each other, ſo as not wholly to prevent ſome ſounds iſſuing, and are ſoon after cloſed till the voice be entirely intercepted: whereas in forming *ep*, the lips are at once ſo forcibly preſſed together, as to prevent the iſſuing of any ſound. Theſe two are the only genuine labial conſonants; that is, entirely formed by the lips: the other two, being partly labial, and partly dental; that is, they are formed by the application of the under lip to the upper teeth, as *ef*, *ev*. Here it is alſo to be obſerved, that theſe two letters are formed by the ſame poſition of the organs, and the only difference between them is, that *ev*, is formed by the voice and breath mixed; *ef*, by the breath only.

The next in order are the dental, as the ſeat of their formation is neareſt to the lips. In forming *ed* and *et* the tip of the tongue is preſſed againſt the upper gums, almoſt touching the teeth; and there is no other difference between them than what was before mentioned with regard to the labials *eb* and *ep*; that in the one, the ſound can be continued; in the other, it can not. In forming *ed*, the tongue at firſt only gently touches the gum, and is gradually preſſed cloſer till the ſound is entirely obſtructed; whereas in forming *et*, the tongue is at once ſo forcibly and cloſely preſſed to the ſame part, that the ſound is inſtantly intercepted.

Eth and *eth* are formed by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth, and preſſing it againſt the upper teeth; and the only difference between them is, what was before obſerved with regard to *ev* and *ef*, that the one is formed by the breath only, the other by the breath and voice mixed.

Eſs and *ez* are both formed in the ſame manner, by turning up the tip of the tongue towards the upper gums, but ſo as not to touch them; and thus the breath and voice being cut by the ſharp point of the tongue, and paſſing through the narrow chink left between that and the gums, are modified into that hiſſing ſound perceptible in the one, and buzzing noiſe in the other. Here alſo the only difference between them is, the ſame that was juſt mentioned with regard to *eth* and *eth*, that *ez* is formed by the voice and breath together, *eſs* by the breath only.

Eſh and *ezh* are formed by protruding the tongue towards the teeth, but ſo as not to touch them; and thus the voice and breath paſſing over it through a wider chink, and not being cut by it on account of its flat poſition, have not ſo ſharp a ſound as *eſs* and *ez*. The ſame diſtinction is alſo to be obſerved here, they being both formed by the ſame poſition of the organs, only *ezh* is by the voice and breath, and *eſh* by the breath only.

Of this claſs there are but two that in ſtrict propriety can be called dental; and thoſe are *eth* and *eth*, formed by the application of the tongue to the upper teeth, which are not directly concerned

in

in producing any of the other ſounds; but as the ſeat of their formation is cloſe to the teeth, they have obtained the name of dental, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe whoſe ſeat is farther removed back towards the palate, and thence called palatine.

The firſt of this claſs are *el* and *er*, whoſe ſeat of formation lies a little behind that of *ed* and *et*. *El* is formed by a gentle application of the end of the tongue to the roof of the mouth a little behind the ſeat of *ed*. The preſſure muſt be as ſoft as poſſible, ſo that the ſound may not be intercepted; and in this poſition the voice glides gently over the ſides of the tongue, which are in a horizontal poſture, in a ſtraight line through the mouth. *Er* is formed by a vibrating motion of the tip of the tongue between the upper and under jaw, without touching either, and at about the ſame diſtance from the teeth that *el* is formed.

Farther back towards the palate are formed *eg* and *ek*, by raiſing the middle of the tongue ſo as to touch the roof of the mouth; and the only difference of their formation is, that in *eg* the tongue is not ſo cloſely preſſed at firſt but that the ſound may continue for a little while; and in *ek*, the voice is wholly intercepted, in the ſame manner as was before mentioned in forming *ed* and *et*.

The three conſonants, *em*, *en*, *ing*, make up the laſt claſs, called naſal, on account of the ſound's iſſuing through the noſe. *Em* is formed by cloſing the lips much in the ſame manner and degree as in *eb*, with this difference, that the voice thus ſtopped at the lips, is permitted to paſs through the noſe.

En is formed much in the ſame ſeat, and by a like application of the organ as *el*; only there is more of the tongue, and more cloſely applied to the roof of the mouth, ſo as in a great meaſure to ſtop the voice from iſſuing through that paſſage, and to force the greater part of it back through the noſe.

Behind this, much in the ſame ſeat, and ſame diſpoſition of the organs as in forming the ſound *eg*, is produced the ſound *ing*, by raiſing the middle of the tongue to a gentle contact with the roof of the mouth, ſo as that part of the voice may iſſue through the mouth, and the remainder be forced back through the noſe.

I ſhall now exhibit at one view a ſcheme of the whole alphabet, according to the method above laid down.

BRITISH MUSEUM

SCHEME

SCHEME OF THE ALPHABET.

Number of ſimple Sounds in our Tongue 28.

9 *Vowels*, ā ă â ē ō o͝o e͝ ī ū
hall hat hate beer note nooſe bet fit but
w y
ſhort oo ſhort ee

19 *Conſonants*, eb ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et ev ez eth̄ eth eſh ezh ing.

2 *Superfluous*, *c*, which has the power of *ek* or *eſs*;
q, that of *ek* before *u*.

2 *Compound*, *j*, which ſtands for *edzh*.
x, for *ks* or *gz*.

1 *No letter*, *h*, merely a mark of aſpiration.

Conſonants divided into Mutes and Semivowels.

6 *Mutes*, eb ed eg ek ep et.

3 *Pure Mutes*, ek ep et.
3 *Impure*, eb ed eg.

13 *Semivowels*, ef el em en er eſs ev ez eth̄ eth eſh ezh ing.

9 *Vocal*, el em en er ev ez eth ezh ing.
4 *Aſpirated*, ef eſs eth̄ eſh.

Divided again into

4 *Labial*, eb ep ev ef.
8 *Dental*, ed et eth eth̄ ez eſs ezh eſh.
4 *Palatine*, eg ek el er.
3 *Naſal*, em en ing.

SECTION III.

Of Diphthongs.

HAVING examined all the ſimple ſounds in our tongue, I ſhall now proceed to the double ſounds or diphthongs.

There are two of our diphthongs which have uſually paſſed for ſimple ſounds, becauſe they are for the moſt part marked by ſingle characters, which are ī and ū, as ſounded in the words fīght, blūe;

blue; the ſounds given to thoſe vowels in repeating our alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs. The ſound ī is compoſed of the fulleſt and ſlendereſt of our vowels, ă and ĕ; the firſt made by the largeſt, and the latter by the ſmalleſt aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the proceſs in forming this ſound, we ſhall find that the mouth is firſt opened to the ſame degree of aperture, and is in the ſame poſition as if it were going to ſound ă; but before the voice can get a paſſage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper in the ſame poſition as when the vowel ĕ is formed; and thus the full ſound, checked by the ſlender one, and coaleſcing with it, produces a third ſound, different from both, which is the diphthong ī.

The diphthong ū of the ſounds ĕ and ŏ; the former ſo rapidly uttered, and falling ſo quickly into the ſound ŏ, that its own diſtinct power is not heard; and thus a third ſound or diphthong is formed by the junction of the two vowels.

The diphthong *oi* or *oy* is formed by a union of the ſame vowels as that of ī; that is ă ĕ; with this difference, that the firſt vowel ă, being dwelt upon, is diſtinctly heard before its ſound is changed by its junction with the latter vowel ĕ; as *oi*, noiſe.

The diphthong *ou* or *ow* is compoſed of the ſounds ă and ŏ; and is formed much in the ſame manner as ī; the mouth being at firſt in the poſition of ſounding ă, but before that ſound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the poſition of ſounding ŏ, the firſt ſound ă is checked and blended with the latter ŏ, from which reſults the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*.

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the ſhort ſounds of ŏ and ĕ marked by the characters *w* and *y*, preceding all the other vowels and combining with them. As thus,

w or ſhort ŏ.			*y* or ſhort ĕ.		
wăft	wăge	wăll.	yărd	yăre	yăwl.
wĕd		wēed.	yĕt		yield.
wĭt	wŏe	wōo.	yŏn	yŏke	youth.
word.			young.		

SECTION IV.

Of the Manner of forming certain Sounds.

IT will be neceſſary for all who wiſh to pronounce Engliſh properly, to make themſelves perfect in all the ſimple ſounds and diphthongs enumerated and explained above, before they proceed any farther. And more particularly foreigners ſhould be conſtantly exerciſed in thoſe ſounds which are peculiar to the Engliſh, and are not found in their own tongues. For which purpoſe I ſhall point out ſuch ſounds as the French have not, that being a language generally ſpoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the ſounds of all our vowels, and all our conſonants except *eth*, *eth̄*, and *ing*. I have already deſcribed the mode of forming the two ſounds of eth̄ and eth, but as theſe are the peculiar ſounds which ſcarce any Frenchman or foreigner can conquer, I ſhall be more full in my directions about them. It muſt be obſerved then, that in the French tongue all the articulations are formed within the mouth, and the tongue is never protruded beyond the teeth; conſequently, unleſs they are told to do it, they will never of themſelves place the organ in a poſition

that

that it never had been in before; ſo that when they are urged to pronounce that new ſound, as in the word *then*, without having the mechaniſm of the organs pointed out to them, they naturally utter the ſound that is neareſt to it in their own tongue, and call it *den*; in like manner they pronounce *thin*, *tin*; changing *eth* to a *d*, and *eth̄*, to a *t*. And this they continue to do all their lives in all words containing thoſe ſounds, for want of being informed of the followng plain ſimple method of neceſſarily producing thoſe ſounds, if it be but ſtrictly followed. Suppoſe then you were deſirous of ſhewing a foreigner how he ſhould form the ſound *eth* when it begins a word or ſyllable. Deſire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and ſomewhat beyond them; in that poſition let him preſs it againſt the upper teeth without at all touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention to ſound the word *then*, and draw back the tongue at the ſame time behind his teeth, and the right ſound will neceſſarily be produced. To pronounce the *eth̄*, the organs muſt be exactly in the ſame poſition, but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, inſtead of any voice, he muſt emit breath only, which will as certainly produce the word *thin*.

When theſe ſounds end a word or ſyllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he muſt be told, that inſtantaneouſly after ſounding the preceding letters, he is to finiſh the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth as before; and in ſounding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end; whilſt in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the conſonant *th̄* is formed by the breath only. In both caſes it will be of uſe to continue the tongue in the ſame poſition for ſome time after the formation of the letter, at the ſame time prolonging the ſound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till by practice the ſounds become familiar.

The conſonant marked by *ing*, is perhaps peculiar to the Engliſh language. There is a ſound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in ſuch words as *dent* or *camp*, and in all their naſal vowels. The only difference between them is, that in forming the French ſounds, the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth as in producing the Engliſh *ing*, though in other reſpects it be in a ſimilar poſition. If therefore a foreigner wants to produce this ſound, he has only to raiſe the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the naſal vowels; and in this way the French naſal vowel ſounded in the word *dent* will be converted into the Engliſh conſonant heard in the word *ding-dong*.

With regard to diphthongs, the Engliſh have ſeveral not to be found in the French tongue. Of this number are the firſt four enumerated above, viz. i͡, u͡, *oi* or *oy*, and *ou* or *ow*. There is a ſound in the French ſomewhat reſembling our i͡, to be found in ſuch words as *vin*, *fine*, but that there is a difference between them will be immediately perceptible by ſounding after them our words *vine*, *fine*. And the difference conſiſts in this, that their diphthong is formed of the vowels a͡ i͡, and ours of the vowels å i͡; ſo that in order to produce that ſound, you are to deſire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce å, and meant to ſound that vowel; but on the firſt effort of the voice for that purpoſe, to check its progreſs by a ſudden motion of the under jaw towards the upper, ſtopping it in that ſituation in which the ſound e͡ is formed, and then inſtantly cutting off all ſound. Thus as the ſound of å is not completed, nor the ſound of e͡ continued, there reſults from the union of the two a third ſound or diphthong which has no reſemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

Our diphthong u͡ has alſo a ſound that reſembles it in French, to be found in the words *Dieu*, *mieux*; but the difference will inſtantly be perceived by ſounding after them our words *dew*, *mew*; and it conſiſts in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel *eu*, a ſound

which we have not in our tongue, and is therefore found very hard to be formed by Engliſh organs; and ours terminates in o͝o. To form it properly therefore, a foreigner is to be told that it is compoſed of the ſounds e͝e and o͝o, the firſt ſound not completed but rapidly running into the laſt; and he is to conſider it as ending in the French *ou*, not *eu*. Our pronoun *you* is an exact repreſentation to a French eye of the ſound of u͝u.

To form the diphthong *oi* or *oy* it is neceſſary to pronounce the full ſound of a͝a, dwelling ſome time on the vowel, before the ſound is intercepted by the motion of the under-jaw, to the poſition of forming the ſlender ſound e͝e, and then the voice is inſtantly to ceaſe. This diphthong differs from that of i͝i only in this, that the firſt vowel a͝a is diſtinctly heard, before it unites with the latter vowel e͝e. This diphthong is repreſented two ways, either by *oi* or *oy*, as in noiſe, boys.

To produce the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *out*, *owl*, it is neceſſary that there ſhould be the greateſt aperture of the mouth as if it were about to form the ſound a͝a; but before that ſound is completed the organs are to change to the poſition of pronouncing o͝o, by a rapid motion of the under-jaw towards the upper, and protruding the lips in the form of ſounding o͝o, at the ſame time ſtopping the voice ſhort; and thus, as in the diphthong i͝i, by having neither the ſound of the former or latter vowel completed, there ariſes from the coaleſcence of the two, a third ſound different from both, which is the diphthong *ou* or *ow*.

All the other diphthongs in our tongue are formed by the ſhort ſounds of o͝o and e͝e, repreſented by the characters *w* and *y*, and combining with all the other vowels when they precede them in the ſame ſyllable.

To inſtruct foreigners in the true pronunciation of theſe, it will be only neceſſary to inform them that our *w* anſwers exactly in ſound and power to the French *ou*, when it forms a diphthong. As for inſtance, our pronoun *we* is individually the ſame ſound as their affirmative *oui*; and the miſtake which they conſtantly commit of ſounding that letter like a *v*, has been owing to their not being informed of the true nature of the ſound, and taking up their idea of it from the character which repreſents it, wherein two interwoven *v*ees w are exhibited to view: but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter they will place their lips in the poſition of forming the French *ou*, or Engliſh o͝o, they cannot fail of producing the proper ſound.

In like manner, all diphthongs formed by our y͝y are to be conſidered by them as anſwering to thoſe formed either by their *i*, as in the words *mieux*, *viande*, *bien*; or their *y*, as in the laſt ſyllables of the words *voyage*, *royaume*, *moyen*.

Beſide thoſe which I have enumerated and deſcribed, there is a vaſt variety of combinations of vowels in our tongue, which have been moſt abſurdly called diphthongs by our grammarians, when in reality they are only ſo many different ways of repreſenting the ſame ſimple ſounds of our vowels. To diſtinguiſh ſuch from the true diphthongs, which means double-ſounding, I ſhall take the liberty of coining a new word, and ſhall call them *digraphs*, or double written.

SECTION

SECTION V.

Of the Uſe and Abuſe of Letters in ſpelling or repreſenting Words.

WHEN written words are conſidered as the types of ſounds, in order to make them correſpond to their archetypes, the four following rules ſhould be ſtrictly obſerved.

1. No character ſhould be ſet down in any word which is not pronounced.

2 Every diſtinct ſimple ſound ſhould have a diſtinct character to mark it, for which it ſhould uniformly ſtand.

3. The ſame character ſhould never be ſet down as the repreſentative of two different ſounds.

4. All compound ſounds ſhould be marked only by ſuch characters, as will naturally and neceſſarily produce thoſe ſounds, upon their being pronounced according to their names in the alphabet.

Theſe rules were ſtrictly obſerved in the two juſtly celebrated languages of old Greece and Rome, inſomuch that the knowledge of their alphabet alone, together with the manner of their joining letters ſo as to make ſyllables and words, enabled every one, without farther aid of rules or maſters, to pronounce their words properly at ſight in reading; and the practice of a few weeks only might render them adepts in the art. Whereas in the Engliſh all theſe rules are ſo frequently violated, or rather indeed ſo totally diſregarded, that little or no aſſiſtance can be derived to pronunciation from books, and the art of reading properly requires the labour of many years.

Such indeed is the ſtate of our written language, that the darkeſt hierogliphics, or moſt difficult cyphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the ſentiments of thoſe who uſed them from all who had not the key, than the ſtate of our ſpelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words, from all except a few well educated natives. The original ſource of this lay in a defective alphabet, as has been before mentioned; but there were other cauſes which contributed to increaſe the confuſion, that have been ſet forth in an expreſs treatiſe for that purpoſe, to which the curious reader is referred *.

At preſent I ſhall content myſelf with exhibiting to view ſuch ſpecimens of irregularity in marking our ſounds, as it is neceſſary the learner ſhould be aware of, before he enters upon the rules which are to guide him through this labyrinth to a juſt pronunciation.

Same Sounds of Vowels marked in a Variety of different Ways.

ā		ă		ä	
a	far	a	favour	all	call
au	laugh	ai	pain	al	talk
ai	plaiſter	ay	pray	au	laud
ea	heart	ea	great	augh	taught
all	ſhall	e	there	aw	claw
i	ſirrah	ei	heir	oa	broad
		eig	feign	oo	George
		ey	grey	o	form
				ough	ought

* Vid. Lectures on Elocution. Diſſertation, &c. p. 232.

ē		ō		ō	
e	he	o	go	o	who
ea	ſea	oa	load	oo	too
ei	deceit	oe	doe	ou	you
ey	key	ou	ſoul	ough	through
œ	fœtus	ough	dough	oe	ſhoe
ie	field	ow	blow	wo	two
ee	ſee	eau	beau		
eo	people	ew	ſew		
i	machine	oo	door		

ĭ		ŭ		ŭ	
i	fit	u	gun	u	cube
a	courage	o	work	eu	feud
ai	captain	ou	rough	ew	new
ia	marriage	oo	blood	ue	clue
e	college	i	ſir	iew	view
ee	breeches	e	her	eau	beauty
ei	forfeit				
eig	foreign				
ie	ſieve				
o	women				
u	buſy				

Different Sounds marked by the ſame Vowels.

		ŭ			ŭ	
thēre	hēre		whō	gō		
grōve	prōve	love	dōor	nōon	blood	
bēar	hēar	hĕad	heart	fourth	youth	tough	mouth.

With many more inſtances of irregularity in marking our vowels too tedious to enumerate. Nor ſhall we find the ſtate of our conſonants much better.

B	is often mute, as in - - -		debt, tomb.
C	has three ſounds, - - -	k	care,
		s	ceaſe,
		ſh	ſocial.
F	has its ſound marked by two different combinations of letters,	ph	Philip,
		gh	laugh.
G	has two ſounds, - - -		gold, gentle.
J	has the ſame ſound as that of 2d G, - -		joy.
S	has four ſounds, - - -	s	yes,
		z	roſe,
		ſh	paſſion,
		zh	oſier.

T alſo

T alſo has four ſounds,	t	tell,
	s	ſatiety,
	ſh	nation,
	ch	queſtion.
X has three ſounds,	gz	example,
	ks	vex,
	z	Zerxes.
Th has two ſounds,		then, thin.
Ch has three ſounds,	k	chorus,
	ſh	chaiſe,
	ch	chair.
Gh has two ſounds,	g	ghoſt,
	f	laugh;
and is often mute, as in		daughter.

From a view of ſuch amazing diſorder and confuſion in our manner of marking ſounds, it may be thought an impracticable taſk to attempt teaching a right pronunciation of our words by means of the written language; and yet I doubt not, if the learner will but take ſuitable pains, and commit to memory the rules hereafter to be laid down upon that head, but that he will compaſs the point in a much ſhorter ſpace of time than could be well imagined. For this purpoſe, I ſhall firſt lay down rules relative to the conſonants, as what regards the pronunciation of the vowels cannot be explained till I come to treat of words.

B

This conſonant has always the ſame ſound when pronounced, but it is often ſilent. It is always ſo when followed by a *t* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *debt*, *doubt*; or preceded by an *m*, as *tomb*, *dumb*; as alſo in the word *ſubtle*.

C

C Is a redundant character when ſtanding by itſelf, ſupplying the place either of a *k* or an *s*. When it takes an *h* after it, it has its uſe, which ſhall be explained hereafter. It has the ſound of *k* before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*; of *s* before *e* and *i*. So that ſounding this letter in the following manner,

ca	ce	ci	co	cu
kā	sē	sī	kō	kū.

after the ſeveral vowels as marked above, will afford a certain rule for applying its different ſounds properly; except when preceded by an *s* in the ſame ſyllable before an *e*, of which more hereafter.

It is utterly uſeleſs when followed by a *k* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *ſtick*, *ſack*, *traffick*. It has alſo another ſound, ſupplying the place of *ſh*, when it precedes the termination *eous* or *ious*; as in cetac*eous*, grac*ious*, pronounced ſetaſhus, graſhus. It is ſometimes ſilent, as in the words *muſcle*, *indict*.

D

This letter has always the ſame ſound by thoſe who pronounce Engliſh well; but the Provincials, particularly the Iriſh, Scotch, and Welſh, in many words thicken the ſound by a mixture of breath. Thus though they ſound the *d* right in the poſitives *loud* and *broad*, in the comparative degree they thicken it by an aſpiration; and ſound it as if it were written loudher, broadher. This

vicious

vicious pronunciation is produced by puſhing the tongue forward ſo as to touch the teeth in forming that ſound; and the way to cure it is eaſy, for as they can pronounce the *d* properly in the word loud, let them reſt a little upon that ſyllable, keeping the tongue in the poſition of forming *d*, and then let them ſeparate it from the upper gum without puſhing it forward, and the ſound *der* will be produced of courſe. For the organ being left in the poſition of ſounding *d* at the end of the ſyllable *loud*, is neceſſarily in the poſition of forming the ſame *d* in uttering the laſt ſyllable, unleſs it makes a new movement, as in the caſe of protruding it ſo as to touch the teeth. This letter is ſometimes though not often quieſcent, as in the words handkerchief, handſome, handſel.

F

F has always its own ſound except in the particle *of*, where it has the power of a *v*, and is ſounded *ov*, to diſtinguiſh it from the word *off* in ſound as well as in ſpelling. Though it is conſtant to its ſound when ſingle, yet is it often marked by two *ff*'s, as in *chaff*, *ſcoff*; ſometimes by *ph*, both in the beginning and ending of words, as in *philoſophy*, *epitaph*; and ſometimes by *gh*, as in *laugh*, *cough*: of which more in its proper place.

G

G has two ſounds, one peculiar to itſelf, as in *gold*; the other in common with *j* or *i* conſonant, as in gentle. The firſt of theſe may be called hard, the other ſoft *g*. It has, like *c*, always its firſt or hard ſound before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*; in general its ſecond or ſoft ſound before *e*, and *y*; but is very dubious before *i*, ſo as not to be reducible to any rule. However, its powers in general may be known by repeating the following ſyllables, ga, je, ji *or* gi, go, gu, jy.

Before the vowel *e*, it has its ſoft ſound in all words in common uſe, except *gear*, *geeſe*, *geld* and its derivatives; *get* and its derivatives; and its hard ſound is to be found only in ſome proper names derived from the Hebrew, or technical terms from the Greek.

This letter is frequently ſilent. 1ſt, When followed by an *m*, as in *phlegm*; 2dly, By an *n*, as in *reign*, *condign*; 3dly, By an *h*, as in *light*, *ſought*; except where *gh* aſſumes the power of an *f*, as in *laugh*, of which more hereafter.

H

This character is no mark of any articulate ſound, but is a mere ſign of aſpiration, or effort of the breath. This is the only power it has when ſingle, and all words beginning with that letter are to be preceded by an effort of the breath, except only the following: *heir*, *honeſt*, *honour*, *hoſpital*, *hoſtler*, *hour*, *humour*, *humble*, *humbles*. But it is put to a variety of other uſes wherever the defects of our alphabet are wanted to be ſupplied. United to *c*, *ch*, it ſtands for the compound ſound *tſh*, as *charm*, pronounced tſharm. With *t*, it ſtands for two ſounds, *then* and *thin*. With *s* for *eſh*, as ſhall. *Ch* likewiſe ſtands for *k* in chorus; for *f* in *philoſophy*; as does gh in laugh. In conjunction with *g* too, it ſerves to ſhew that it is ſilent, as in *thought*. With ſome others which ſhall be conſidered in treating of combined letters.

J

This letter is the repreſentative of a compound ſound made up of *d* and *zh* or aſpirated *z*. This is a difficult ſound to ſuch foreigners as have it not in their ſeveral tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requiſite to deſire them firſt to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*, keeping the tongue in the poſition that it has when that letter is formed; then let them try to ſound the French *j*, which is exactly the ſame ſound as I have called the aſpirated *z* or *ezh*, and the compound ſound of *edzh* or *dzha*, will be produced. To facilitate this, it will be proper to preſent the firſt of theſe to the eye, ſpelt with the French *j*, as thus edje—and afterwards, in

order to begin a ſyllable with that ſound, which is more difficult than concluding with it, let them place the tongue in the poſition of ſounding ed, and without uttering the previous vowel let them run the ſound of *d* into that of the ſubſequent *j* followed by a vowel, as djoy [joy], djoke [joke]. This letter is never ſilent, and has always the ſame ſound, which is alſo repreſented by ſoft *g*, as in *ieſt*, *geſture*.

K

K has always the ſame ſound, repreſented alſo by hard *c*, as king, card. It is always ſilent when it precedes an *n* in the ſame ſyllable, as *know*, *knot*; pronounced *no*, *not*; and is ſuperfluous when annexed to a hard *c*, as in *lock*, *ſtick*.

L

L has always one uniform ſound, and is never ſilent but when followed by an *m* in the ſame ſyllable, as *balm*, *pſalm*. In one word only it is ſounded as *r*, colonel—pronounced *curnel*.

M

M is alſo uniform in its ſound, and is never ſilent.

N

N is likewiſe uniform, but is always mute after *m* in the ſame ſyllable, as in *hymn*, *condemn*. When it precedes *g* it repreſents another ſimple ſound to be mentioned hereafter.

P

This letter has always one uniform ſound except when joined to an *h*, and then it aſſumes the power of an *f*, as philoſophy.

Q

Q has always the power of a *k*, for which letter it ſtands only when it precedes a *u* followed by ſome other vowel, as in the words *quarrel*, *queſtion*, *antiquity*; where the two vowels are combined in a diphthong ſound; or the words *pique*, *antique*, where the two latter vowels are ſilent, and the ſound of the conſonant *k* finiſhes the ſyllable.

This letter is always followed by a *u* in the French as well as in Engliſh; but the difference between their uſe of it and ours conſiſts in this, that in the French the *u* is ſilent, and the *q* unites itſelf immediately with the following vowel, having the ſound of *k*. With us the *u* forms a diphthong with the following vowel, in the ſame manner as in the word *quoi*, the only one in the French into which the diphthong ſound is admitted. This will be ſufficient to point out its true pronunciation to foreigners. It is never ſilent.

R

This letter has always the ſame ſound, and is never ſilent.

S

S ſtands for four different ſounds; 1ſt, Its own peculiar ſound, as in *ſo*, *yes*; 2dly, *z*, as in roſe; 3dly, *ſh*, as in *paſſion*; 4thly, *zh*, as in oſier.

It has its own proper ſound of *s* always at the beginning of words. The ſame at the end of words, 1ſt, When they terminate in *as*, except in the monoſyllable *as*, *has*, *was*, and the plurals of nouns ending in *ea*, ſuch as *fleas*, *pleas*, &c. 2dly, In all words ending in double *ſs*, as *faultleſs*, *depreſs*, &c. 3dly, All words ending in *is*, as *this*, *tennis*; except the verb *is*, and the pronoun *his*, where it has the ſound of *z*. 4thly, All ending in *us* and *ous*; as *circus*, *genius*; *cutaneous*, *nauſeous*. 5thly, When preceded in the ſame ſyllable by any of the pure mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*, or th and *f*; as *locks*, *caps*, *hats*, *baths*, *ſcoffs*.

It has the ſound of *z*, 1ſt, When preceded in the ſame ſyllable by any other conſonant beſide the pure mutes, *th* and *f*; as *blabs*, *beds*, *begs*, *bells*, *dams*, &c. 2dly, It has the ſound of *z* when finiſhing a word preceded by the vowel *e*, as riches, ſeries; except when preceded by a pure mute in the ſame ſyllable, as dates, cakes, &c.

It has the ſound of *ſh* in all words ending in *ſion* preceded by a conſonant; as in *emulſion*, *expanſion*, *diſperſion*, &c.

And of *zh* in *ſion*, preceded by a vowel; as in *occaſion*, *coheſion*, *inciſion*, *exploſion*, *confuſion*. As alſo in all words ending in *ſier*, as croſier, hoſier.

T

This letter has its own proper ſound at the beginning of all words, and at the end of ſyllables.

It has the ſound of *s* in the word *ſatiety*.

It has the ſound of *ſh* in all terminations in *tion*, as *nation*, *ſanction*, *notion*, &c.; except when an *s* precedes, in which caſe it takes the ſound of *tſh* uſually marked by *ch* as *queſtion*, *baſtion*, &c. In like manner *t* has the ſound of *ſh* in all terminations in *tial*, as *martial*, *nuptial*; except when preceded by an *s*, as in *beſtial*, *celeſtial*, when it has alſo the ſound of *ch*.

In pronouncing this letter the Iriſh and other provincials thicken the ſound as was before mentioned with regard to the *d*; for *better*, they ſay *betther*; for *utter*, *utther*, and ſo on in all words of that ſtructure. This faulty manner ariſes from the ſame cauſe that was mentioned as affecting the ſound of the *d*, I mean the protruding of the tongue ſo as to touch the teeth; and is curable only in the ſame way.

V

V has always one uniform ſound, and is never ſilent.

X

This character ſtands for two compound ſounds, one which has the power of *ks*, the other of *gz*. At the end of words it has always the ſound of *ks*, as in *vex*, *tax*.

1. When it is found in the firſt ſyllable of a word, and has the accent upon it, it has always the ſound of *ks*—as *exerciſe*, *extricate*.

2. When it is followed in the next ſyllable by a conſonant, or aſpirated *h*, it has ſtill the ſound of *ks* wherever the accent may lie, as in *exculpate*, *exhibition*, *exhilarate*.

3. When followed by a vowel, if the accent do not immediately lie upon that ſyllable, it is ſtill pronounced *ks*, as in *executioner*.

4. But if the accent be immediately upon the following ſyllable beginning with a vowel, the ſound of *x* is then changed to *gz*; as in *example*, *exalt*, *exert*, *exiſt*, *exonerate*, *exuberant*, &c. And thus a ſure rule is provided for the right pronunciation of the letter *x* in all caſes, as it is to have the ſound of *ks* in every ſituation except when followed by an accented ſyllable beginning with a vowel; to aſſiſt the memory in which it is only neceſſary to have recourſe to two words ſuch as *exécute execútor*. There is but one caſe in which there are exceptions to this general rule, and that is where the ſound of *gz* is preſerved in ſome words contrary to the maxims above laid down; which is only in a few derivatives from primitives that have the ſound of *gz* in them according to rule. Thus the words *exemplary* from example, and *exaltation* from exalt, muſt be ſounded egzemplary and egzaltation, though the accent be changed to the firſt ſyllable in the former, and to the third in the latter. And the ſame muſt be obſerved with regard to all words of this claſs.

Z

This letter is ſeen in very few words of Engliſh, as its power has been for the moſt part uſurped by *s*. It repreſents two ſounds; one its own, as in *razor*; the other *zh*, or French *j*, as in *azure* and both of theſe are ſupplied by *s*, as in *reaſon*, *oſier*.

Having done with all the conſonants that appear in our alphabet, I ſhall now proceed to examine ſuch ſimple ſounds as have no peculiar characters to mark them, and are therefore repreſented by two letters.

Th, *th*

Theſe are two different ſounds marked by the ſame combination of *th*. Their nature and manner of formation have been already ſufficiently explained; there remains now to point out the right application of this mark to its two different uſes.

In the beginning of words *th* has always its aſpirated ſound, or is formed wholly by the breath, except 1ſt, in the pronoun *thou*, and its derivatives, as *thee*, *them*, *thine*, *their*, &c.; and 2dly, in the following monoſyllables, *than*, *that*, *the*, *their*, *then*, *thence*, *there*, *this*, *thither*, *thou*, *thy*, *though*, *thus*; in all which it has its vocal ſound. With *r* or *w* after it, it has always the ſound of th; as *throw*, *thwart*.

At the end of words *th* has its aſpirated ſound, except in the following words; to *ſheath*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *wreath*, to *ſeeth*, *booth*, *ſmooth*, to *ſoothe*. The particle *with* is ſometimes aſpirated, ſometimes vocal; aſpirated before a conſonant, vocal before a vowel; as *withſtand*, *without*. And the ſame is to be obſerved when it is not compounded, but in its detached ſtate; as, *with* many more, *with* all my heart.

It has always its vocal ſound when followed by a final mute *e* in the ſame ſyllable; as in *bathe*, *breathe*.

When followed by a *y* in the laſt ſyllable it has its aſpirate ſound, as *ſympathy*, *healthy*; except in the words *wreathy* and *worthy*.

In all other ſituations of *th*, when in any middle ſyllables of words, the moſt general rule is, that it has the aſpirate ſound before conſonants, and the vocal before vowels; except in derivative and compound words, which retain the ſound of their primitives; thus *loathſome* retains the primitive ſound of to *loath*, though preceding a conſonant; and toothing the original aſpirate of tooth though preceding a vowel.

In a few inſtances *th* is ſounded as it always is in French, like a ſingle *t*; and theſe are the words, *thill*, *thyme*, *Thames*, and *Thomas*.

Sh

This is the proper mark for the ſound which I have called *eſh*, to be found in *ſhall*, *wiſh*; and wherever it appears it has invariably the ſame ſound and is never ſilent. But the power of this combination is uſurped in much the greater number of words, containing the ſound of which it is the proper repreſentative, by the letters *c t* and *s*. By *c* and *t* in all words ending in *cial* and *tial*, as *ſocial*, *partial*; in *cion* and *tion*, as *ſuſpicion*, *nation*; in *cious* and *tious*, as capricious, contentious; in *ceous* as cetaceous; and in *ſion* by an *s* wherever preceded by another *s*, as *impreſſion*. It is alſo repreſented by *ch* in words taken from the French, as *chevalier*, *machine*.

In order to pronounce properly this combination of letters, which is no where to be found in the French, it will be only neceſſary to inform foreigners that our *ſh* has uniformly the ſame ſound as the French *ch* in the words charité, chère, &c.

Zh

This ſound which I have called *ezh* in the liſt of letters, has hitherto got no peculiar mark to repreſent it; I have therefore added an *h* to *z* for its mark, as making it correſpond to its correlative *ſh*. It is ſometimes, though but ſeldom repreſented by a *z*, as in *azure*; but its general mark is an *s* in the termination *ſion* preceded by any of the vowels, *aſion*, *eſion*, *iſion*, *oſion*, *uſion*—as, *occaſion*, *coheſion*, *diviſion*, *exploſion*, *infuſion*. This ſound is exactly the ſame as that of the French *j*; and foreigners are to avoid pronouncing words of this ſtructure in the French manner, as if they conſiſted of four ſyllables thus divided *oc-ca-ſi-on*; but to make only three ſyllables of them, reducing the two laſt into one, and pronouncing the word as if it were thus ſpelt *occajun*, giving the ſound of the French j to that conſonant.

Ng

The ſound of theſe combined letters is always uniform at the end of words, and is never ſilent. But as there are differeht ſounds annexed to the ſame apparent combination, it will be neceſſary to ſhew wherein the difference conſiſts. 1ſt, Whenever *ng* has a mute *e* after it, its ſound is changed to a mixed one of *n* and *j*, or ſoft *g*, as in the words *range*, *ſtrange*. 2dly, When a ſyllable is added to the primitives ending in *ng*, it generally flows into the next ſyllable with only its own ſound, as in *hang*, *hanger*; *wrong*, *wronger*; yet ſometimes it lends the ſound of the laſt *g* in its hard ſtate to the next ſyllable, as *long*, *longer*; *ſtrong*, *ſtronger*; which ſhould be pronounced as if written long-*ger*, ſtrong-*ger*. Theſe two, with the word *younger*, pronounced young-*ger*, are the only exceptions to the firſt rule. To theſe may be added likewiſe ſome primitive words that alſo add the hard *g* to the laſt ſyllable: theſe are *anger*, *linger*, *finger*, *conger*, *monger* with all derivatives, as *fiſhmonger*, &c.

3dly, All words ending in *nge* retain the primitive ſound with the ſucceeding ſyllable when added to it, as *range*, *ranger*; *ſtrange*, *ſtranger*; *challenge*, *challenger*. All other words ending in *ger*, preceded by an *n* cloſing the former ſyllable have the ſound of ſoft *g* or *j*, as *meſſenger*, *harbinger*, &c.

Of Conſonant Digraphs.

I have before ſhewn a large liſt of ſimple ſounds marked by two vowels, which I called *Digraphs*; I ſhall now enumerate the inſtances of conſonants where two are preſented to the eye, and but one ſounded, in the ſame ſyllable.

bt	debt	doubt		*b* ſilent.	*kn*	knife	know	*k* ſilent.
ck	crack	attack		*c*	*lm*	balm	pſalm	*l*
gn	ſign	malign	*final*	*g*	*mb*	lamb	limb	*b*
gn	gnat	gnaw	*incip.*	*g*	*mn*	hymn	contemn	*n*
gm	ſlegm	apothegm		*g*	*wr*	wry	wrong	*w*

All the above are conſtantly ſilent when combined in the ſame ſyllable. Beſide theſe, there are four other combinations applied to different purpoſes; and theſe are *ſc*, *ch*, *gh*, and *wh*.

Sc.

This combination is ſometimes ſounded as ſimple *s*, as in *ſcene*; ſometimes as *ſk*, as in *ſcoff*. The ſame rule which pointed out the true pronunciation of *c* before the different vowels, will ſerve in this caſe alſo, only prefixing an *s*,

kā	sē	sī	kō	kū
skā	sē	sī	skō	skū

where *c* is ſilent before *e* and *i*, except only in the word *ſceptic*, ſounded ſkeptic, and its derivatives.

Ch

This combination is pronounced in three different ways, to be found in the words *charm*, *chorus*, *chivalry*. The 1ſt is the compound of *tſh*, the 2d has the ſound of *k*, and the 3d of *ſh*.

The 1ſt or compound ſound of *tſh* is what prevails in all Engliſh words in common uſe, before all the vowels *.

The 2d in proper names and technical terms derived from the Greek.

The 3d in technical terms and a few other words adopted from the French.

The words in common uſe which differ from the uſual pronunciation of *ch* are theſe that follow, with their derivatives.

k		*ſh*	
chamelion	chorus	chagrin	chamade
chamomile	chyle	chamois	chancre.
chaos	chymiſtry	champaign (wine)	
character	chalybeate	champignon	
chimera	chambrel	chandelier	
chirurgie	chamlet	chevalier	
choler	chart	chicane	
cholic	choir.	chivalry	
chord		chaiſe	

All words terminating in *ch* have the general ſound of *tſh*, except the following:

Ach and its derivatives, as headach, &c.

Lilach, maſtich, diſtich, hemiſtich, conch, anarch, monarch, hierarch, tetrarch, hereſiarch, eunuch, loch, ſtomach, ſounded as *k*—and yacht, where *ch* is ſilent, pronounced yȯt.

Gh

This combination is ſometimes ſounded as hard *g*, ſometimes as *f*, and is often ſilent; as in the words *ghoſt*, *laugh*, *light*.

It has the ſound of hard *g* at the beginning of all words.

It is ſilent at the end of words and ſyllables, as in *high*, *neigh*, *daugh*-ter, except only in the following, where it aſſumes the power of *f*—

	cough	*chough*	*enough*	*laugh*	*rough*	*tough*;
ſounded	cof	chuf	enuf	laf	ruf	tuf.

And in the following—

	hiccough	*ſhough*	*lough*	*bligh*;
ſounded	hiccup	ſhok	lok	blithe.

The word *lough*, for lake, has a peculiar guttural ſound in the Iriſh pronunciation not ſuited to Engliſh organs, by whom it is in general pronounced *lok*.

* To facilitate the pronunciation of this ſound to foreign organs, it will be only neceſſary to follow the ſame method as was before propoſed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *t* inſtead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there deſcribed, preceding the ſound of the French *ch*—as *etch*.

Wh

This combination is two ways employed; in the firſt, it has only the power of a ſimple *h*, as in *who*, ſounded *hoo*, where the *w* is utterly uſeleſs.

In the ſecond the *w* forms a diphthong with the vowel that follows the *h*, whoſe aſpirate ſound precedes the *w*, as in *when*, pronounced as if written ho͡en.

As in all ſounds of this ſort the aſpirate precedes the vocal ſound, it has been a great abſurdity to place the *h* in writing after the *w*, inſtead of before, which error I have reformed in marking thoſe ſounds in the Dictionary. Theſe different uſes of *wh* may be pointed out by one ſimple rule, which is, that it never ſtands for the ſimple aſpirate *h* except before the vowel *o*; when it precedes any of the other vowels, the *w* forms diphthongs in conjunction with them, preceded by the aſpirates; as,

whale	*wheel*	*while*	*why*,
hoo͡a͡le	hoo͡e͡l	hoo͡i͡le	hoo͡y͡;

while the *w* is ſilent before the vowel *o*, as in

who	*whole*	*whoop*.
ho͝o	ho͝le	ho͝op.

SECTION VI.

Rules for the Pronunciation of Engliſh Words.

Of Monoſyllables.

GENERAL RULE.

MONOSYLLABLES ending in ſingle conſonants, have their accent or ſtreſs on the conſonant; and in that caſe the vowels, with very few exceptions, have their firſt ſounds, as marked in the Scheme,

hat bet fit not but;

and this, whether the monoſyllable conſiſts of 2, 3, 4, or 5 letters, as,

am led ſpit ſtrop ſtruck.

But this rule refers only to ſuch monoſyllables as contain but one vowel.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes *r* the accent is on the vowel, which is thus made long, though it retains the ſame ſound; as cär, bär, fär.

It has the ſound of o͝o in *was*, *wad*; and of a͡ in *war*.

2. The vowels *e* and *i* before *r* change their ſound to that of u͝—as *her*, *ſir*, *ſtir*; pronounced *hur*, *ſur*, *ſtur*.

3. The vowel *e* has the ſound of *i* in *yes*, (yis) *a* that of *u* in *ſon* (su͝n) and *u* has its 2d ſound in pu͝t.

Of Monoſyllables ending in more Conſonants than one:

Here it is to be obſerved, in the firſt place, that where the ſame conſonant is doubled at the end, as the two have only the ſound of a ſingle one, the preceding vowel is governed by the ſame laws as if there were but one; Ex. *add*, *ſtaff*, *leſs*. Except the word *baſs*, in muſic, where å has its ſecond ſound. It is the ſame when two different conſonants are preſented to the eye, with but one ſound, as in *back*, *ſtick*.

With regard to monoſyllables ending in two or more conſonants whoſe ſounds are pronounced, ſome vowels follow the ſame laws as thoſe terminated by ſingle conſonants; others are governed by different rules. The vowels which follow the ſame laws are *e* and *u*. The other three differ from them. I ſhall now ſhew the rules in order by which they are governed.

A

A preceding more final conſonants than one, follows in general the ſame laws as when before a ſingle one; as in *caſt*, *amt*, *graſp*.

Before *r* the ſame rule is obſerved of laying the accent on the vowel; as bȧrn, hȧrm, mȧrt.

When preceded by a *w*, and followed by an *r*, it has its third long ſound; as wȧ′rd, wȧ′rm, thwȧ′rt.

When preceded by a *w* and followed by any other conſonants, it has the ſound of ȯ; as *waſh*, *watch*, pronounced wȯſh, wȯtſh.—To this the words wȧft and wȧſp are exceptions.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When *a* precedes 2 *l*'s it has always its third long ſound; as cȧll, fȧll, wȧll; except ſhall, and mall.

2. When *a* precedes *l*, followed by different conſonants, it has different powers.

Before *ld* and *lt* it has its third long ſound; as bȧld, hȧlt.

Before *lk* it has alſo its third ſound, and the *l* is mute, as tȧlk, wȧlk.

Before th it has its firſt long ſound in bȧ′th, lȧ′th, pȧ′th: its firſt ſhort ſound in hăth′; and third long ſound in wrȧ′th.

E

E before two or more final conſonants has always the firſt ſound; as, bĕnd′ hĕlp′, lĕngth′.

I

This vowel before two or more final conſonants has ſometimes its firſt, ſometimes its ſecond ſound.

It has its firſt ſound before all terminations except *ld*, *nd*, *ght*. As, ſing, ink, diſh, miſt, witch, hint; except pint.

It has its ſecond ſound before *ld*, as, mild; before *nd*, as, mind; and *ght*, as, might. In which latter caſe the *gh* is always ſilent.

When this vowel precedes *r* it never has its own ſound, but is always changed to that of firſt *e*, or firſt *u*. To ĕ in the following words: birth, firth, girt, girth, gird, girl, mirth, ſkirt, ſquirt, quirk, chirp, firm, irk, ſmirk, dirge, whirl, twirl. To ŭ in dirt, flirt, ſhirt, ſpirt, firſt, third, bird.

O

The vowel *o* has all its three ſounds, and is very irregular, as theſe different ſounds are often before the ſame termination. It likewiſe changes its ſound for that of ŭ, and has often that of å. It has the ſound of ŏ before

ck and *ff*, ŏ mock, ſcoff.
ft, å oft, ſoft; ſounded åft, såft.
ld, ō bōld, sōld. Except gōld.
lk, ō fōlk; *l* mute.
ll, ō droll, poll, roll, ſcroll, toll, troll, boll, joll, ſtroll.—ŏ loll, doll, noll.
mb, ŏ bomb—ō comb—ō tomb, womb; *b* ſilent.
ng, ŏ ſong, ſtrong, &c. Except tong, ſounded tŭng.
nk, ŭ monk, ſponk—mŭnk, ſpŭnk.
nt, ŏ font, front—ŭ wont.
rd, ō ford, ſword—å chord, cord, lord—ŭ word.
rk, å cork, fork, ſtork—ō pork—ŭ work.
rn, å born, horn, corn, morn, &c.—ō borne [*ſignifying ſuffered*], torn, worn, ſworn.
rt, ō port, fort, ſport—å ſhort, ſnort, ſort—ŭ wort.
ſs, ŏ moſs, gloſs, &c. Except grōſs.
ſt, ŏ coſt, loſt, toſt, croſt, froſt,—ō hoſt, ghoſt, moſt, poſt—ŭ doſt.
th, ŏ Goth, moth—ō both, forth, quoth, ſloth—å broth, cloth, froth, troth, wroth—ŭ doth, month, worth.
lt, ō bolt, colt, dolt, &c.

U

This vowel has always its firſt ſound as in the words *lull*, *pluck*, *hurl*, &c.; except in the following words, where it has the ſound of ů; *bull*, *full*, *pull*, *buſh*, *puſh*.

Of Monoſyllables ending in e *mute.*

The *e* mute in monoſyllables, where there is but one conſonant between the vowel and *e* final, marks that the vowels *a* and *i* are to have their ſecond ſounds; *o* alſo in general, but there are exceptions. The vowel *e* is ſeldom followed in monoſyllables of that ſort by a mute *e*; and when it is, it has ſometimes its ſecond, ſometimes its third ſound. The vowel *u*, followed by a mute *e*, has always its third ſound, except when preceded by an *r*, and then it has the ſound of ō.

EXAMPLES.

å bābe, fāce. Exceptions: ăr′e, băd′e, [pret. of To bid,] gă′pe, hăv′e.
ī trībe, dīce.
ō hōle, hōme. Exceptions: ŭ come, ſome, done, none; where the *o* is pronounced like ŭ.—ŏ one [ſounded as if written wŏn], gŏn′e, ſhŏn′e.—ō lōſe, whōſe, mōve, prōve.—ŭ dove, glove, love, ſhove; in which the *o* is ſounded like ŭ.
ē hēre, mēre. Exceptions: ĕ thĕre, whĕre.—ĭ wĭr′e.
ū pūre, mūle. Exceptions: ō rude, rule, prude, and all preceded by an *r*, where the *u* has always the ſound of ō.

But

But when *e* final or mute is preceded by two conſonants, the accent in that caſe not being on the vowel, but in general on the conſonants, the vowel pronounced in ſuch a ſyllable muſt have, according to the rule before laid down, not its ſecond, but its firſt ſhort ſound.

Examples. Badge, (*a* before *r* ſtill being lengthened, as, barge, farce; except ſcarce, where the *a* has the ſound of ĕ) chance, pence, edge, ſince, cringe, dodge, horſe (except force and worſe, ŭ), curſe, drudge, &c.

From this rule muſt be excepted words ending in *ange*, as rānge, chānge, ſtrānge; and thoſe ending in *the*, as bāthe, blīthe, clōthe, &c. where the vowels have their ſecond ſound; but in the laſt caſe, *th* ought to be conſidered only as a ſingle letter, being but a ſimple ſound marked by two letters.

Of Monoſyllables ending in Vowels that are pronounced.

No Engliſh monoſyllable ends in *a* pronounced, except the particle *a* itſelf. In ſuch words as pea, tea, ſea, plea, &c. it only marks that the vowel *e* which precedes it is to have its third ſound.

The vowel *e*, when ſingle, is never pronounced at the end of any monoſyllable except in the words hē, ſhē, wē, mē, yē, and bē, where it has its third ſound. The particle thē, when emphatic, has its third ſound; at all other times its ſecond, thĕ, ſounded ſhort.

The vowel *i* is never ſeen at the end of any Engliſh word, and is only to be found in ſome technical terms, and foreign words, having its place ſupplied by *y*, as in the words trȳ, frȳ, ſhȳ, pronounced alway in monoſyllables with the ſecond ſound of ĭ.

The vowel *o* ends no monoſyllable but the following: bō, gō, hō, lō, nō, sō, wō, thō'; whō, twō, dō; tō and frō, prō and con. The particle *to* has the ſound of ŭ, as if written tŭ.

U ſingle never ends a monoſyllable, except the word *lu* or *loo*, ſometimes ſpelt in the former way, and pronounced lō.

But there are many monoſyllables that end in two vowels, though there be but the ſound of one of them uttered. Theſe I ſhall call digraphs, to diſtinguiſh them from diphthongs.

Ay has always the ſound of ā; as, dāy, prāy; except in the affirmative particle āy.

Aw has always the ſound of ā; as, dāw, sāw.

Ea has the ſound of ē; as, tēa, sēa.

Ee the ſame; as, ſee, thee.

Ey has the ſound of ē; as, they, grey; except ē, kēy and lēy.

Ie of ī as, līe, dīe.

Oe ō as, dōe, fōe; except ſhoe.

Oo ō as, wōo, tōo, cōo.

Ou ō as, yōu—diph. thou.

Ow ō as, blōw, glōw, bōw (to ſhoot with), and all other monoſyllables except the following, in which it is a diphthong; bow (an act of reverence), cow, how, plow, now, brow, vow.

Ue ū as, blue, clue, &c.; except rue, true, where it has the ſound of ō after *r*, as was before mentioned. *Ue* after *g* ſerves only to ſhow that the *g* is to have its hard ſound inſtead of its ſoft one, as rōgue, vōgue; and after *q* the ſound of *k*, as pique.

The number of double vowels, or digraphs, to be found at the beginning of monoſyllables, is not much more conſiderable, as I ſhall ſhew in their order.

Ai å åid, åir, &c.; this has always the ſound of the ſecond *a*.
Au å in the word åunt, å in the word åught.
Aw å as in åwe, åwl.
Ea ē ēar, ēat, &c. Always ē, except when it precedes *r* followed by another conſonant in the ſame ſyllable; as, ēarn′, ēarl′, ēarth′, according to a rule before laid down.
Ee ēel, ē'en (for even), ē'er (for ever).
Ei ēight.
Ey eȳe.
Oa ō ōaf, ōak, &c.; always ō.
Oo ō ōoze.
Ow ō ōwe, ōwn. A diphthong only in owl.
Oi, ou, are always true diphthongs at the beginning of monoſyllables, as, oil, out.

But the number of digraphs in the middle of monoſyllables is much greater, and their ſounds are as follow:

Ai å måid, påin, sål, &c. Always å, except ſaid, ſounded sĕd.
Au å cåught, fråud, våunt. Except håunt, dråught, låugh, jåunt, flåunt, ſtåunch.
Aw å båwl, dåwn, låwn. Always å.
Ay å dåys, pråys, &c. Always å, except ſays, ſounded sĕz.
Ea ē lēaf, ſpēak, mēan, &c.; and in general when the ſyllable ends in a ſingle conſonant, except in the following words ending in
d, dĕad, hĕad, lĕad (a metal), rĕad (pret. of To read), brĕad, drĕad, ſtĕad, trĕad, ſprĕad, which have the ſound of ĕ. The others in *d*, as, to rēad, plēad, &c. follow the general rule. The following in
r, bĕar, pĕar, to tĕar, wĕar, ſwĕar, have the ſound of ĕ. The reſt in *r*, as dēar, nēar, ſpēar, &c. follow the general rule. In
t, ſwēat, thrēat, and grĕat, are exceptions; the two firſt having the ſound of ē, and the laſt of ĕ. All other in *t* have the third ſound. In
k, ſtēak, brēak, have the ſound of ĕ; all others that of ē.

But when *ea* is followed by two conſonants, it has generally the ſound of ĕ, according to the law eſtabliſhed that the accent in that caſe is placed for the moſt part on the conſonants; as, rĕalm, dĕalt, sĕarch, &c. Heart and hearth have the ſound of å. This rule has the following exceptions.

1ſt, Words ending in *ch*, as tēach, prēach, which all conform to the general rule.
2dly, In *ſt*, as beaſt, feaſt, &c.; except brĕaſt′.
3dly, In th, hēath, ſhēath, wrēath; and with *e* final, brēathe.

Ee always ē; as, blēed, ſtēel, flēet, &c.; except been, ſounded bin.
Ei always ē; as, fēign, hēir, &c.; except height and ſleight, ſounded hīte and ſlīte, *gh* ſilent.
Ew ū; lewd, ſtew'd, &c. Always ū, except ſhew'd and ſhewn, pronounced ſhōd and ſhōn, as ō.
Ie ē griēf, fiēld, fiēnd, &c. Exceptions: friend, fierce (ſounded fĕrce), pierce, tierce, and ſiev′e, pronounced sĭv.

The preterit of verbs ending in *ie*, as die, lie, makes dīed, līed.

Oa ō bōat, lōad, grōan, &c. Excep. broad, groat; å.
Oo ō pōor, fōod, cōol, &c. Excep. hood, good, ſtood, wood, look, took, foot, ſoot, wool; all pronounced as ū—dōor, flōor; ŏ—and blood, flood, as ŭ.

Ou is generally a diphthong, as loud, gout, &c. Exceptions: cough (cȯf), rough (rŭf), tough (tŭf), ſcȯurge, tȯuch, yȯung, ŭ;—fȯur, mȯurn, mȯuld, cȯurt, thȯugh, dȯugh, ſȯurce, mȯuld; all ȯ—thrȯugh, yȯur, yȯuth, wȯund; ȯ—cȯuld, ſhȯuld, wȯuld; ů (*l* ſilent)—bought, brought, fought, nought, ſought, thought; å (*gh* ſilent) pronounced bå't, brå't, &c.

Ow has the ſound of ȯ in bowl, rowl, and in all the preterits and participles of monoſyllabic verbs ending in *ow*, as flow'd, flown, grown, &c. except only the verbs, to cow, vow, plow, where it is a diphthong; and is ſo on all other occaſions, as brown, fowl, &c.

Ua in guȧrd is a digraph, the *u* being ſilent; but after *q* it is always a diphthong, as ſquall, quart, &c.

Ue is a digraph after *g*, as in guėſs, guėſt; but a diphthong after *q*, as in queſt.

Ui a digraph in build, built, guilt, with the ſound of i. Quilt, a diphthong. Guide, guile, as if written gyide, gyile, with diphthong ſounds. Juice, bruiſe, cruiſe, fruit; digraphs, with the ſound of ȯ. Suit, as if written syȯt, a diphthong.

W in the middle of a ſyllable always forms a diphthong with the following vowel, as in ſwain, twice; and is never found but after the conſonants *s*, *t*, and th.

Y is never found in the middle of ſyllables with a vowel following it in the ſame ſyllable, as its place in forming diphthongs in that ſituation is always ſupplied by the vowel *i*.

Of Monoſyllables formed by Diphthongs.

Two of the vowels before mentioned are in reality diphthongs, which are ī in fīght and ŭ in blŭe. But as theſe ſounds are in general repreſented by a ſingle letter each, and have been treated of under the head of vowels, there is no occaſion to ſay any thing more of them here. The other diphthongs are *oi*, *ou*, and ſuch as are formed by *w* and *y*.

The diphthong *oi* is marked alſo by *oy*, and *ou* by *ow*; the *y* and *w* ſupplying the place of *i* and *u* at the end of words, as it has been the cuſtom in writing never to let thoſe vowels appear in that ſituation in words purely Engliſh, for no other reaſon that appears but that of caprice. The only exceptions to this rule are the pronouns *I*, *thou*, and *you*.

Oi and *oy* are always diphthongs, and preſerve always the ſame ſound, as broil, moiſt, boy, joys.

Ou, and *ow*, as mouth, owl, have alſo the ſame ſound, and are always diphthongs except in the words before enumerated in treating of digraphs. Neither of theſe ſounds is ever repreſented by any other combination of letters.

Of Diphthongs formed by W.

Wa. When *w* precedes å, that vowel has its firſt ſound only in the following words: wå'ft, wå'g, wå'n, wå'ſp, wå'x.

In all other monoſyllables terminated by conſonants, it has either the ſhort ſound of å (the ſame as ȯ), as wad, was, wat, waſh, watch; or it has the full long ſound, according to the rules before laid down for the vowel *a*; 1ſt, When it precedes *r*, as wȧr, wȧrn; or *l*, as wȧlk, wȧll.

When the monoſyllable ends in mute *e*, the vowel *a* united with *w* follows the rule before laid down for it in its ſimple ſtate, and has always its ſecond ſound; as wage, wade, ware.

When

When *w* precedes a digraph commencing with *a*, the ſame rule is obſerved as was before laid down for ſuch digraph; as, way, wail, &c.

We. The diphthong *we* follows the laws of the ſimple vowel *e*; before ſingle or double conſonants it has always its firſt ſound, as wēd, wēſt. The only word in which this diphthong is followed by a conſonant with a mute final *e* is *were*, which is pronounced ſhort with the ſound of firſt *e*, wĕr.

It unites itſelf with the digraph *ea*, whoſe laws it follows, as its general ſound is that of ē—Ex. wēak, wēan—before *r*, ē; as wēar, ſwēar—before two conſonants, ĕ; wealth. It precedes *e* with the ſound of ē, as week, weed. With an aſpirate it precedes *ey* in the word whēy, ē.

Wi. This diphthong follows the laws of the ſimple vowel *i*.

Before ſingle or double conſonants it has the ſound of ĭ, as wĭt, wĭng, wĭſh, &c. except as before the terminations *ght*, *ld*, and *nd*; as, wīght, wīld, wīnd. The pronunciation of *wind* is controverted, as it is generally called wĭnd, but this is againſt analogy.

With the final *e*, it has always its ſecond ſound; as, wīfe, wīne, wīre.

It unites with no vowel but *e*, and that only in the word wield.

Wo. The *o* in this diphthong has its firſt ſound in the antiquated word wŏt. It is changed into ŭ in the word won (wŭn), and in all wŏrds where *o* is followed by *r*; as, word, work, world, worſe, &c.; ſounded as firſt *u*, wŭrd, wŭrk, &c. Except the participles wōrn and ſwōrn, ō; as alſo the word wō and its derivatives; and all words ending in *e* mute, as wōke, wōre, &c.

It is ŏ in the word womb.

It unites with *a* only in the word wōad—with *o*, in wōo, wōof, ō—wood, wool, ŭ; ſounded wŭd, wŭl—with *u* in woūld, wound (a hurt), and wound, participle of To wind, where *ou* has its diphthong ſound.

Some diphthongs formed by *w* are preceded by *t* or th, in which caſe they follow the rules of the ſimple diphthongs; as, twāin, twăng, twĕlve, twĭg, twĭn, twīne, twirl (twĕrl), thwārt. Two is no diphthong, ſounded tō.

Of Diphthongs formed by Y.

Ya. This diphthong has the ſound of ŏ in yacht, pronounced yŏt. It follows the rule of *a* before *r* in yä′rd, yä′rn; before *e* final in yāre; before *aw* in yawn, yawl.

Ye. Has the ſound of ē in the pronoun yē; of ĕ in the affirmation or conjunction yĕa; of ē in yēan, yēar; of ĕ in yĕarn, yĕll, yĕlk, yĕſt, yĕt. It is ſounded as ĭ in yes, yĭs; and has the ſound of ŏ in yelk, pronounced yŏke of an egg.

Yi. Yield.

Yo. Yŏn. Before *u*, it has the ſound of ō; as yōu, yōur, yōuth: except young, pronounced yŭng—ō with *e* final, as yōke, yōre.

Y never forms a diphthong but when it begins a word followed by another vowel; in the middle of ſyllables or words its place is always ſupplied by an *i*.

SECTION

SECTION VII.

Of Diſſyllables.

AS the pronunciation of Engliſh words is chiefly regulated by accent, it will be neceſſary in the firſt place to have a preciſe idea of that term.

Accent with us means no more than a certain ſtreſs of the voice upon one letter of a ſyllable, which diſtinguiſhes it from all the other letters in a word.

In monoſyllables this may be called the accented letter; in words of more ſyllables than one, that which contains the letter ſo diſtinguiſhed is called the accented ſyllable.

We have already ſeen in monoſyllables the effect of accent, according as it is laid on vowels or conſonants. When it is on the conſonant, the vowels have uniformly their firſt ſound, except only in the few inſtances where the ſound of another vowel is ſubſtituted in the room of that preſented to the eye.

When the accent is on a vowel, it has ſometimes its ſecond, ſometimes its third ſound, according to rules already laid down, but never its firſt, excepting only the vowel *a* in a few inſtances.

It is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the ſame laws of accent hold with regard to the accented ſyllables of all other words, as were before laid down with regard to monoſyllables. In order to aſcertain the pronunciation of thoſe words, the firſt object therefore muſt be to point out the means of diſcovering which is the accented ſyllable in all words conſiſting of more ſyllables than one. And firſt with regard to diſſyllables:

Almoſt all ſimple diſſyllables have the accent on the firſt, and thoſe which have it on the laſt are for the moſt part compound words, made by a prefix or prepoſition chiefly borrowed from the Latin; ſuch as, ab, ac, ad, at, com, con, de, diſ, em, en, e, ex, im, in, ob, op, per, pre, pro, re, ſe, ſub, ſur, tranſ, &c.—Examples: ábhor′, ádmit′, áffirm′, cómmen′ce, cónduct′, dĕce′ive, diſa′rm, emba′rk (pronounced imba′rk), enchant′ (inchant′), éxa′lt, impa′ir, inci′te, óbſcu′re, óppo′ſe, pĕrmit′, prŏpo′ſe, rĕcant′, ſĕclu′de, ſúbmit′, ſurve′y, tránſfo′rm, úna′rm.

Beſide theſe there are the following of Engliſh growth; a, be, for, fore, miſ, out, un—Examples: ába′ſe, befo′re, forget′, forewa′rn, miſgiv′e, outdo′, una′rm, &c. All words compounded of the latter have the accent for the moſt part on the laſt ſyllable; but there are exceptions with regard to the former or Roman prefixes.

1ſt, Where the verb and the noun are expreſſed by the ſame word, the nouns have frequently the accent on the firſt, and the verbs on the laſt ſyllable, as may be ſeen in the following liſt.

Nouns.	*Verbs.*	*Nouns.*	*Verbs.*
A *or* An ab′ſtract	To abſtract′	A con′tract	To contract′
ac′cent	accent′	con′vert	convert′
af′fix	affix′	con′verſe	conver′ſe
cem′ent	cement′	con′vict	convict′
con′cert	concert′	col′lect	collect′
con′duct	conduct′	con′voy	convoy′
con′fine	confine′	com′pound	compound′
con′ſort	conſort′	deſ′ert	deſert′
con′teſt	conteſt′	deſ′cant	deſcant′

	Nouns.	*Verbs.*		*Nouns.*	*Verbs.*
A *or* An	dif′count	To diſcount′	A *or* An	preſ′ent	To preſent′
	dígeſt	digeſt′		prod′uce	prodúce
	ex′port	export′		per′mit	permit′
	ex′tract	extract′		proj′ect	project′
	eſſ′ay	eſſay′		reb′el	rebel′
	fer′ment	ferment′		rec′ord	record′
	fréquent	frequent′		ref′uſe	refúſe
	im′port	import′		ſub′ject	ſubject′
	in′cenſe	incenſ′e		ſur′vey	ſurvey′
	in′ſult	inſult′		tor′ment	torment′
	ob′ject	object′		trans′fer	transfer′
	out′work	outwork′		trans′port	tranſport′
	per′fume	perfúme		únite	uníte.

Except the above liſt, almoſt all other words in the ſame predicament, that is, where the verbs and nouns are one and the ſame word, have the accent the ſame; ſuch as, aſſault, affront, aſſent, attire, array, diſplay, repoſe, &c.

2. The rule of placing the accent on the laſt of compound diſſyllables, refers chiefly to verbs, and ſuch nouns as have been juſt mentioned; in other nouns and other parts of ſpeech, the general law of having the accent on the firſt ſyllable chiefly prevails; ſuch as, concord, conquer, diſmal, diſtant, extant, &c. And even in the words formed with the Engliſh prefix *out*, the accent is placed on the laſt ſyllable of verbs only, and on the firſt of all other words; as, to outdo′, outbid′, &c.; an out′cry, out′rage, &c. There are alſo ſome compound verbs which have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, ſuch as, perjure, injure, conjure, and a few others to be learned by uſe.

Rules for finding out the Letter on which the Accent is laid in Diſſyllables.

When two conſonants are ſeen together in the middle of ſuch words, the firſt of theſe is uſually joined to the firſt vowel, and the laſt to the latter; in which caſe the accent is on the former conſonant: Ex. ab′ſent, am′ber, bab′ler, diſ′cord, chear′ful, &c. This is always the caſe when the conſonant is doubled, as, ad′der, baf′fle, beg′gar, bet′ter, cher′ry, col′lege, &c. except in the caſe of verbs with prefixes, as before mentioned.

When there is but one conſonant in the middle, the accent is in general on the preceding vowel, diphthong, or digraph; as, águe, aúdit, bíble, booty, cíder, crúel, dow′er, &c. Sometimes indeed the ſingle conſonant is taken into the firſt ſyllable, and accented; as, blem′-iſh, cher′-iſh, chol′-er, hab′-it, fam′-iſh, pal′-ace, per′-il, pun′-iſh, rad′-iſh, ſin′-ew, ten′-ant, &c.; but the number of theſe is not great, and muſt be learned by uſe.

When the accent is on the laſt ſyllable, its ſeat may be known by obſerving the ſame rules as were laid down for monoſyllables.

Of Polyſyllables.

As the accent of polyſyllables is chiefly determined by the final ſyllable, I ſhall enter into an examination of thoſe final ſyllables which are moſt common in our language, and ſhew in what way the ſeat of the accent is referable to them. As I ſhall have occaſion to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſyllables by names, I ſhall make uſe of the technical Latin terms for that purpoſe, and call the laſt

ſyllable

ſyllable but one the penultima, and the laſt ſyllable but two the antepenultima, thus abridged; penult. antepenult. When the accent is ſtill farther back, I ſhall call them fourth or fifth ſyllable from the laſt.

TERMINATIONS.

In *ic.*

In words terminating in *ic*, the accent is placed on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or conſonant. Examp. proſáic, ſyllab'ic.

Exceptions: When two conſonants precede the termination, the former belongs to the firſt, and has the accent; the latter to the laſt; as, lethar'gic, repub'lic; except rúbric, where the two conſonants are joined to the laſt.

In the following words the vowel terminates the firſt ſyllable; cubic, aulic, muſic.

The following throw the accent back on the antepenult. or laſt ſyllable but two; chol'eric, tur'meric, rhet'oric, lun'atic, ſplen'etic, her'etic, pol'itic, arith'metic.

In *ed.*

All our verbs have their preterits and paſſive participles terminated in *ed*; but that ſyllable is ſeldom pronounced ſeparately, the vowel *e* being ſtruck out by an eliſion, and the *d* joined to the preceding ſyllable. Examp. unman'ner'd, illnátur'd, impaſ'ſion'd, &c.

Exceptions: When *ed* is preceded by a *d* or a *t*, the *e* is then ſounded, and conſtitutes a ſyllable with thoſe letters—as, divided, intended; created, animated. In all caſes the accent remains the ſame as in the primitive; as eſtab'liſh'd, deter'min'd, unboun'ded, cul'tivated.

In *ance.*

Polyſyllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or laſt ſyllable but two. Examp. ar'rogance, el'egance, ſignif'icance.

Exceptions: 1ſt, When the primitive has its accent on the laſt, the derivative has it on the penult.; as, appéarance, aſſúrance; from appéar, aſſúre: or 2dly, When it is preceded by two conſonants, as abun'dance, diſcor'dance. When *ance* is preceded by the vowel *i*, that vowel is taken into the laſt ſyllable, and forms a diphthong with it; as, rádiance, val'iance; pronounced rá-dyance, val'-yance; except in nouns formed from verbs ending in *y* accented; as, defíance, allíance; from the verbs, defy', ally', which form three ſyllables.

In *ence.*

The accent in polyſyllables in *ence* is in general on the antepenult. Examp. in'nocence, magnif'icence, benev'olence.

Exceptions: 1ſt, Derived words retain the accent of their primitives; as, purſúance, adhérence, from purſúe, adhére.

2dly, When two conſonants precede *ence*, the accent is on the former; as, efful'gence, emer'gence, efferveſ'cence.

When words end in *cence*, with an *s* preceding it, the accent is always on the *s*; as, quieſ'cence, excreſ'cence, intumeſ'cence; except only concúpiſcence.

When *ence* is preceded by *i* it forms a díphthong; as, defic'ience, expérience, obédience.

In *ble.*

The terminating *ble* is always accounted a ſyllable, though in ſtrict propriety it is not ſo; for to conſtitute a ſyllable it is requiſite that a vowel ſhould be ſounded in it, which is not the caſe here;

for though there is one preſented to the eye at the end, yet it is only e final mute, and the *bl* are taken into the articulation of the former ſyllable; but in pointing out the ſeat of the accent I ſhall conſider it in the uſual way as forming a ſyllable.

GENERAL RULE.

As the words terminating in *ble* are for the moſt part adjectives formed from verbs, in general they follow their primitives in their accent; as, repróveable, prop'agable, abol'iſhable, diſ'ciplinable, diſcríminable; from repróve, prop'agate, &c. Except, remédiable, irrep'arable, diſ'putable; from rem'edy, repáir, diſpúte. In general the accent is thrown as far back in polyſyllables as the fourth and fifth ſyllables; as, am'icable, víolable, mon'oſyllable—and when the accent is no farther back than the antepenult. it is either when the word follows the primitive, as, advíſable, derívable; or when two conſonants come together in that ſituation, as, intrac'table, delec'table, refran'gible.

All triſſyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. except compounds by prefixes to diſſyllables; as, unáble, unſtáble.

In *cle*.

All triſſyllabic words have the accent on the antepenult. Examp. mir'acle, or'acle, véhicle. The other polyſyllables have the accent farther back; as, tab'ernacle, rec'eptacle, con'venticle, &c.

In *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*.

To all theſe terminations is to be applied the ſame obſervation that was made with regard to *ble*, that they do not really conſtitute ſyllables, but are united with the former only in their conſonant ſounds, without the intervention of any vowel.

There are few words of more than two ſyllables in any of the above terminations, and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding them; as, crádle, ſad'dle, ſnaf'fle, eágle, ſtrug'gle, tac'kle, buc'kle, ap'ple, pur'ple, &c.

There are a few polyſyllables of the termination *ple* which have the accent on the antepenult.; and theſe are, man'ciple, prin'ciple, quad'ruple, ſex'tuple, and all in *uple*. One has it upon the fourth ſyllable back, par'ticiple.

In *ure*.

In polyſyllables terminating in *ure* the accent is on the antepenult. or farther back on the fourth; as, cy'noſure, júdicature, leg'iſlature, ar'chitecture; except when they follow their primitives, as, enclo'ſure, intermix'ture.

In *ate*.

GENERAL RULE.

Words terminating in *ate* have for the moſt part the accent on the antepenult. Examp. rep'robate, im'precate, liq'uidate, multip'licate, &c. except when two conſonants precede the laſt ſyllable; as, conſum'mate, conſtel'late.

When the vowel *i* precedes *ate*, whatever conſonant may precede it, it unites with the laſt ſyllable in a diphthong ſound; as, to aſſóciate, irrádiate, collégiate, calum'niate, &c. which are not pronounced as four ſyllables, according to the French mode, aſ-ſo-ci-ate, ir-ra-di-ate; but aſſó-ſhate, irrá-dyate.

The ſyllable *ate* at the end of verbs is pronounced ȧte, with the ſound of ȧ, though not dwelt upon. On other occaſions it has the ſound of ė; as, to aggregȧte—an aggregėt; to aſſociȧte—an aſſocieṫ; to articulȧte (a verb), articulėt (an adjective).

In

In *ive*.

This termination in polyſyllables is always ſounded ſhort with i, iv.

ſive.

Words in *ſive* have always the accent on the penult. and on the letter immediately preceding that termination, whether vowel or conſonant; as, adhéſive, repul'ſive, inclúſive, ſubmiſ'ſive.

tive.

But thoſe in *tive* have the accent for the moſt part on the antepenult. or ſtill farther back. Examples: neg'ative, rel'ative, vindic'ative, ſignif'icative, commúnicative, &c.

Exceptions: 1ſt, When they follow primitives; as, eváſive, decíſive, from evade, decide. 2dly, Where two conſonants precede the final; as, calefac'tive, atten'tive, preſump'tive, aſſer'tive, digeſ'tive; except ſub'ſtantive, which follows its primitive ſub'ſtance.

The accent is never on the laſt in *tive*, except only in the word recitati've.

In *ing*.

This being the termination of the active participle of all verbs, it is only neceſſary to ſay, that it always follows the accent of the primitive, and is never itſelf accented.

In *cal*.

All words ending in *cal* have the accent invariably on the antepenult.; as, láical, ſyllab'ical, method'ical, &c.

In *ial*.

This termination is always ſounded as one ſyllable, uniting itſelf with the preceding conſonant in a diphthong; as la-bial, cor-dial, congé-nial, miniſte-rial, with the ſound yal. But when preceded by *c* or *t*, it is no longer a diphthong, but has the ſound of *ſhal*, as, judicial, artificial, ſubſtantial, reverential—pronounced, judiſhal, ſubſtanſhal.

The accent of all words in theſe terminations is on the penult. immediately on the preceding letter if a vowel or ſingle conſonant, or on the former of two conſonants; as, connu'-bial, conviv'-ial, creden'-tial.

It has the accent on *i*, and ſo forms two ſyllables, only in the words dení-al, decrí-al—from the verbs deny', decry'.

In *ful*.

This being a termination of adjectives formed from ſubſtantives, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that all words ſo formed retain the accent of their primitives; as, reveng'e-ful, won'der-ful.

In *ian*.

This termination with the letter *c* before it is pronounced ſhan; as, logic'ian, academic'ian, ſounded logiſhan, academiſhan, with the accent on the conſonant. With *t* it has the ſame ſound; as, tertian, gentian; except when preceded by an *s*, as, chriſtian, fuſtian; where *t* has its own ſound.

With a *d* or *g* preceding it, it has the ſound of *j*; as, comedian, collegian.

With all other letters it forms a diphthong; as, académian, ſatur'nian, librárian, híſtórian, diluvian; and the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the laſt ſyllable, whether vowel or conſonant.

In *en*.

Words in this termination have in general an eliſion of the vowel *e*, ſo that the letter *n* is immediately joined to the preceding conſonant; as, lead'n, hid'd'n, ſod'dn (except ſudden, ſullen, and barren), chos'n, haſt'n, gliſt'n, &c.

When preceded by *m* the vowel is pronounced, and therefore it forms a ſyllable; as, hymen, women, regimen, ſpecimen. The ſame when preceded by *r*; as, ſiren, warren, brethren. And in all ſubſtantives with all the other conſonants; as, garden (often ill pronounced, gard'n), burden, chicken, linnen; except tok'n, and all ending in *ven* and *zen*, as, heav'n, rav'n, doz'n, mizz'n.

When the *en* is pronounced as a ſyllable the ſound is changed to in; as, burdin, women (pronounced wimmin), warrin, &c. except thoſe in *men*; as, hymen, ſpecimen, acu'men, &c.

In *ion*.

All words terminating in *ion* take the preceding conſonant into the laſt ſyllable, with moſt of which the *ion* is pronounced as a diphthong. Examples: gabion, vermil'ion, mil'lion.—Here it is to be obſerved, that though the conſonant that precedes be but ſingle, it is doubled in pronouncing when the accent is upon it. Thus vermilion, though it has but one *l*, has exactly the ſame ſound as million with two, and is pronounced as if written thus, vermillyun. It is the ſame with the other conſonants; as, opin'ion, clar'ion, &c.

The ſeat of the accent is either on the ſingle conſonant, preceding *ion*, as in the above inſtances, or on the former of two or firſt of three conſonants; as in quater'nion, ſepten'trion;—or on the vowel immediately preceding the conſonant; as, decúrion, occáſion, commúnion.

Terminations in *ſion*.

The ſounds of the vowels before this termination are as follow:

	ā ſion	ē ſion	ī ſion	ō ſion	ū ſion;
pronounced	occā'zhun	adhē'zhŭn	desī'zhun	explō'zhun	confū'zhun.

But when the accent is on any conſonant preceding *ſion*, the ſound is no longer *zhun* but *ſhun*; as emul'ſion, expan'ſion, ſubmérſion, compaſ'ſion. Except only where the accent is on *s* preceded by the vowel *i*, and then it has ſtill the ſound *zhun*; as, inciſion, deriſion, pronounced as if written, deciz'zhun, deriz'zhun.

In *tion*.

This termination is always ſounded *ſhun*, except when preceded by an *s*, and the ſounds of the preceding vowels are as follow:

	ā tion	ē tion	ī tion	ō tion	ū tion;
pronounced	approbā'ſhun	replē'ſhun	posiſh'un	devō'ſhun	revolū'ſhun.

When a conſonant precedes *tion*, the accent is on that; as, ſatisfac'tion, imperfec'tion, injunc'tion, ſubſcrip'tion, &c. ſtill pronounced *ſhun*; and the only caſe where it is ſounded *tſhun*, is when it is preceded by an *s* or *x*; as, digeſtion, commixtion—pronounced, diges'tſhun, commix'tſhun, and this holds conſtant with regard to all words of that claſs.

The *o* in *ion* has always the ſound of ŭ; and is not pronounced yŏn, but yŭn.

In

In *eer* and *ier*.

All polyſyllables in *eer* have the accent on the laſt, as have alſo thoſe in *ier* when pronounced in one ſyllable. As—muſkete^{3}/er, domine^{3}/er—cavalie^{3}/r, cordelie^{3}/r; ſounded the ſame way, ^{3}ér.

In *er*.

Words terminating in *er*, being for the moſt part nouns formed from verbs, or adjectives in the comparative degree marked by the addition of that ſyllable, follow their primitives in their accent; as, rácer, roman'cer, wíſer, ſóberer.

In polyſyllables not derived the accent is for the moſt part on the antepenult.; as, ſcav'enger, aſtrol'oger, geog'rapher. And in a few words on the fourth ſyllable; as, al'abaſter, ſal'amander.

The accent is never on the laſt but in compound verbs; as, refer', infer'; when it has the ſound of ^{i}é, ^{i}ér. In all other caſes *e* is changed into ^{u}ú, and ſounded ^{u}úr; as, romanſur, ſalamandur.

Ger preceded by a *g* in the former ſyllable always has its own hard ſound; as, dag'ger, brag'ger. In moſt other caſes its ſoft ſound; as, manager, dowager, danger, manger;—except, anger, finger, linger—pronounced, ang-gur, fing-gur, ling-gur. Some retain the ſound of their primitives in *ing*; as, flinger, ſinger, ringer—pronounced, fling-ur, ſing-ur, ring-ur. Conger, and monger, with its derivatives, are pronounced, cong-gur, mung-gur, fiſh-mung-gur, &c.

The terminating *er*, is always ſounded ^{u}úr.

In *or*.

When *or* is preceded by the vowel *i* it forms a diphthong with it, taking the preceding conſonant into the ſyllable; as, ſenior, inferior, &c.

Sor preceded by a conſonant occaſions the accent to be on that conſonant, except con'feſſor; when by a vowel, the accent is on the antepenult. While words in *tor*, being moſtly nouns derived from verbs, follow the accent of their primitives; as, ded'icator, equiv'ocator, tranſlátor, &c.

All terminations in *or* are pronounced ^{u}úr; as, ſeniur, dedicatur. The ſame is to be obſerved in the termination *our*; as, neighbur, behaviur—ſpelt, neighbour, behaviour.

In *eſs*.

Polyſyllables ending in *leſs* and *neſs*, being for the moſt part ſubſtantives derived from adjectives or other ſubſtantives, retain the accent of their primitives; as, ran'ſomleſs, mer'cileſs, rem'edileſs—wick'edneſs, inquiſ'itiveneſs, deſ'picableneſs, &c.

The laſt ſyllable has the accent only in diſſyllable, compound words; as, depreſs', expreſs', aſſeſs', &c. In others, as, god'deſs, lar'geſs, duch'eſs (except nobleſs'), the accent is on the penult.

Eſs, when not accented, is ſounded *iſs*; as, wickedniſs, duchiſs, &c.

In *ous*.

When *ous* has the vowels *e* or *i* immediately preceding it, it forms a diphthong with them, and takes the conſonant immediately before thoſe vowels into the laſt ſyllable; as, cerúleous, ſuccedáneous, ethéreous—abſtemious, ſymphonious, nefárious, &c. pronounced as if written, ceru-lyus, abſte-myus, &c.

But when *e* or *i* are preceded by a *c* or *t*, the laſt ſyllable is not a diphthong, but is pronounced as if written *ſhus*; as, herbáceous, ſagácious, oſtentátious, ſenten'tious—pronounced as if written, herba-ſhus, ſenten-ſhus, &c.

In

In all the terminations in *eous* or *ious*, the accent is on the letter immediately preceding the conſonant, taken into the laſt ſyllable, except only where the vowel *i* precedes that conſonant, and then the accent is laid on that conſonant; as, hid'eous, pernic'ious, relig'ious, propit'ious, &c.—pronounced, hid'-yus, perniſh'-us, &c.

On other occaſions, the accent for the moſt part is on the antepenult.; as, friv'olous, glob'ulous, mirac'ulous, volúminous;—except when two conſonants interfere—as, tremend'ous, concin'nous, enor'mous.

The termination *ous* is always ſounded *us*; and is never accented but in the French word *rendezvous*, pronounced rondevoó.

In *ant*.

Polyſyllables in *ant* have the accent on the antepenult.; as, pred'icant, rec'reant, extrav'agant, luxúriant, &c. Except when two conſonants meet in the middle—as, appel'lant, trium'phant, &c. —but prot'eſtant has the accent on the firſt. The accent is never laid on *ant* in polyſyllables, except in the words, confidant', complaiſant'; nor on diſſyllables, except in compound verbs, ſuch as decant', recant', enchant'; and two nouns—a gallant', the Levant'.

In *ent*.

Polyſyllables terminating in *bent*, *cent*, *dent*, or any conſonant preceding *ent* except *m*, forming *ment*, have the accent on the conſonant preceding ſuch termination; as, incum'bent, exer'cent, depen'dent, &c. But words terminating in *ment*, being in general ſubſtantives derived from verbs, retain the accent of their primitives, without regard to this rule; as, eſtab'liſhment, aſton'iſhment, embar'raſſment.

When the vowel *i* precedes any of theſe terminations, the accent is on the antepenult. either the ſingle conſonant preceding *i* or the former of two, or three; as, benef'icent, com'pliment, &c.

When *i* precedes *ent* it forms a ſyllable with it; as, obédient, lénient, diſſil'ient, conſen'tient, &c.

Words in *lent* have always the accent on the antepenult.; as, benev'olent, flat'ulent, púrulent, &c.—except when two *l*'s meet; as, repel'lent, attol'lent; to which alſo the word ex'cellent is an exception.

All words in *ment* too, that are not derived, have the accent on the antepenult.; as, lig'ament, tes'tament.

The laſt ſyllable is never accented but in diſſyllables.

In *eſt*.

Words terminating in *eſt*, being for the moſt part adjectives in the ſuperlative degree, retain the accents of their primitives.

In *iſt*.

They are chiefly nouns, formed from other nouns or adjectives, and retain the accent of their primitives; as, an'naliſt, rátionaliſt, mor'aliſt, loy'aliſt.

In *y*.

There are more words in the Engliſh language terminating in this letter, than in any other; perhaps not leſs than an eighth part of the whole.

ay—In diſſyllabic compound verbs and nouns the accent is on the laſt; as, delay', diſplay', array', &c. Polyſyllables have the accent on the antepenult.; as, yes'terday, ſat'urday, caſt'away, &c.

cy—Words ending in *cy*, being in general ſubſtantives made out of verbs, nouns, or adjectives, retain the accent of their primitives; as, applíancy, bríl'liancy, in'timacy, legit'imacy, &c.

In words not thus derived the accent is thrown back to the fourth ſyllable; as, nec'romancy, chíromancy—except where ſtopped by two conſonants; as, ariſtoc'racy, democ'racy, &c.

fy—Has always the accent on the antepenult.; as, rar'efy, ed'ify, fecun'dify, &c.; and even againſt the accent of the primitives in derived words; as, perſon'ify, diver'ſify—from per'ſon and díverſe.

The *y* in fy has always its ſecond ſound.

But when *fy* is repreſented by *phy*, *y* has its firſt ſound; as, philoſ'ophy, at'rophy; but ſtill the accent is on the antepenult.

gy—Likewiſe has the accent on the antepenult.; as, prod'igy, geneal'ogy, etymol'ogy, &c.

It has always the ſound of ſoft *g*, except when preceded by another *g*; as, ſhaggy, foggy, &c.

bly—Words in *bly*, being adverbs formed from adjectives and participles, always retain the accent of their primitives; as, prob'ably, deſ'picably, indefat'igably, &c.

ly—The ſame is to be obſerved in all words ending in *ly*; as, pol'iticly, delib'erately, indef'initely, vol'untarily, &c.

my—Has always the accent on the antepenult. either on the ſingle conſonant preceding the vowel, or on the firſt of two; as, big'amy, in'famy, polyg'amy, phyſiog'nomy, Deuteron'omy, &c.

They who pronounce ac'ademy inſtead of acad'emy go againſt analogy.

ny—In triſſyllables, has the accent on the antepenult.; as, prog'eny, tyr'anny, cal'umny, &c.: in polyſyllables on the fourth; as, ig'nominy, cer'emony, mat'rimony, and all in *mony*, except anem'ony. Except alſo thoſe ending in *gony*; as, hexag'ony, coſmog'ony; and cacoph'ony, monot'ony.

In *ry*.

ary—Takes the accent on the antepenult. in triſſyllables; as, ſug'ary, díary, ſal'ary, róſemary:—and in polyſyllables on the fourth; as, ſim'ilary, ex'emplary, epiſ'tolary, vocab'ulary, vul'nerary, ubiq'uitary, &c.; except when prevented by two different conſonants, as, caravan'ſary, diſpen'ſary, anniver'ſary (yet to this ad'verſary is an exception), teſtamen'tary, parliamen'tary (com'mentary, mómentary, vol'untary, exceptions). Ac'ceſſary, nec'eſſary, &c. being only a reduplication of the ſame letter *s*, follow the general rule.

ery—Has for the moſt part the accent on the antepenult. and it is only in the following words it is placed farther back; del'etery, mon'aſtery, bap'tiſtery, pres'bytery. This termination is always ſounded érry.

ory—In triſſyllables has the accent on the antepenult.; as, pleth'ory, príory, mem'ory, &c.

In polyſyllables on the fourth, or farther back; as, próbatory, cúbatory, piſ'catory; ded'icatory, júdicatory, pacif'icatory, &c.

This rule holds except when two different conſonants meet; as, compul'ſory, calefac'tory, contradic'tory;—and in this caſe the following are exceptions, deſ'ultory, in'ventory, prom'ontory, rec'eptory, per'emptory, rep'ertory, con'ſiſtory.

This termination is always ſounded as if written úrry.

In *ſy*.

Words in *ſy* have the accent on the antepenult.; as, fan'taſy, apoſ'taſy, lep'roſy, &c.; on the fourth, in ep'ilepſy, con'troverſy.

In *ty*.

Polyſyllables in *ty*, with the vowels *e* or *i* before it, have uniformly the accent on the antepenult. and on the laſt letter of that ſyllable; as, ſobríety, ſocíety, improb'ity, acer'bity, Déity, ſpontanéity, &c.

When the letter *c* precedes *ity*, it has the accent upon it, and is ſounded as *ſ*; as, verac'ity, felic'ity, feroc'ity—pronounced, veraſ'ity, feliſ'ity, &c.

When a ſingle conſonant precedes *ity*, it has always the accent on it; as, timid'ity, frugal'ity, extrem'ity, barbar'ity, curioſ'ity, &c.

When two conſonants precede it, it is on the former; as, ſcar'city, fecun'dity, abſur'dity, infir'mity, &c.

This termination is always ſounded tĭ, with the firſt ſound of ĭ.

Under the foregoing terminations are included almoſt all the words in the Engliſh language. The few that belong to the other terminations, are either not reducible to general rules, or with ſo many exceptions as to render them of little uſe. As they conſiſt chiefly of monoſyllables and diſſyllables, the rules before laid down for them will in a great meaſure eſtabliſh their pronunciation; and where they are ſilent, the Dictionary is to be conſulted.

Having thus laboured through this chaos of ſpelling, and reduced the apparent confuſion there to ſome degree of order, we ſhall now emerge into a more lightſome region, where we ſhall have fewer difficulties to retard our progreſs; I mean in treating of the art of reading, or the proper delivery of words when arranged in ſentences.

As this ſubject has already been diſcuſſed by me in a courſe of lectures on the Art of Reading, and another on Elocution, I ſhall content myſelf at preſent, with extracting from them, ſome general principles, and ſome practical rules for the attainment of that art, without any comments upon them; referring thoſe readers, who are deſirous of entering into a more minute inveſtigation of the ſubject, to the works themſelves.

SECTION VII.

Of the Art of Delivery.

A Juſt delivery depends upon a due attention to the following articles: Articulation: Accent: Pronunciation: Emphaſis: Pauſes or Stops: Tones: and Key or Pitch of the voice. Of each of theſe in their order. And firſt of

ARTICULATION.

A good articulation conſiſts, in giving every letter in a ſyllable its due proportion of ſound, according to the moſt approved cuſtom of pronouncing it; and in making ſuch a diſtinction between the ſyllables of which words are compoſed, that the ear ſhall without difficulty acknowledge their number; and perceive, at once, to which ſyllable each letter belongs. Where theſe points are not obſerved, the articulation is proportionally defective.

Diſtinctneſs of articulation depends, primarily, upon being able to form the ſimple elements or letters by the organs of ſpeech, in the manner before deſcribed in treating on that ſubject; and

and in the next place, in diſtinguiſhing properly the ſyllables of which words are compoſed from each other; which can only be done by a juſt pronunciation.

The chief ſource of indiſtinctneſs, is too great a precipitancy of utterance. To cure this, the moſt effectual method will be, to lay aſide an hour every day, to be employed in the practice of reading aloud, in a manner much ſlower than is neceſſary. This ſhould be done in the hearing of ſome perſon, whoſe office it ſhould be to remind the reader, if at any time he ſhould perceive him mending his pace, and falling into his old habit.

There is one cauſe of indiſtinct articulation, which operates very generally, and which ariſes from the very genius of our tongue; ſo that, unleſs great care be taken, it is ſcarcely poſſible to eſcape being affected by it. Every word in our language, compoſed of more ſyllables than one, has one ſyllable accented, and thus peculiarly diſtinguiſhed from the reſt; and if this accented ſyllable be properly articulated, the word will be ſufficiently known, even though the others are ſounded very confuſedly. This produces a negligence with regard to the pronunciation of the other ſyllables; which, though it may not render the ſenſe obſcure, yet deſtroys all meaſure and proportion, and conſequently all harmony in delivery. This fault is ſo general, that I would recommend it to all who are affected by it, to pronounce the unaccented ſyllables more fully than is neceſſary, till they are cured of it.

Of ACCENT.

Accent, in the Engliſh language, means, a certain ſtreſs of the voice upon a particular letter of a ſyllable, which diſtinguiſhes it from the reſt, and, at the ſame time, diſtinguiſhes the ſyllable itſelf to which it belongs, from the others which compoſe the word.

Thus in the word *hab´it*, the accent upon the *b*, diſtinguiſhes that letter from the others, and the firſt ſyllable from the laſt. Add more ſyllables to it, and it will do the ſame; as, *hab´itable*. In the word *repúte*, the *u* is the diſtinguiſhed letter, and the ſyllable which contains it, the diſtinguiſhed ſyllable. But if we add more ſyllables to it, as in the word rep´utable, the ſeat of the accent is changed to the firſt ſyllable, and *p* becomes the diſtinguiſhed letter.

Every word in our language, of more ſyllables than one, has one of the ſyllables diſtinguiſhed from the reſt in this manner; and every monoſyllable has a letter. Thus, in the word *hat´*, the *t* is accented; in ha´te, the vowel a. In cub´, the *b*; in cu´be the u. Hence every word in the language, which may properly be called ſo, has an accent; for the particles, ſuch as *a*, *the*, *to*, *in*, &c. which are unaccented, can ſcarcely be called words, which ſeems to be implied in the name given to them, that of *particles*; and in that ſtate they are the fitter to diſcharge their office, by this difference made between them and words. So that as articulation is the eſſence of ſyllables, accent is the eſſence of words; which, without it, would be nothing more than a mere ſucceſſion of ſyllables. Thus ſimple as is the ſtate of the Engliſh accent, there is no article of ſpeech which has occaſioned more perplexity in thoſe who have treated of it, merely by confounding it with the accents of the ancients, which were quite different things. As this point has been amply diſcuſſed in the Lectures on Elocution, and the Art of Reading, the curious reader is referred to thoſe works, under the head Accent.

The great diſtinction of our accent depends upon its ſeat; which may be either upon a vowel, or a conſonant. Upon a vowel, as in the words, glóry, fáther, hóly. Upon a conſonant, as in the words, hab´it, bor´row, bat´tle. When the accent is on the vowel, the ſyllable is long; becauſe the accent is made by dwelling upon the vowel. When it is on the conſonant, the ſyllable is ſhort; becauſe

becauſe the accent is made by paſſing rapidly over the vowel, and giving a ſmart ſtroke of the voice to the following conſonant. Thus the words *add′*, *led′*, *bid′*, *rod′*, *cub′*, are all ſhort, the voice paſſing quickly over the vowel to the conſonant: but for a contrary reaſon, the words, *áll*, *láid*, *bíde*, *róad*, *cúbe*, are long; the accent being on the vowels, on which the voice dwells ſome time, before it takes in the ſound of the conſonant. Obvious as this point is, it has wholly eſcaped the obſervation of all our grammarians, and compilers of dictionaries; who, inſtead of examining the peculiar genius of our tongue, implicitly and pedantically have followed the Greek method, of always placing the accentual mark over a vowel. Now the reaſon of this practice among the Greeks, was, that as their accents conſiſted in change of notes, they could not be diſtinctly expreſſed but by the vowels; in uttering which, the paſſage is entirely clear for the voice to iſſue, and not interrupted or ſtopped by the different poſitions of the organs in forming the conſonants. But as our accent conſiſts in ſtreſs only, it can juſt as well be placed on a conſonant as a vowel. By this method of marking the accented ſyllable, our compilers of dictionaries, vocabularies, and ſpelling-books, muſt miſlead provincials and foreigners in the pronunciation of perhaps one half of the words in our language. For inſtance; if they ſhould look for the word *endeavour*, finding the accent over the vowel *é*, they will of courſe ſound it end*é*avour. In the ſame manner *ded′*icate will be called *dé*dicate; precip′itate, preci-pitate; phenom′enon, phe*nó*-menon; and ſo on through all words of the ſame claſs. And in fact, we find the Scots do pronounce all ſuch words in that manner; nor do they ever lay the accent upon the conſonant in any word in the whole language; in which, the diverſity of their pronunciation from that of the people of England chiefly conſiſts. It is a pity that our compilers of dictionaries ſhould have fallen into ſo groſs an error, as the marking of the accents in the right way would have afforded one of the moſt general and certain guides to true pronunciation, that is to be found with reſpect to our tongue; for it is a conſtant rule throughout the whole, that whenever the accent is on the conſonant, each preceding vowel has its firſt ſhort ſound, as ſet forth in the ſcheme of vowels, and exemplified in the words, hăt, bĕt, fĭt, nŏt, bŭt; to which there is no exception in the whole language, except in the few inſtances where one vowel uſurps the power of another.

It has been ſaid above, that every word in our language has one accented ſyllable; but it is to be obſerved, that in ſome of our longer polyſyllables there are two accents to be perceived; one ſtronger, the other fainter. Thus, in the word expos″tulator′y, the ſtronger accent is on the ſyllable pos″; but there is a fainter one on the laſt ſyllable but one, ſounded tur′, expos″tula-tur′-ry: but this makes no difference with regard to the rule, as the primary accent is ſo much more forcible than the ſecondary one, as evidently to ſhew that it is but one word which contains both.

To ſuch as have the right uſe of accent in common diſcourſe, I ſhall only lay down one rule with regard to it, in reading and ſpeaking in public: which is, that they ſhould always take care to lay it upon the ſame letter of the ſyllable in reading, as they are accuſtomed to do in converſation; and never to lay any ſtreſs upon any other ſyllable. For there are few who either read aloud, or ſpeak in public, that do not tranſgreſs this law of accent, by dwelling equally upon different ſyllables in the ſame word: ſuch as, fo′r-tu′ne, na′tu′re, en′cro′achment′, con′-jec′-tu′re, pa′-tien′ce, &c. But this is not uttering words, but ſyllables; which properly pronounced are always tied together by an accent; as, for′tune, na′ture, encro′achment, conjec′ture, pa′-tience. Any habit of this ſort gives an unnatural conſtrained air to ſpeech, and ſhould therefore be carefully avoided by all who deliver themſelves in public.

Of PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation may be conſidered in a twofold light; firſt, with regard to propriety; ſecondly, with regard to elegance. With regard to propriety, it is neceſſary that each word ſhould have its due accent, and each letter in it its proper ſound. This is all that is required in the pronunciation of words ſeparately conſidered; and is the chief point treated of in the former part of this Grammar. With reſpect to elegance, beſide propriety, proportion of ſound alſo is to be taken in; and this regards the delivery of words as arranged in ſentences; and this is the point which I ſhall now chiefly conſider.

As there has been no method hitherto laid open of attaining even the firſt part, I mean the mere propriety of pronouncing words, it is no wonder that the ſecond, or ornamental part, has been entirely neglected. That which gives delight to the ear in the utterance of articulate ſounds, is founded upon the ſame principle as that which pleaſes in muſical compoſition, I mean proportion; and this has a twofold reference, to time, and to ſound. To the former of theſe I ſhall give the proſodian name of Quantity, to the latter that of Quality. At preſent I ſhall conſider quantity only, referring the other article to another head.

Our early notions of quantity are all imbibed from the Latin proſody; in which, the difference between long and ſhort ſyllables is eſtabliſhed by rules that have no reference to the ear, the ſole competent judge in this caſe; inſomuch that ſyllables are called long, which are the ſhorteſt that can be uttered by the organs of ſpeech; and others are called ſhort, which take up much longer time in pronouncing than the former. The mind thus taking a bias under the prejudice of falſe rules, never after arrives at a knowledge of the true nature of quantity: and accordingly we find that all attempts hitherto to ſettle the proſody of our language, have been vain and fruitleſs.

In treating of the ſimple elements or letters, I have ſhewn that ſome, both vowels and conſonants, are naturally ſhort; that is, whoſe ſounds cannot poſſibly be prolonged; and theſe are the ſounds of ĕ, ĭ, and ŭ, of vocal ſounds; and three pure mutes, k, p, t, of the conſonant; as in the words bĕck, lĭp, cŭt.

I have ſhewn alſo, that the ſounds of all the other vowels, and of the conſonant ſemivowels, may be prolonged to what degree we pleaſe; but at the ſame time it is to be obſerved, that all theſe may alſo be reduced to a ſhort quantity, and are capable of being uttered in as ſhort a ſpace of time, as thoſe which are naturally ſhort. So that they who ſpeak of ſyllables as abſolutely and in their own nature long, the common cant of proſodians, ſpeak of a non-entity: for though, as I have ſhewn above, there are ſyllables abſolutely ſhort, which cannot poſſibly be prolonged by any effort of the ſpeaker; yet it is in his power to ſhorten or prolong the others to what degree he pleaſes.

I have ſaid that in pronouncing words, when the accent is on the vowel, the ſyllable is long; when on the conſonant ſhort; by which I mean, that the Reader ſhould dwell on the vowel when accented, in order to make it long; and paſs rapidly over it, giving a ſmart ſtroke to the following conſonant, when the accent is on that. But this rule is ſo far from being attended to, that for the moſt part the accented vocal ſyllables are pronounced in as ſhort a ſpace of time, as the accented conſonant; by which means all proportional quantity in our tongue is utterly deſtroyed, and the whole appears a rapid gabble of ſhort ſyllables.

To obviate this, I would recommend it to every one to pay a particular attention to every vocal accented ſyllable, and to dwell upon it ſo long as to make it double the quantity of the ſhort ones. Without this, ſpeech muſt be deprived of all ſmoothneſs and harmony.

It has been ſaid above, that when the accent is on the conſonant the ſyllable ſhould be ſounded ſhort, and this rule in general holds good. Yet there are caſes in which the ſound of the conſonant may be dwelt upon, and the ſyllable thus rendered long; of which I ſhall ſpeak more at large under the next head, that of Emphaſis. In the mean time, I ſhall point out the conſonants, which, in certain circumſtances, will admit of ſuch prolongation, and lay down ſome rules for the proper pronunciation of all.

The reader is here deſired to recollect the diviſion, made in the beginning, of the conſonants into mutes and ſemivowels, and their ſubdiviſion into pure and impure. It was there ſhewn, that the ſound of the pure mutes cannot be at all prolonged; that of the impure, for a little time; and that of the ſemivowels, during pleaſure. As the queſtion now is about prolonging the ſound of conſonants, what I have to ſay on that head muſt chiefly refer to the ſemivowels.

Of theſe the ſound of ſome is diſagreeable when continued; of others pleaſing to the ear. Of the former kind are, *m*, *r*, *s*, *f*, *eſh*, *ezh*, *eth̄*, *eth*: of the latter *l*, *n*, *v*, *z*, *ing*. *M*, having its ſound entirely through the noſe, is diſagreeable if it continues any length of time after its formation; as it reſembles more the lowing of oxen, than an articulate ſound. *R*, when continued, is alſo a harſh ſound, like the ſnarling of curs. *S* is only a hiſs, like that of ſerpents. *F*, prolonged, reſembles the blowing of wind through a chink, and like *s*, retains no mark of an articulate ſound, after it is once formed. *Ezh*, *eſh*, *eth*, *eth̄*, have too much of the breath mixed in forming them, to make their ſound agreeable when continued. The only ſounds therefore which can be prolonged with pleaſure to the ear, are, the ſemivowels, *l*, *n*, *ev*, *ez*, *ing*. Not but all the others will admit of prolongation on certain occaſions, which ſhall be explained hereafter.

Rules to be obſerved in ſounding the Conſonants.

1. None of them are to be prolonged except when the accent is upon them; which can only happen when they are preceded by a ſhort ſounding vowel: as, *tell*, *can*, *love*. When a long ſound precedes, the voice muſt dwell upon the vowel, and take the conſonant into the ſyllable in its ſhorteſt ſound; otherwiſe, were they both dwelt upon, the ſyllable would take up the time of two long ſounds, and would therefore ſeem to be two: as, vā-l̄e, rāi-n̄, brā-v̄e, dāy-s̄. This is an article very neceſſary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, who are apt to prolong the ſound of a ſemivowel after a long vowel. On the other hand, the people of England are to be cautioned againſt running the ſound of the vowel too quickly into the following conſonant, which is too generally the practice, to the great diminution of the number of our long ſyllables.

2. Their ſound is never to be prolonged, except in monoſyllables, or final ſyllables of other words. As,

Swēll the bold note—
Fulfil your purpoſe——

But we muſt not ſay,

The ſwēl-ling note—
Fulfil-ling all—
The cān-nons roar——

for this would be to tranſgreſs one of the fundamental laws of accent, by ſeparating ſyllables from words to which they belong, and transferring them to the next.

3. Neither conſonant, nor vowel, are to be dwelt upon beyond their common quantity, when they cloſe a ſentence. Thus in the following line—

And

And if I loſe thy love—I loſe my all.

The ſound of the word *love* may be prolonged, as the ſenſe is not completed; but that of *all*, though equally emphatical, muſt not be continued beyond its common time, as it cloſes the ſenſe. If we tranſpoſe the members of the line, the thing will be reverſed; as thus—

I loſe my āll—if I ſhould loſe thy love.

Here the time is increaſed in the word *āll*, and that of *love* reduced to its common quantity.

This rule is alſo very neceſſary to be attended to by the natives of Scotland, as the dwelling upon the laſt words of ſentences, conſtitutes one material difference between the Engliſh ſpeech and their's.

4. When conſonants begin a word, or a ſyllable, they muſt be ſounded ſhort; and great care muſt be taken, that before their union with the following letter, they be not preceded by any confuſed ſound of their own. This is very diſagreeable to the ear, and yet is no uncommon fault. The not attending to this in pronouncing the letter *s*, has been the chief cauſe of our language being called by foreigners the Hiſſing language; though in reality it does not abound ſo much in that letter as either the Greek or Roman; the final *s* having, for the moſt part, with us, the ſound of *z*. But if care be not taken early in forming the pronunciation, people are apt to contract a habit of hiſſing before they utter the ſound of *s*, as well as of continuing it at the end. This confuſed ſound at the beginning of words is equally diſagreeable in all the ſemivowels.

Of EMPHASIS.

Emphaſis diſcharges, in ſentences, the ſame kind of office that accent does in words. As accent is the link which ties ſyllables together, and forms them into words; ſo emphaſis unites words together, and forms them into ſentences, or members of ſentences. As accent dignifies the ſyllable on which it is laid, and makes it more diſtinguiſhed by the ear than the reſt; ſo emphaſis ennobles the word to which it belongs, and preſents it in a ſtronger light to the underſtanding. Accent, is the mark which diſtinguiſhes words from each other, as ſimple types of our ideas, without reference to the mutual relation in which they ſtand to each other. Emphaſis is the mark which points out their ſeveral degrees of relationſhip, in their various combinations, and the rank which they hold in the mind. Were there no accents, words would be reſolved into their original ſyllables: were there no emphaſis, ſentences would be reſolved into their original words; and in this caſe, the hearer muſt be at the pains himſelf, firſt, of making out the words, and afterwards their meaning. Whereas, by the uſe of accent and emphaſis, words, and their meaning, being pointed out by certain marks, at the ſame time that they are uttered, the hearer has all the trouble ſaved, but that of liſtening; and can accompany the ſpeaker at the ſame pace that he goes, with as clear a comprehenſion of the matter offered to his conſideration, as the ſpeaker himſelf has, if he delivers himſelf well.

From this account it might appear, that emphaſis is only a more forcible accent than ordinary, laid upon the word to which it belongs, and that it is exactly of the ſame nature, differing only in degree of ſtrength: an opinion, which, to the great prejudice of elocution, has too generally prevailed. But there is an abſolute and conſtitutional difference between accent and emphaſis, as there certainly ought to be, which conſiſts in this; that every emphatic ſyllable, beſides a greater ſtreſs, is marked alſo by a change of note in the voice. To ſhew the neceſſity of this, we need only obſerve, that the mind, in communicating its ideas, is in a continual ſtate of activity, emotion, or agitation,

agitation, from the different effects which thoſe ideas produce on the mind of the ſpeaker. Now, as the end of ſuch communication is not merely to lay open the ideas, but alſo all the different feelings which they excite in him who utters them, there muſt be ſome other marks, beſide words, to manifeſt theſe; as words uttered in a monotonous ſtate, can only repreſent a ſimilar ſtate of mind, perfectly free from all activity or emotion.

All that paſſes in the mind of man may be reduced to two claſſes, which I ſhall call, Ideas and Emotions. By ideas, I mean, all thoughts which riſe and paſs in ſucceſſion in the mind of man: by emotions, all exertions of the mind in arranging, combining, and ſeparating its ideas; as well as all the effects produced on the mind itſelf, by thoſe ideas, from the more violent agitation of the paſſions, to the calmer feelings, produced by the operation of the intellect and fancy. In ſhort, thought is the object of the one; internal feeling of the other. That which ſerves to expreſs the former, I call the language of ideas; and the latter, the language of emotions. Words are the ſigns of the one; tones, of the other. But there is an eſſential difference between the two, which merits our utmoſt attention. The language of ideas is wholly arbitrary; that is, words, which are the ſigns of our ideas, have no natural connexion with them, but depend purely upon convention, in the different ſocieties of men, where they are employed; which is ſufficiently proved by the diverſity of languages ſpoken by the different nations of the world. But it is not ſo with regard to the language of emotions. For as the communication of theſe internal feelings, was a matter of much more conſequence in our ſocial intercourſe, than the mere conveying of ideas; ſo, the Author of our being did not leave the invention of this language, as in the other caſe, to man; but ſtamped it himſelf upon our nature, in the ſame manner as he has done with regard to the reſt of the animal world, who all expreſs their various feelings by various tones. Only ours, from the ſuperior rank that we hold, is infinitely more comprehenſive; as there is not an act of the mind, an exertion of the fancy, or emotion of the heart, which have not annexed to them their peculiar tone and notes of the voice, by which they are to be expreſſed; and which, when properly uſed, excite in the minds of others, tuned invariably by the hand of nature in uniſon to thoſe notes, analogous emotions. Whenever therefore man interferes, by ſubſtituting any other notes in the room of thoſe which nature has annexed to the acts and feelings of the mind, ſo far the language of emotions is corrupted, and fails of its end. For the chords of the human heart, thus tuned in uniſon to the natural notes only, will never vibrate in correſpondence to thoſe of the artificial kind.

The means by which this expreſſive language of nature has been corrupted in the different nations of the world, have been ſet forth at large in the ſecond lecture on the Art of Reading; at preſent I ſhall content myſelf with laying open the cauſe of its having been in a great meaſure loſt to us in this country. Which is nothing elſe than the very defective and erroneous method in which all are trained in the art of reading; whereby all the various, natural, expreſſive tones of ſpeech are ſuppreſſed; and a few artificial, unmeaning, reading notes are ſubſtituted in their room. Nothing can more clearly confirm the truth of this poſition, than the following obſervation—That there are few people, who ſpeak Engliſh without a provincial tone, that have not the moſt accurate uſe of emphaſis, when they utter their ſentiments in common diſcourſe; and the reaſon that they have not the ſame uſe of it, in reading aloud the ſentiments of others, or delivering their own in public, is, that they are apt to ſubſtitute the artificial tones and cant of reading, to which they have been habituated from their childhood, in the room of thoſe of the natural kind.

From this view of the cauſe of the diſorder, the remedy of courſe ſuggeſts itſelf. The firſt neceſſary ſtep is, to get rid of the artificial notes ſuperinduced by the bad habit of reading; and to

ſupply their places with thoſe of the natural kind. If it be aſked, how we are to acquire the uſe of the proper notes in reading, after we have got rid of the others; my anſwer is, that we have them all prepared within ourſelves, ready to ſtart forth if properly ſought for. In order to this, it is neceſſary that each reader ſhould not only underſtand, but feel the ſentiments of the Author; and if he enters into the ſpirit of the Author's ſentiments, as well as into the meaning of his words, he will not fail to deliver the words in properly varied tones. But I ſhall defer ſpeaking of the method to be uſed in order to accompliſh this point, till I have treated of the next article, that of

PAUSES *or* STOPS.

Stopping, like ſpelling, has, at different periods of time, and by different perſons, been conſidered, in a great meaſure, as arbitrary, and has had its different faſhions; nor are there at this day any ſure general rules eſtabliſhed for the practice of that art. The truth is, the modern art of punctuation was not taken from the art of ſpeaking, which certainly ought to have been its archetype, and probably would, had that art been ſtudied and brought to perfection by the moderns; but was in a great meaſure regulated by the rules of grammar, which they had ſtudied; that is, certain parts of ſpeech are kept together, and others divided by ſtops, according to their grammatical conſtruction, often without reference to the pauſes uſed in diſcourſe. And the only general rule, by which pauſes can be regulated properly, has been either unknown, or unattended to; which is, that pauſes, for the moſt part, depend on emphaſis. I have already ſhewn, that words are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from each other, by accent; but to point out their meaning when united in ſentences, emphaſis, and pauſes, are neceſſary. As emphaſis is the link which connects words together, and forms them into ſentences, or into members of ſentences; when in the ſame ſentence there are more than one member, and more than one emphatic word, that there may be no miſtake with regard to the number of words belonging to each emphaſis, at the end of every ſuch member of a ſentence, there ought to be a perceptible pauſe. If it be aſked, why a pauſe ſhould any more be neceſſary to emphaſis than to accent? or why emphaſis alone, will not ſufficiently diſtinguiſh the members of ſentences from each other, without pauſes, as accent does words? the anſwer is obvious; that we are pre-acquainted with the ſound of words, and cannot miſtake them when diſtinctly pronounced, however rapidly: but we are not pre-acquainted with the meaning of ſentences, which muſt be pointed out to us by the reader or ſpeaker; and as this can only be done, by evidently ſhewing what words appertain to each emphatic one; unleſs a pauſe be made at the end of the laſt word belonging to the former emphatic one, we ſhall not be able to know at all times, to which of the two emphaſes the intermediate words are to be referred; and this muſt often breed confuſion in the ſenſe.

Thus unfit as the ſtate of punctuation is to anſwer even its own end, the teachers of the art of reading have annexed another office to it, quite foreign to its nature, which has been attended with the worſt conſequences with regard to delivery; and that is by aſſociating certain artificial notes of the voice to theſe ſtops. How little fitted they are to anſwer this end, we may judge, by conſidering that the notes preceding pauſes and reſts in diſcourſe, are exceedingly numerous and various, according to the ſenſe of the words, the emotions of the mind, or the exertions of fancy; and cannot poſſibly be repreſented by ſo ſmall a number as four or five marks, which are uſed as ſtops: yet all this immenſe variety are ſwallowed up and loſt in the reading notes, which uſually conſiſt only of two; one annexed to the ſtops which mark members of ſentences, as comma, ſemicolon,

and colon; the other to the full ſtop, when the ſentence is complete. By ſome, the pupils are taught to elevate their voice in the former caſe, and to depreſs it in the latter. By others, the depreſſed note is uſed in both caſes, only differing in degree.

Here then is to be found the true ſource of the bad manner of reading and ſpeaking in public, that ſo generally prevails: which is, that we are taught to read in a different way, with different tones and cadences, from thoſe which we uſe in ſpeaking; and this artificial manner, being uſed inſtead of the natural one, in all recitals and repetitions at ſchool, as well as in reading, generally infects the delivery of all who afterwards ſpeak in public. For they are apt to conſider this ſpecies of delivery, which they have been taught, as ſuperior to that kind which comes of courſe, without any pains; and therefore judge it the moſt proper to be uſed on all public occaſions. But as there is ſomething in this monotonous manner of reading, againſt which nature herſelf revolts; when they are to deliver their own ſentiments in ſpeaking, each individual, not having been inſtructed in the proper uſe of ſuitably varied and expreſſive tones, falls into a certain cant or tune, by certain elevations and depreſſions of the voice, to which all ſentences are ſet alike; and this tune, being void both of harmony and expreſſion, is at once diſcordant to the ear, and diſguſting to the underſtanding. Thus has this unnatural mode of utterance, ſpread itſelf in the ſenate-houſe, the pulpit, the bar, and every place where public declamation is uſed; inſomuch that the inſtances of a juſt and natural elocution are very rare: the want of which is moſt generally and ſenſibly felt in our churches.

Having ſhewn the many abuſes committed in the two moſt important articles of delivery, emphaſis and ſtops, it now remains to point out the remedy.

The ſource of theſe abuſes may be farther traced, by attentively weighing the following obſervation—That no illiterate man ever uſes falſe emphaſes, tones, or ſtops, in ſpeaking; it is only the literate, thoſe that have learned to read, that can fall into errors of that ſort. For, as our ideas paſs in train in our minds, and are there connected or divided, the illiterate man, without rule or thought, exhibits them exactly as they paſs in his mind. To the idea that makes the moſt forcible impreſſion there, he gives the greateſt force of expreſſion in utterance; and therefore the ſtrongeſt emphaſis to the word which ſtands as its mark. And whatever emotions are excited in him by thoſe ideas, he cannot help manifeſting by ſuitable tones, looks, and geſtures; as theſe neceſſarily proceed from an original law of his conſtitution, and without pains cannot be ſuppreſſed. Whereas the man who has learned to read, has been taught to connect or ſeparate his words, by arbitrary rules of ſtopping, which are not taken from the natural train of our ideas. He has no mark to point out the moſt important word, which is therefore often neglected, or the emphaſis transferred to another of leſs conſequence. He is not taught to annex to his words, any part of the language of emotions, tones, looks, and geſtures; which are therefore wholly omitted, or abſurdly applied. In ſhort, as in the whole written language there is nothing offered to the eye but letters and ſtops; the teacher of the art of reading thinks he has done his duty, when he has inſtructed you in the manner of ſpelling thoſe letters properly, ſo as form them into words; and in the uſe of the ſtops to ſeparate ſentences, and members of ſentences from each other. It is here therefore the remedy is to be ſought for, by ſupplying and correcting what is erroneous and defective in the art of reading. For it is manifeſt from what has been ſaid before, that if reading could be brought to be exactly the ſame thing as ſpeaking, a juſt and forcible delivery would of courſe follow, though more might be required to make it graceful and pleaſing to the ear. However eaſy it may appear at firſt ſight to put this in practice, yet upon trial it would be found more difficult than is imagined. Confirmed bad habits in a thing which we daily practiſe, can be removed only by a right method, and daily practice according to that method.

Such

Such a method is what I am now about to lay down; and I dare promiſe that whoever will purſue it will find effects from it, ſuitable to the pains that he ſhall take.

The chief error in writing, is the manner of ſtopping, different from the natural train of our ideas: and the chief defect, the want of ſome mark for each emphatic word; which is the cauſe of neglecting, or miſapplying emphaſis. To get the better of bad habits ariſing from theſe, I would propoſe the following method.

If a perſon has a mind to read any paſſage correctly, let him firſt write it out without ſtops. Let him then conſider the general meaning and purport of the words, and enter into the ſpirit of the ſentiment. Let him aſk himſelf—How ſhould I deliver this, ſuppoſing it to be the immediate effuſion of my own mind? Let him try to do this. He will not at firſt be able to hit the mark, for his habitual reading tones will force themſelves upon him for ſome time; but at every trial, with that point in view, he will gain ground. It will be of great aſſiſtance to him, if he can get a friend to hear him ſentence by ſentence, ſtill aſking him—Is that the way in which I ſhould utter that ſentence, ſuppoſing it to proceed from the immediate ſentiments of my mind? For in that caſe he may be often informed of his uſing thoſe artificial tones of reading, which, from habit, may not ſtrike his own ear, though they will immediately be perceived by another's. After this let him ſtop it, according to the method which he has ſettled of ſpeaking it: but let him not uſe the common ſtops of writing, the ſight of which, would revive the uſe of their aſſociated tones; inſtead of theſe let him employ ſmall inclined lines, to be placed at the top of the line behind the word, and not at the bottom; in order as little as poſſible to revive the idea of the uſual ſtops. To anſwer this end four marks will be ſufficient, as thus—

For the ſhorteſt pauſe a ſmall inclined line, thus ′

For the ſecond, double the time of the former, two ″

And for the third, or full ſtop, three ‴

To mark a pauſe longer than any belonging to the uſual ſtops, two horizontal lines, as thus =

The manner of reducing this to practice, may be made clear by the following example:

D`early belo`ved brethren = The ſcripture moveth us ′ in ſu`ndry places ′ to acknow`lege and confe`ſs our manifold ſins and wickedneſs ″ and that we ſhould not diſſe`mble ′ nor clo`ke them ′ before the face of Almighty God ′ our Hea`venly Father ″ but confe`ſs them ′ with an humble ′ lowly ′ penitent ′ and ob`edient heart ′ to the end that we may obtain forgi`veneſs of the ſame ′ by hi`s ′ i`nfinite goodneſs and mercy ‴

Having ſettled the ſtops, let him afterwards mark each emphatic word, by placing a ſloping line inclining to the right, over the accented letter of ſuch word, as is done in the above example. To this accented ſyllable let him conſtantly endeavour to give the peculiar note which nature herſelf has annexed to the ſentiment, and this will ſerve as a key-note or regulator of the others. I would recommend it to him not to proceed to another paſſage, till, by frequent trials, he has made himſelf maſter of one; and his beſt way of knowing this, will be, to read it to different perſons, at different times, ſtill aſking them the queſtion before mentioned; and he may be pretty ſure, when they are agreed in opinion, that he has accompliſhed the point. From this paſſage let him proceed to another; and ſo on, ſtill making choice of diverſity of ſtyle and matter; and it is inconceivable, when once he ſhall have made himſelf maſter of a few paſſages in that way, how quick his progreſs will be afterwards. But ſtill he muſt not indulge himſelf for ſome time, in reading any thing, but with this particular view, otherwiſe his old habit will counteract his progreſs in the new way.

But it may be ſaid, that though his manner may be changed, in reading thoſe paſſages that are marked in the propoſed way, his old habit will prevail when he reads ſuch as are written in the cuſtomary manner. To prevent this, I would adviſe him, after he has marked any paſſage, and made himſelf maſter of it, to read the ſame paſſage aloud as uſually written or printed; and if this ſhould occaſion any difference in him, from the manner he had before ſettled, let him read it over and over till he has brought it to be the ſame. This will make him attentive to the errors and defects in the graphic art, and he will come gradually to neglect thoſe falſe guides, the ſtops; and learn to be attentive only to the main drift and ſcope of each ſentence. But as it will require long practice, before he will be able to do this at ſight, I would recommend it to him not to read any thing aloud, for ſome time at leaſt, till he has caſt his eye over it, and taken in the general ſenſe of the paſſage. And I would alſo adviſe him not to deliver any thing from notes in public, without uſing the marks before mentioned, till habit ſhall have ſettled him in the right way.

This method, ſimple as it is, I can vouch from experience, will, if properly followed, change the artificial and unaffecting, to the natural and forcible manner of utterance. And whoever can accompliſh that point, will certainly obtain the chief end of delivery, that of gaining attention, and making an impreſſion on his auditory.

There is one article relative to the intonation of the ſtops, which, though of the utmoſt importance to a juſt and graceful delivery, has never yet been pointed out, and which, as demanding the utmoſt attention, I have reſerved for the laſt place. In the uſual method of managing the voice with reſpect to the ſtops, we are only taught either to raiſe or lower it, according to the nature of the ſtops; but there is a third thing to be done of more frequent uſe, and as eſſentially neceſſary, which is, ſuſpending the voice before certain pauſes, without any change of note. The method of pointing out to the ear the cloſe of a ſentence, or a full completion of the ſenſe, is by a depreſſed note. That of marking the members of ſentences, or incomplete ſenſes, is either by an elevated or ſuſpended note. The elevated notes ſhould be chiefly appropriated to the emphatic ſyllables, and ſhould hardly ever otherwiſe precede pauſes, except in notes of admiration, interrogation, or impaſſioned diſcourſe: the incomplete members of all other ſentences ſhould be marked only by a ſuſpenſion of the voice, in the ſame individual note, as if it had proceeded without interruption to the next member of the ſentence. They who do otherwiſe, if they elevate the voice at the cloſe of the ſmaller members, fall into a tune or cant running through all ſentences alike. If they depreſs it, they make the members appear ſo many detached ſentences, and deſtroy that concatenation of the parts, without which the complete ſenſe of the whole can never clearly be manifeſted. They who have been accuſtomed to make ſome change of note before all ſtops, will find it very difficult at firſt to ſuſpend their voice without ſuch change; and their beſt method to attain it in reading will be, at firſt, to run the words of the former member, into the firſt of the latter, without any pauſe, attending to the note which they uſe in that caſe; then let them try to ſtop at that word in the ſame note, which will be then juſt freſh on the ear. But they will have a ſtill more certain method, by having recourſe to the general rule before laid down, and aſking themſelves how they would utter thoſe words, if they were ſpeaking, not reading them.

Having ſaid all that is neceſſary on the intonation of the pauſes, it now remains to ſay ſomething on the time of their duration. In this reſpect, the great fault almoſt univerſally committed, is, that of making them too ſhort. As every member of a ſentence contains ſome idea of more or leſs importance to the drift of the whole, there ought to be a ſufficient pauſe at the end of each member, to give time for each idea to make its due impreſſion on the mind, and the proportion of time in the pauſe ſhould be regulated, by the importance of each idea; or by the cloſer, or more remote

connection which it has with the main object of the ſentence. Pauſes in diſcourſe anſwer the ſame end that ſhades do in pictures; by the proper uſe of which, the objects ſtand out diſtinctly to the eye; and without which, were the colours to run into one another, it would be difficult to diſcriminate the ſeveral figures of the compoſition. In order to get the better of this bad habit of running ſentences, and their members, too quickly into one another, I would recommend it to every reader to make all his pauſes longer than is neceſſary, till by degrees he brings them to their due proportion.

Of the PITCH *and* MANAGEMENT *of the* VOICE.

Theſe are articles of the utmoſt importance, to give due force and proportion to all the others. In order to be heard with ſatisfaction, it is neceſſary that the ſpeaker ſhould deliver himſelf with eaſe. But if he does not know how to pitch his voice properly, he can never have the due management of it; and his utterance will be painful to himſelf, and irkſome to his hearers.

Every ſpeaker, who is not corrupted by bad habits, has three pitches in his voice; the high, low, and middle pitch. The middle, is that which is uſed in common diſcourſe; from which he either riſes or falls, according as the matter of his diſcourſe, or emotions of his mind require. This middle pitch, therefore, is what ought to be generally uſed, for two reaſons; firſt, becauſe the organs of the voice are ſtronger, and more pliable in this pitch, from conſtant uſe: and ſecondly, becauſe it is more eaſy to riſe or fall from that pitch, to high or low, with regular proportion.

Moſt perſons, through want of ſkill and practice, when they read or ſpeak in public, fall into one of the extremes. Either through timidity and diffidence, they uſe the low pitch, in which they are not heard at all, or with ſo much trouble to the liſtener, as ſoon to weary attention: or, if they aim at avoiding this fault, they run into the high pitch; which is productive of conſequences equally bad. The organs of the voice in this unuſual pitch, are ſoon wearied; and languor and hoarſeneſs enſue. And as the reaſon for continuing it, will be equally ſtrong during the whole diſcourſe, as for the firſt ſetting out in it, the ſpeaker muſt loſe all the benefits which ariſe from variety, and fall into a diſguſting monotony.

The prevalence of this practice ariſes from a common miſtake in thoſe who ſpeak, for the firſt time, in a large room, and before a numerous auditory. They conclude it impoſſible that they ſhould be heard in their common pitch of voice, and therefore change it to a higher. Thus they confound two very diſtinct things, making high and low, the ſame with loud and ſoft. Loud and ſoft in ſpeaking, is like the *fortè* and *piano* in muſic; it only refers to the different degrees of force uſed in the ſame key: whereas high and low, imply a change of key. So that the buſineſs of every ſpeaker is, to proportion the force or loudneſs of voice to the ſize of the room, and number of his auditors, in its uſual pitch. If it be larger than ordinary, he is to ſpeak louder, not higher, in his uſual key, not in a new one. And whoever neglects this, will never be able to manage his voice with eaſe to himſelf, or ſatisfaction to his hearers. He who delivers himſelf in a moderate pitch, whenever his ſubject demands that he ſhould riſe to a higher, or ſink to a lower, does it with eaſe, and in due proportion; and produces the effects which are to be expected from ſuch change, and agreeable variety. Whilſt he who takes a high pitch, cannot riſe upon occaſion, without running into diſcord; nor ſink, with any rule of proportion to guide him. They who, to avoid this fault, run into the oppoſite extreme, and begin in a lower pitch than is natural to them, err indeed on the ſafer ſide, but are equally diſtant from the point of truth. It is true, it is more eaſy to riſe gradually and proportionally, than to deſcend; but whilſt they remain in that key, it

will appear equally unnatural, and more languid than the other; and they will be very apt, through the body of their diſcourſe, to run chiefly into that key in which they had ſet out.

With regard to the degree of loudneſs to be uſed, the beſt rule for a ſpeaker to obſerve, is, never to utter a greater quantity of voice, than he can afford without pain to himſelf, or any extraordinary effort. Whilſt he does this, the other organs of ſpeech will be at liberty to diſcharge their ſeveral offices with eaſe; and he will always have his voice under command. But whenever he tranſgreſſes theſe bounds, he gives up the reins, and has no longer any management of it. And it will ever be the ſafeſt way too, to keep within his compaſs, rather than go at any time to the utmoſt extent of it; which is a dangerous experiment, and never juſtifiable but upon ſome extraordinary emotion. For even in that caſe, the tranſgreſſing the limits in the leaſt, will ſcarce be pardoned: for, as the judicious Shakeſpear has well obſerved in his inſtruction to the player, *In the very torrent, tempeſt, and as I may ſay whirlwind of your paſſion, you muſt acquire and beget a temperance that may give it ſmoothneſs.*

In order to have a full power and command over the voice, it is neceſſary that the ſpeaker ſhould underſtand the right management of the breath; an article of the utmoſt importance to the whole of delivery, and yet which is as little known as any of the reſt. The falſe rule, by which people in general are inſtructed in learning to read, that the breath is never to be drawn, but when there is a full ſtop, or cloſe of the ſenſe, has made it exceedingly difficult to utter long ſentences, eſpecially to thoſe who are ſhort-winded. They are therefore apt to run themſelves entirely out of breath, and not to ſtop till the failure of that obliges them to it, which is therefore likely to happen in improper places; or elſe they ſubdivide the long ſentence, into as many diſtinct ſentences, as they take times of breathing; to the utter confuſion of the ſenſe. For as they have been taught not to take breath, but when they make a full ſtop, they habitually uſe the tone of a full ſtop, whenever they take breath.

It is of as much importance to a ſpeaker, that he ſhould have at all times a ſufficient command of breath, as that an organ ſhould be ſupplied with a proper quantity of air. In order to this, he ſhould take care always to get a freſh ſupply, before he feels any want of it; for whilſt he has ſome to ſpare, he recruits it with ſuch eaſe, that his hearers are not at all ſenſible of his doing it. Whereas if he waits till he is put in mind of it, by ſome degree of uneaſineſs, he not only does it with more difficulty himſelf, but he may depend upon it that his hearers have alſo felt his uneaſineſs, and been ſenſible of his difficulty. For, ſo ſtrong is the ſympathy between the organs of ſpeech and thoſe of hearing, that the leaſt uneaſineſs in the one is immediately perceived by the other.

To enable a reader or ſpeaker to accompliſh this point, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that he may at all times ſupply himſelf with any quantity of breath he pleaſes, even at the ſmalleſt ſtop, only obſerving the rule before laid down, that of giving the true tone which ſhould precede ſuch ſtop. For the note of the voice, in that caſe, ſufficiently marks the nature of the pauſe, without any reference to time, which he is at liberty to prolong at pleaſure, without prejudice to the ſenſe; as the connection of the ſenſe does not at all depend upon the length of time in the ſtops, as is abſurdly imagined, but upon the tone of voice accompanying them. This circumſtance gives the ſpeaker ſuch power over the pauſes, as, judiciouſly uſed, may contribute much to the main point in view, that of ſtrongly inculcating his meaning. For, by this means, he may always proportion his pauſes to the importance of the ſenſe; and not merely to the grammatical ſtructure of words in ſentences, making like pauſes to all of like ſtructure, without diſtinction. For inſtance, if there be any propoſition or ſentiment which he would enforce more

ſtrongly

ſtrongly than the reſt, he may either precede it by a longer pauſe than uſual, which will rouſe attention, and give it the more weight when it is delivered; or he may make a longer pauſe after it is cloſed, which will give time to the mind to ruminate upon it, and let it ſink deeper into it by reflection; or, according to the importance of the point, he may do both. He may go ſtill farther, and make a pauſe before ſome very emphatical word, where neither the ſenſe, nor common uſage would admit of any; and this on proper occaſions may produce a very powerful effect.

Of TONES.

Thus far I have conſidered the ſeveral points, that are fundamentally and eſſentially neceſſary to every public ſpeaker; without which, he will be ſo far from making any impreſſion on his hearers, that he will not be able to command their attention, nor, in many caſes, even make himſelf underſtood. Yet ſo low is the ſtate of elocution amongſt us, that a man who is maſter even of theſe rudiments of rhetoric, is comparatively conſidered as one of an excellent delivery. This very circumſtance, therefore, is a ſufficient inducement to apply cloſely, at leaſt to the maſtery of theſe points.

But to ſuch as ſhould be deſirous to extend their views ſo far as to attain the nobler ends of oratory, I mean a power of commanding the tempers, diſpoſitions, and paſſions of mankind, there are other points to be conſidered; to maſter which will require the cloſeſt attention, and infinite pains. The firſt, and principal of theſe, is the article of tones; upon the proper uſe and management of which, all that is pleaſurable, or affecting in elocution, chiefly depends.

What I have hitherto ſaid on this ſubject, refers only to particular notes of the voice, appertaining to emphaſis and ſtops, in ſentences. Here I mean to ſpeak of that general intonation, which pervades whole periods, and parts of a diſcourſe.

Tones may be divided into two kinds; natural, and inſtituted. The natural, are ſuch as belong to the paſſions of man in his animal ſtate; which are implanted in his frame, by the hand of nature; and which ſpontaneouſly break forth, whenever he is under the influence of any of thoſe paſſions. Theſe form a univerſal language, equally uſed by all the different nations of the world, and equally underſtood and felt by all. Thus, the tones expreſſive of ſorrow, lamentation, mirth, joy, hatred, anger, love, pity, &c. are the ſame in all countries, and excite emotions in us analogous to thoſe paſſions, when accompanying words which we do not underſtand.

The inſtituted tones, are thoſe which are ſettled by compact, to mark the different operations, exertions, and emotions of the intellect and fancy, in producing their ideas; and theſe in a great meaſure differ, in different countries, as the languages do.

The former of theſe, it is evident, neither require ſtudy nor pains, when we are ourſelves under the influence of any of thoſe paſſions, as they are neceſſarily produced by them: but in attempting to produce them, either in delivering the impaſſioned ſpeeches of writers; or in aſſuming them in our own diſcourſes; we ſhall fail of the point, ſo far as we fail of feeling, for the time, the very paſſions we would expreſs. We may indeed mimic the tones of thoſe paſſions, but the cheat will be manifeſt, and not reach the hearts of the hearers. *Si vis me flere, dolendum eſt primum tibi ipſi*, is a well known maxim, and will hold good with regard to all the other paſſions.

With reſpect to the latter, it will require great pains, and much obſervation, to become maſter of them.

When we conſider that all theſe tones are to be accompanied by ſuitable looks and geſture; not only adapted in the juſteſt proportion to give due force to the ſentiment, but regulated alſo

in

ſuch a way as to appear graceful, we need not wonder that this ſpecies of oratory is ſcarce known among us, who have never ſtudied even the principles of the art. Nor is it hardly ever attempted to be put in practice, except on the ſtage; where indeed ſome degree of it is eſſentially neceſſary. And the extreme difficulty of arriving at any degree of perfection in it cannot be more clearly ſhewn, than by recollecting how few the inſtances are, of thoſe who have ſucceeded even tolerably there, though it be the main object and buſineſs of their lives. All this is the neceſſary conſequence of our having devoted our whole time and attention to the cultivation of the written language, and leaving that of ſpeech entirely to chance.

When we reflect, that not only every thing which is pleaſurable, every thing which is forcible and affecting in elocution, but alſo the moſt material points neceſſary to a full and diſtinct comprehenſion, even of the ſenſe of what is uttered, depend upon the proper uſe of tones, and their accompaniments; it may well aſtoniſh us to think, that ſuch eſſential parts of language ſhould in a civilized country, and a country of freedom too, be wholly neglected. Nay worſe—that our youth ſhould not only be uninſtructed in the true uſe of theſe, but in the little art that is uſed, they ſhould be early perverted by falſe rules, utterly repugnant to thoſe which nature has clearly pointed out to us. And how can it be otherwiſe, when we have given up the vivifying energetic language, ſtamped by God himſelf upon our natures, for that which is the cold, lifeleſs work of art, and invention of man? and bartered that, which can penetrate the inmoſt receſſes of the ſoul, for one which dies in the ear, or fades upon the ſight?

Such is our preſent ſtate, and ſuch it muſt ever continue, till the object be changed; till the living language be reſtored to its due rank, and ſchools of rhetoric eſtabliſhed, as in old Greece and Rome, for teaching the nobleſt, moſt uſeful, and ornamental art, that ever improved and dignified human nature.

Of the RECITATION *of* POETIC NUMBERS.

In order to know the different manner to be uſed in the recitation of verſe, from that of proſe, it will be neceſſary to examine, in the firſt place, wherein the difference between proſe and verſe conſiſts.

Poetic numbers are founded upon the ſame principles with thoſe of the muſical, and are governed by ſimilar laws. Proportion and order are the ſources of the pleaſure we receive from both, and the beauty of each depends upon a due obſervation of the laws of meaſure, and movement. The eſſential difference between them, is, that the matter of the one conſiſts of articulate, of the other, inarticulate ſounds: but ſyllables in the one correſpond to notes in the other; poetic feet, to muſical bars; and verſes, to ſtrains: they have all like properties, and are governed by ſimilar laws.

The conſtituent parts of verſe are, feet, and pauſes; from the due diſtribution of which, reſult meaſure, and movement. Feet conſiſt of a certain number of ſyllables united together, like notes in bars; and a certain number of thoſe feet, when completed, according to the rules of the different ſpecies of verſification, form verſes or ſtrains. They are called feet, becauſe it is by their aid that the voice as it were ſteps along through the verſe, in a meaſured pace; and it is therefore neceſſary that the ſyllables which mark this regular movement of the voice, ſhould in ſome manner be diſtinguiſhed from the others. This diſtinction was made among the ancient Romans, by dividing their ſyllables into long and ſhort, and aſcertaining their quantity, by an exact proportion in ſounding them; the long, being to the ſhort, as two to one; and the long ſyllables, being thus the more important, marked the movement. In Engliſh, ſyllables are divided into accented and unaccented;

and

and the accented ſyllables, being as ſtrongly diſtinguiſhed from the unaccented, by the peculiar ſtreſs of the voice upon them, are equally capable of marking the movement, and pointing out the regular paces of the voice, as the long ſyllables were, by their quantity, among the Romans.

From not having examined the peculiar genius of our tongue, our Proſodians have fallen into a variety of errors; ſome having adopted the rules of our neighbours, the French; and others having had recourſe to thoſe of the ancients; though neither of them, in reality, would ſquare with our tongue, on account of an eſſential difference between them. With regard to the French, they meaſured verſes by the number of ſyllables whereof they were compoſed, on account of a conſtitutional defect in their tongue, which rendered it incapable of numbers formed by poetic feet. For it has neither accent, nor quantity, ſuited to the purpoſe; the ſyllables of their words being for the moſt part equally accented; and the number of long ſyllables being out of all proportion greater than that of the ſhort. Hence for a long time it was ſuppoſed, as it is by moſt people at preſent, that our verſes were compoſed, not of feet, but ſyllables; and accordingly they are denominated verſes of ten, eight, ſix, or four ſyllables, even to this day. Thus have we loſt ſight of the great advantage which our language has given us over the French, in point of poetic numbers, by its being capable of a geometrical proportion, on which the harmony of verſification depends; and blindly reduced ourſelves to that of the arithmetical kind, which contains no natural power of pleaſing the ear. And hence, like the French, our chief pleaſure in verſe, ariſes from the poor ornament of rhime.

Some few of our Proſodians finding this to be an error, and that our verſes were really compoſed of feet, not ſyllables, without farther examination, boldly applied all the rules of the Latin proſody to our verſification; though ſcarce any of them anſwered exactly, and ſome of them were utterly incompatible with the genius of our tongue. Thus becauſe the Roman feet were formed by quantity, they aſſerted the ſame of ours, denominating all the accented ſyllables long; whereas I have formerly ſhewn, that the accent, in ſome caſes, as certainly makes the ſyllable on which it is laid, ſhort, as in others it makes it long. And their whole theory of quantity, borrowed from the Roman, in which they endeavour to eſtabliſh the proportion of long and ſhort, as immutably fixed to the ſyllables of words conſtructed in a certain way, at once falls to the ground; when it is ſhewn, that the quantity of our ſyllables is perpetually varying with the ſenſe, and is for the moſt part regulated by emphaſis: which has been fully proved in the courſe of Lectures on the Art of reading Verſe; where it has been alſo ſhewn, that this very circumſtance has given us an amazing advantage over the ancients, in point of poetic numbers.

The other conſtituent part of verſe, conſiſts in pauſes, peculiarly belonging to verſe, and differing from the proſaic. Of the poetic pauſes, there are two ſorts; one denominated Ceſural, the other I ſhall call the Final. The ceſural, divides the verſe into equal, or unequal parts; the final, cloſes it. The ceſural pauſe, is known to all who have any acquaintance with the nature of verſe; but the final has hitherto eſcaped the obſervation of all the writers upon that ſubject. It is for that very reaſon, that there has not hitherto been given an adequate idea of verſe, in contradiſtinction to proſe, ſince it is the uſe of this final pauſe, which, on many occaſions, alone marks the difference between the two. It is the line drawn between their boundaries, which can never be miſtaken, whilſt it remains; remove it, and it is impoſſible, in many caſes, to diſtinguiſh the one from the other.

Do we not obſerve, that verſe is written in a different way from proſe? Do we not find that in each ſpecies of verſification, every line is bounded by the meaſure? that is, muſt terminate, when

the number of feet which belongs to the kind of metre, is completed. Is not this done to mark the metre diſtinctly? And is it to the eye only that the metre is to be marked? the eye, which, of itſelf, can form no judgment of meaſure in ſounds, nor take any pleaſure in ſuch arrangement of words; and ſhall the ear, the ſole judge of numbers, to which nature herſelf has annexed a delight, in the perception of metre, be left without any mark, to point out the completion of the meaſure? If it were indeed a law of our verſification, that every line ſhould terminate with a ſtop in the ſenſe, the boundaries of the meaſure would then be fixed, and could not be miſtaken. But when we know, that one of the greateſt perfections in our blank heroic verſe, is, that of drawing out the ſenſe from one line to another, I am afraid in that caſe, if there be no mark to ſhew where the meaſure ends, it will be often carried away by the ſenſe, and, confounded with it, be changed to pure proſe. Nothing has puzzled the bulk of readers, or divided their opinions more, than the manner in which thoſe verſes ought to be recited, where the ſenſe does not cloſe with the line; and whoſe laſt words have a neceſſary connection with thoſe that begin the ſubſequent verſe. Some, who ſee the neceſſity of pointing out the metre, make a pauſe at the end of ſuch lines; but never having been taught any other pauſe, but thoſe of the ſentential kind, they uſe one of them, and pronounce the laſt word in ſuch a note, as uſually marks a member of a ſentence. Now this is certainly improper; becauſe they make that appear to be a complete member of a ſentence, which is an incomplete one; and by thus disjoining the ſenſe, as well as the words, often confound the meaning. Others of a more enthuſiaſtic kind, elevate their voices, at the end of all verſes, to a higher note than is ever uſed in any of the ſentential ſtops; but ſuch a continual repetition of the ſame high note, at the cloſe of every verſe, though it marks the metre diſtinctly, becomes diſguſting by its monotony; and gives an air of chanting to ſuch recitation, extremely diſagreeable to every ear, except that of the reciter himſelf; who, in general, ſeems highly delighted with his own tune, and imagines it gives equal pleaſure to others. It was to a reader of this ſort, that Cæſar ſaid, 'If 'you read, you ſing; and if you ſing, you ſing very ill.'

To avoid theſe ſeveral faults, the bulk of readers have choſen what they think a ſafer courſe, which is, that of running the lines one into another, without the leaſt pauſe, where they find none in the ſenſe; in the ſame manner as they would do in ſentences of proſe, were they to find the ſame words there ſo diſpoſed; by which means they reduce verſe to a hobbling kind of metre, neither verſe nor proſe. In vain, to ſuch readers, has Milton laboured the beſt proportioned numbers in blank verſe; his order, is turned into confuſion; his melody, into diſcord. In vain have Prior and Dryden, in the couplet, ſought out the richeſt rhime; the laſt word, hurried precipitately from its poſt, into the next line, leaves no impreſſion on the ear; and loſt in a cluſter of words, marks not the relation between it and its correlative, which their diſtinguiſhed ſimilar poſts in the two verſes had given them; by which means the whole effect of the rhime, as well as the metre, is loſt. We need not wonder, however, that the majority of Readers ſhould readily fall into this laſt method, becauſe they have all learned to read proſe, and it coſts them no trouble to read verſe like proſe.

But it will be aſked, if this final pauſe is neither marked by an elevation, or depreſſion of the voice, how is it poſſible to mark it at all? To this the anſwer is obvious; by making no change at all in the voice, but ſuſpending it in the ſame individual note that would be uſed, were it to be connected inſtantly with the following word. This ſtop is what I have before deſcribed under the name of the pauſe of ſuſpenſion; which, though eſſentially neceſſary to the juſt recitation of verſe, has never once been thought of; nor is the management of it to be acquired but by great attention, and practice, according to the method before propoſed. By the uſe of this pauſe, the melody of verſe may at all times be preſerved without interfering with the ſenſe. For the pauſe itſelf, perfectly

ſeẽtly marks the bounds of the metre; and being made only by a ſuſpenſion, not change of note in the voice, the concatenation of the meaning is as diſtinctly perceived by every auditor, as if the words had been uttered in the cloſeſt connection.

Nor is this the only advantage gained to numbers, by this ſtop of ſuſpenſion; it alſo prevents that monotone at the end of lines, before deſcribed, which, however pleaſing to a rude, is diſguſting to a delicate ear. For, as this ſtop of ſuſpenſion has no peculiar note of its own, but always takes that which belongs to the preceding word, it changes continually with the matter, and is as various as the ſenſe.

Having ſaid all that is neceſſary of the final, I ſhall now examine the ceſural pauſe.

The ceſural pauſe is that which divides the verſe into equal or unequal portions; upon the right management of which, the melody and harmony of verſification, in a great meaſure depend. The ſeats of the ceſura moſt pleaſing to the ear, are either at the end of the ſecond foot, in the middle of the third, or at the end of the third foot; but it may occaſionally take place in all parts of the line. The ceſura is by no means eſſential to verſe, as the ſhorter kinds of meaſure are without it; and many heroic lines, in which it is not to be found, are ſtill good verſes. It is true it improves, and diverſifies the melody, by a judicious management in varying its ſituation, and ſo becomes a great ornament to verſe; but ſtill this is not the moſt important office which it diſcharges; for beſides improving the melody of ſingle lines, there is a new ſource of delight, opened by it in poetic numbers, correſpondent, in ſome ſort, to harmony in muſic; that takes its riſe from that act of the mind, which compares the relative proportions, that the members of each verſe bear to each other, as well as to thoſe in the adjoining lines. The ceſural, like the final pauſe, ſometimes coincides with the ſententtial, ſometimes has an independent ſtate; that is, exiſts where there is no ſtop in the ſenſe. In that caſe, it is exactly of the ſame nature with the final pauſe of ſuſpenſion before deſcribed, and is governed by the ſame laws.

The ſeat of the final pauſe points itſelf out; but with regard to the ceſural, whoſe ſeat is variable, and may be in all the different parts of the verſe, conſequently not ſo eaſily to be found, there requires more to be ſaid. In order to find out the ſeat of the ceſura, we are to reflect, that there are ſome parts of ſpeech ſo neceſſarily connected in ſentences, that they will not admit of any diſjunction, by the ſmalleſt pauſe of the voice. Between ſuch, therefore, the ceſura can never fall. Its uſual ſeat is, in that place of the line, where the voice can firſt reſt, after a word, not ſo neceſſarily connected with the following one. I ſay, not ſo neceſſarily, becauſe the ceſura may find place, where there would be no ſtential ſtop, after a word which leaves any idea for the mind to reſt, though it may have a cloſe connexion with what follows. For inſtance—

Of Eve, whoſe eye" darted contagious fire.

Now in proſe, there could not properly be a comma after the word *eye*, from its cloſe connection with the following verb; but in verſe, remove the ceſural pauſe, and the metre is utterly deſtroyed. Of the ſame nature is another line of Milton's, relative to the ſame perſon—

And from about her" ſhot darts of deſire—

Pronounced in that manner, with the pauſe in the middle of the line, it ceaſes to be verſe; but by placing the ceſura after the word *ſhot*, as thus—

And from about her ſhot" darts of deſire—

The metre is not only preſerved, but the expreſſion much enforced, by the unexpected trochee following the pauſe, which, as it were, ſhoots out the darts with uncommon force.

The following line of Pope's, read thus—

Ambition firſt ſprung " from your bleſt abodes—

is no verſe, but hobbling proſe. But let the ceſura be placed after the word *firſt*, as thus—

Ambition firſt " ſprung from your bleſt abodes—

and the metre is reſtored.

Of the ſame kind, are two lines of Waller's, which I have ſeen ſtopped in the following manner—

We've loſt in him arts, that not yet are found.
The Muſes ſtill love, their own native place.

By which pointing, the metre is deſtroyed. They ſhould be thus divided:

We've loſt in him " arts that not yet are found.
The Muſes ſtill " love their own native place.

Unleſs a reader be much upon his guard, he will be apt to pauſe, however improperly, at thoſe ſeats of the ceſura, which have been ſet down as producing the fineſt melody. There would be great temptation, on that account, in the following lines, and all of ſimilar ſtructure, to place the ceſura wrong. As thus—

The ſprites of fiery " termagants inflame—
Back to my native " moderation ſlide—
And place on good " ſecurity his gold—
Your own reſiſtleſs " eloquence employ—
Or croſs to plunder " provinces the main—

But ſuch unnatural disjunction of words which neceſſarily require an immediate union with each other, whatever pleaſure it might give the ear, muſt hurt the underſtanding. Lines of this ſtructure do not in reality contain any perfect ceſura; whoſe place is ſupplied by two ſemi-pauſes, or demi-ceſuras; as thus—

The ſprites ' of fiery termagants ' inflame—
Back ' to my native moderation ' ſlide—
And place ' on good ſecurity ' his gold—
Your own ' reſiſtleſs eloquence ' employ—
Or croſs ' to plunder provinces ' the main—

In all caſes of this ſort, every man's own underſtanding will point out to him, what words are neceſſarily to be kept together, and what may be ſeparated without prejudice to the ſenſe.

To recite verſe with propriety, it will be only neceſſary to obſerve the few following ſhort rules.

1. All the words ſhould be pronounced exactly in the ſame way as in proſe.

2. The movement of the voice ſhould be from accent to accent, laying no ſtreſs on the intermediate ſyllables.

3. There ſhould be the ſame obſervation of emphaſis, and the ſame change of notes on the emphatic ſyllables, as in proſe.

4. The pauſes relative to the ſenſe only, which I call ſentential, are to be obſerved in the ſame manner as in proſe; but particular attention muſt be given to thoſe two peculiar to verſe, the ceſural and final, as before deſcribed, which I call muſical pauſes.

The uſual fault of introducing ſing-ſong notes, or a ſpecies of chanting into poetical numbers, is diſagreeable to every ear, but that of the chanter himſelf. Such readers, indeed, ſeem generally in high raptures with their own muſic, for, according to the old obſervation, *haud cuiquam injucunda quæ cantat ipſe*: 'No man's tune is unpleaſing to himſelf.' But they ought to conſider, that they are doing great injuſtice to the poet's muſic, when they ſubſtitute their own in its room. The tune of the poet can then only be heard, when his verſes are recited with ſuch notes of the voice as reſult from the ſentiments; and a due proportion of time obſerved, in the feet and pauſes, the conſtituent parts of verſe.

Thus far I have laid open all that is neceſſary, to prevent the reader's falling into the uſual errors committed in reciting verſe, and to point out the means of attaining a juſt and proper manner. But with regard to the grace and elegance of delivery, conſiſting in the nicer proportions both of time and tone in the ſeveral feet, and pauſes, and the exact general intonation of the voice ſuited to the ſentiments and paſſions, it is obvious that little can be done, by precept alone. Nor can we ever expect to have this part brought to perfection, till rhetorical ſchools are inſtituted, to teach the whole art of Elocution, in the ſame manner as all other arts are taught, by *Precept*, *Example*, and *Practice*.

APPENDIX.

IN the preceding Grammar, the true principle upon which the pronunciation of polyſyllables is founded, is for the firſt time laid open; and will ſerve to ſolve all difficulties in dubious caſes, and put an end to numberleſs diſputes daily held upon that ſubject, by the different partiſans of the different modes of ſounding words. Some have recourſe to authority; but at preſent, for reaſons mentioned in the Preface, that neither is, nor ought to be of any force; and when, as it often happens, one authority is balanced againſt another, who ſhall determine which ſhall preponderate? Some have recourſe to derivation; but not knowing on what occaſions that operates, and when it has no influence, they fall into continual errors: and others refer to analogy, which, without being well acquainted with its laws, and the many deviations from them, is but a very uncertain director.

The only ſure guide on this occaſion is the terminating ſyllable, which governs all others in the word, as the rudder does the ſhip.

To explain this by examples.

It has been much diſputed, whether the word ſhould be pronounced con'cordance, or concor'dance. The advocates for the former pronunciation proceed upon a latent principle of analogy, which generally operates in words of that termination, as may be ſeen by having recourſe to the Grammar, *p.* 31. where examining the termination in *ance*, you will find it ſaid—Polyſyllables in *ance* in general have the accent on the antepenult. or laſt ſyllable but two. Examp. Arrogance, elegance, ſignificance.

Exceptions. 1*ſt*, When the primitive has its accent on the laſt, the derivative has it on the penult.; as, appe'arance, aſſu'rance; from appe'ar, aſſu're: or 2*dly*, *when it is preceded by two Conſonants*, as, abun'dance, diſcor'dance.

Now by following the general, and not attending to the 2d rule of exceptions mentioned above, they have fallen into this error. And yet, ignorant as they might be of any rule, one would imagine that analogy itſelf might have ſet them right in this caſe, as upon the ſame ground they might pronounce the word dis'cordance, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as well as con'cordance, which no one ever attempted.

The ſame obſervation will hold good with regard to the word ref'ractory, or refrac'tory.

Ac'ademy, or acad'emy, is another word which has occaſioned much diſpute; you will find it adjuſted by looking for the termination *my*, p. 37.

In all diſputable caſes, preference has been given to that pronunciation which is moſt conformable to rule; as certainly the leſſening as much as poſſible the anomalies of any language will be a great advantage to it, as it will render the attainment of it more eaſy. Thus in the diſpute about the pronunciation of the word wind, whether it ſhould be wi'nd or wind', the former has been adopted, upon this principle, that there is no monoſyllable in the Engliſh language terminating in *ind* in which the vowel *i* is not pronounced long; as, blind, rind, kind; &c. I have often heard

Dr.

Dr. Swift ſay to thoſe who pronounced it ſhort in a jeering tone, 'I have a great mind to find why you call it wind.'

Obſervations of this kind might be extended to a conſiderable length; but it would be an unneceſſary trouble, as the Reader will find every thing relative to that matter adjuſted in the Grammar.

Rules to be obſerved by the Natives of IRELAND *in order to attain a juſt Pronunciation of Engliſh.*

The chief miſtakes made by the Iriſh in pronouncing Engliſh, lie for the moſt part in the ſounds of the two firſt vowels, *a* and *e*; the former being generally ſounded ä by the Iriſh, as in the word bär, in moſt words where it is pronounced ā, as in *day*, by the Engliſh. Thus the Iriſh ſay, pätron, mätron, the vowel, ä, having the ſame ſound as in the word fäther; whilſt the Engliſh pronounce them as if written, paytron, maytron. The following rule, ſtrictly attended to, will rectify this miſtake through the whole language.

When the vowel, *a*, finiſhes a ſyllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced ā [day] by the Engliſh. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words, fäther, papä, mamä. The Iriſh may think alſo the word *rather* an exception, as well as father; and ſo it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it, rä-ther, laying the accent on the vowel *a*; but in the Engliſh pronunciation, the conſonant, th, is taken into the firſt ſyllable, as thus, rath′-er, which makes the difference.

Whenever a conſonant follows the vowel *a* in the ſame ſyllable, and the accent is on the conſonant, the vowel *a* has always its firſt ſound, as hät′, män′; as alſo the ſame ſound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as fä′r, bä′r, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewiſe when it precedes *lm*, as bä′lm, pſä′lm. The Iriſh, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that ſtructure as if they were written, bawm, pſawm, quawm, cawm, &c. In the third ſound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels, or conſonants, ſuch as *au*, in Paul; *aw*, in law; *all*, in call; *ald*, in bald; *alk*, in talk, &c. the Iriſh make no miſtake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

The ſecond vowel, *e*, is for the moſt part ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, when the accent is upon it; whilſt the Iriſh in moſt words give it the ſound of ſecond ā, as in hate. This ſound of ē [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, ſuch as, *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two laſt combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Iriſh never miſtake; ſuch as in meet, ſeem, field, believe, &c.; but in all the others, they almoſt univerſally change the ſound of ē, into ā. Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words, tea, ſea, pleaſe, as if they were ſpelt, tay, ſay, plays; inſtead of tee, ſee, pleeſe. The Engliſh conſtantly give this ſound to *ea*, whenever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, grēat, a pēar, a bēar, to bēar, to forbēar, to ſwēar, to tēar, to wēar. In all which the *e* has its ſecond ſound. For want of knowing theſe exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after ſome time of reſidence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce theſe words as if ſpelt, greet, beer, ſweer, &c.

Ei, is alſo ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, and as ā by the Iriſh; thus the words de*ceit*, re*ceive*, are pronounced by them as if written de*ſate*, re*ſave*. *Ei* is always ſounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words, *reign*, *feign*, *deign*, &c. as alſo in the words, *rein* (of a bridle), *rein*-deer, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the ſame ſyllable, when accented, have the ſound of *ee*, as in the words, ſupreme, ſincere, replete. This rule is almoſt univerſally broken through by the Iriſh, who pronounce all ſuch words as if written, ſuprām, ſinsāre, replāte, &c. There

are

are but two exceptions to this rule in the Engliſh pronunciation, which are the words, *there, where.*

In the way of marking this ſound, by a double *e*, as thus, *ee*, as the Iriſh never make any miſtakes, the beſt method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of theſe ſeveral combinations, is, to ſuppoſe that *ea*, *ei*, and *e* attended by a final mute *e*, are all ſpelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

Ey is always ſounded like å by the Engliſh, when the accent is upon it; as in the words, prey, convey, pronounced pray, convay. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words key and ley, ſounded *kee*, *lee*. The Iriſh, in attempting to pronounce like the Engliſh, often give the ſame ſound to *ey*, as uſually belongs to *ei*; thus for prey, convey, they ſay *pree*, *convee*.

A ſtrict obſervation of theſe few rules, with a due attention to the very few exceptions enumerated above, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the ſame way as the more poliſhed part of the inhabitants of England do, ſo far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the ſound of i; which has been already taken notice of in the Grammar *. Where likewiſe the only difference in pronouncing any of the conſonants has been pointed out; which is the thickening the ſounds of *d* and *t*, in certain ſituations; and an eaſy method propoſed of correcting this habit †.

In order to complete the whole, I ſhall now give a liſt of ſuch detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

Iriſh pron.	*Engliſh pron.*	*Iriſh pron.*	*Engliſh pron.*
	cher'ful	Michael	Mi'kel
	fer'ful	drought	drout
	dore	ſearch	serch'
	flore	ſource	sorce
	ga'pe	cuſhion	cuſhion
gather	gath'er	ſtrength	ſtrenkth
	berd	length	lenkth
	bull	ſtrove	ſtrove
	buſh	drove	drove
	puſh	ten'ure	te'nure
	pull	ten'able	te'nable
	pul'pit	wra'th	wra'th
	calf	wroth	wroth'
catch	ketch	fa'rewel	far'wel
coarſe	courſe	rode	rod'
courſe	courſe	ſtrode	ſtrod'
	court	ſhone	mon'
	mali'cious	ſchiſm	sizm
	pudding		whe'refore wher'fore
quaſh	quoſh		the'refore ther'fore
leiſure	lezh'ur	breadth	breth bred'th
	cla'mour		clam'mur

* Vid. p. 11. where the true manner of pronouncing the diphthong *i* is pointed out; the Iriſh pronouncing it much in the ſame manner as the French.

† P. 18.

Iriſh

	Iriſh pron.	*Engliſh pron.*		*Iriſh pron.*	*Engliſh pron.*
cold	cowld	cōld	onion	in′ion	ŭn′nyun
bold	bowld	bōld		pŭt	pŭt
	cōf′fer	cō′fer	reach	rētſh	rēach
	endē′avour	endēv′ur		ſquă′dron	ſquŏd′run
foot	fŭt	fŭt		zēa′lous	zĕl′lus
	miſchi′evous	mis′chivous		zēalot	zĕl′lut

Theſe, after the cloſeſt attention, are all the words not included in the rules before laid down, that I have been able to collect, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from thoſe of England.

With regard to the natives of SCOTLAND—as their dialect differs more, and in a greater number of points, from the Engliſh, than that of any others who ſpeak that language, it will require a greater number of rules, and more pains to correct it. The moſt material difference in point of pronunciation, and which pervades their whole ſpeech, is that of always laying the accent on the vowel, in words where it ought to be on the conſonant. This has been already taken notice of in the Grammar, and the method of curing this habit pointed out. In this article therefore they ſhould chiefly exerciſe themſelves, till they attain a facility in accenting the conſonants, and giving their true ſounds to the preceding vowels, according to the rule there laid down; for it is in this that the chief difference between the Scotch and Engliſh pronunciation conſiſts. With regard to intonation indeed, or what is commonly called the Scotch accent, they totally differ from the Engliſh; of which I have treated at large in my Lectures on the Art of Reading. But in this, written rules can be of little uſe, except when aſſiſted by the living voice; and therefore the aid of maſters, who ſhall join example to precept, is here required. If the ſame ardour continues for obtaining a juſt and poliſhed delivery, which I found prevail among the young gentlemen of Scotland, when I delivered my Courſe of Lectures at Edinburgh, they will now have it in their power to compaſs the point upon certain grounds, chiefly by their own labour, and application. Nor will they long be without due aſſiſtance, where that is requiſite, upon proper encouragement; for as there could be no hopes of having ſkilful maſters to teach this art, without firſt having a proper method of inſtruction; ſo, that method being now laid open, will no doubt induce numbers to apply themſelves to the maſtery of it, in order to become preceptors in that moſt uſeful and ornamental of all arts.

Nor are there wanting examples to ſtimulate thoſe who are in purſuit of this object, and to enſure ſucceſs to their endeavours. There is at this day a gentleman of that country, now in London, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been ſome years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received inſtruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down in this work, his ſpeech was not to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the moſt poliſhed natives of England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation; and he is perhaps at this day the beſt pattern to be followed with regard to both, whether in the Houſe of Commons, or at the bar.

And yet there was ſtill a more extraordinary inſtance which I met with at Edinburgh, in a Lord * of Seſſion, who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only converſing much with ſuch Engliſhmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with ſome of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the leaſt tincture of the Scottiſh intonation.

* Lord AYLMOOR.

I ſhall now ſay a few words to the Inhabitants of WALES; in order to ſhew how eaſily they might get rid of their provincial dialect.

The peculiarity of the Welſh pronunciation ariſes chiefly from their conſtantly ſubſtituting the three pure mutes, in the room of the three impure; and the three aſpirated ſemivowels, in the place of the three vocal. Thus inſtead of *b*, they uſe *p*; for *g*, they uſe *k*, or hard *c*; and for *d*, they employ *t*. For blood, they ſay, plut; for God, Cot; and for dear, tear. In like manner, in the uſe of the ſemivowels, they ſubſtitute *f* in the place of *v*; *s* in the place of *z*; *eth* in the room of *eth*; and *esh* in that of *ezh*. Thus inſtead of virtue and vice, they ſay, firtue and fice; inſtead of zeal and praiſe, they ſay, ſeal and praiſſe; inſtead of theſe and thoſe, theſſe and thoſſe; inſtead of azure, oſier, they ſay, aſhur, oſher. Thus there are no leſs than ſeven of our conſonants which the Welſh never pronounce at all. Now if the difference in the manner of formation between theſe ſeven conſonants and their ſeven correſpondent ones, were pointed out to them, in the way deſcribed in the Grammar, they might in a ſhort time be taught the perfect uſe of them.

The people of Somerſetſhire pronounce the ſemivowels in a way directly oppoſite to that of the Welſh. For whereas the Welſh change the vocal into the aſpirate, they of Somerſetſhire change the aſpirate into the vocal. For father, they ſay, vather; for Somerſetſhire, Zomerzetzhire; for thin, thin. So that their method of cure, is to take the direct oppoſite courſe to that of the Welſh.

EXPLANATION

Of the Method uſed in the following Dictionary, to point out the Pronunciation of the Words.

THE firſt neceſſary ſtep, is, that every reader ſhould commit to memory the following ſcheme of the vowels *.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hăt	hāte	hâll
e	bĕt	bēar	bēer
i	fĭt	fīght	fīeld
o	nŏt	nōte	nôoſe
u	bŭt	būſh	blûe
y	love-lў	lўe	

According to this ſcheme are the ſounds of the vowels marked throughout the Dictionary. One column exhibits the words as they are ſpelt, the other as they are pronounced. As thus—

Hat hăt Hate hāte Hall hâll Bet bĕt Bear bēar Beer bēer, &c.

Whenever one vowel uſurps the power of another, the firſt column will ſhew the vowel that is writ, and the other, the one that is ſounded. As thus—

Stir ſtŭr Birth bĕrth Love lŭv Buſy bĭzzy Blood blŭd Bird bŭrd.

* This has been already recommended in the Grammar, p. 4.—where it is alſo propoſed in a note, that each Reader ſhould copy the above ſcheme, and hold it in his hand when he conſults the Dictionary, till he has it perfectly fixed in his memory. This is the only difficulty he will be put to; for the bare reading of the explanation of the other marks will make them ſufficiently clear to him.

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, I mean where two vowels are joined in writing, to repreſent any of the ſimple ſounds to be found in the ſcheme, are changed in the ſecond column into the ſingle vowels which they ſtand for; as thus—

Bear	bẽre	Head	hĕd	Fourth	fȏrth	Groan	grȏne
Hear	hẽre	Heart	hȁrt	Door	dȏre	Field	fẽld.

The final mute *e* is always continued, and ſometimes inſerted where it is not in preſent uſe, both becauſe it is ſo generally employed in our tongue as a guide to pronunciation, that the omiſſion of it might puzzle perſons, at firſt ſight, in the pronunciation of many words where they were accuſtomed to ſee it; and becauſe the continuance of it cannot be attended with any bad conſequence, as it muſt be evident to every one, that it is never to be pronounced, having no mark over it. Thus were ſome of the above words, as—

Bear bẽr Here hẽr Door dȏr

to be marked in that manner, the firſt ſounds that would occur to the Reader, till he was maſter of the marks, would be the firſt ſounds of thoſe vowels, as—bẽr, hȗr, dȏr.

Thus far, with relation to the vowels. With regard to the conſonants, their irregularities are manifeſted, and their true ſounds pointed out, in the following manner:

C has three ſounds—

k	care	kȁre
s	ceaſe	sẽse.
ſh	ſocial	sȏſhȁl.

G has two—

Its own proper one, as in	gold	gȏld
Another, compound, as in	gentle	dzhentle.

This ſound is uſually marked by the character *j*.

S has four—

Its own, as in -		yes	yĭs
That of -	*z*	roſe	rȏze
	ſh	paſſion	pȁſhŭn
	zh	oſier	ȏzhẽr.

T has alſo four—

Its own, as in -		tell	tĕl
	s	ſatiety	sȁsĭ̈ĕtў
	ſh	nation	nȃſhŭn
	tſh	queſtion	quĕſtſhŭn.

X has two ſounds—

	gz	example	ĕgzȁmple
	ks	vex	vĕks.

Th has two ſounds—

One vocal	*th*	then	thẽn
One aſpirate	*th̄*	th̄in	th̄in.

The ſecond, or aſpirate ſound, is marked by a ſtroke acroſs the h̄ as above.

Ch has three ſounds—

	k	chorus	kȏrŭs
	ſh	chaiſe	ſhȃze
	tſh	charity	tſhȁrĭtў.

Gh has two ſounds—

That of ſimple	*g*	ghoſt	gȏſte
That of -	*f*	laughter	lȁftŭr.

All conſonants not pronounced are omitted in the ſecond column, as—

gh	daughter	dȁtŭr	*gn*	gnat	nȁt	*lm*	balm	bȁ′m	*wr*	wrong	rȏng.
bt	debt	dĕt	*gm*	ſlegm	flĕm	*mb*	lamb	lȁm′			
gn	ſign	sĭne	*kn*	knife	nĭfe	*mn*	hymn	hĭm			

The accent is placed throughout over the letter on which it is laid in pronunciation; over the vowel, when the ſtreſs of the voice is on the vowel; over the conſonant when it is on that. As thus—

Accent

Accent over the Conſonant.	*Over the Vowel.*
ſtu̇r′	bē′re
lu̇v′	hē′re
biz′zy	grō̂′ne
laf′tu̇r	sō̂′ſhal.

The ſyllables of the words are divided according to the mode of pronouncing them; that is, all letters which are united in utterance in the ſame ſyllable, are here kept together alſo in writing, and ſeparated from the reſt; which certainly is the natural diviſion, though it be contrary to the fantaſtic mode followed in our ſpelling-books and grammars.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A GENERAL

A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A, The firſt letter of the alphabet. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, as, an ox; A is ſometimes a noun, as, great A; A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; a hunting, a begging; A has a ſignification denoting proportion, the landlord hath a hundred a year.

ABACUS, ăb'-ă-kŭs. ſ. A counting table; the uppermoſt member of a column.

ABAFT, ă-băf't. ad. From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern.

To ABANDON, ă-băn'-dŭn. v. a. To give up, reſign, or quit; to deſert; to forſake.

ABANDONED, ă-băn'-dŭnd. part. Given up; forſaken; corrupted in the higheſt degree.

ABANDONMENT, ă-băn'-dŭn-mĕnt. ſ. The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, ăb-ăr-tik'-ŭ-lā''shŭn. ſ. That ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABASE, ă-bā'se. v. a. To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low.

ABASEMENT, ă-bā'se-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion.

To ABASH, ă-băsh'. v. a. To make aſhamed.

To ABATE, ă-bā'te. v. a. To leſſen, to diminiſh.

To ABATE, ă-bā'te, v. n. To grow leſs.

ABATEMENT, ă-bā'te-mĕnt. ſ. The act of abating; the ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

ABATER, ă-bā'-tŭr. ſ. The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured.

ABB, ăb'. ſ. The yarn on a weaver's warp.

ABBACY, ăb'-bă-ſy. ſ. The rights, poſſeſſions, or privileges of an abbot.

ABBESS, ăb'-bĕs. ſ. The ſuperior of a nunnery.

ABBEY, or ABBY, ăb'-by. ſ. A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women.

ABBOT, ăb'-bŭt. ſ. The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBREVIATE, ăb-brē'-vyāte. v. a. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort.

ABBREVIATION, ăb-brĕv-yā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſhortening.

ABBREVIATOR, ăb-brĕv-yā'-tŭr. ſ. One who abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, ăb-brē'-vyā-tŭre. ſ. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.

Accent over the Conſonant.	*Over the Vowel.*
ſtu̇r′	be̊′re
lu̇v′	he̊′re
biz′zy	gro̊′ne
låf′tur	so̊′ſhal.

The ſyllables of the words are divided according to the mode of pronouncing them; that is, all letters which are united in utterance in the ſame ſyllable, are here kept together alſo in writing, and ſeparated from the reſt; which certainly is the natural diviſion, though it be contrary to the fantaſtic mode followed in our ſpelling-books and grammars.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A GENERAL

A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

ABA

A, The firſt letter of the alphabet. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, as, an ox; A is ſometimes a noun, as, great A; A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; a hunting, a begging; A has a ſignification denoting proportion, the landlord hath a hundred a year.

ABACUS, ăb'-ă-kŭs. ſ. A counting table; the uppermoſt member of a column.

ABAFT, ă-băf't. ad. From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern.

To ABANDON, ă-băn'-dŭn. v. a. To give up, reſign, or quit; to deſert; to forſake.

ABANDONED, ă-băn'-dŭnd. part. Given up; forſaken; corrupted in the higheſt degree.

ABANDONMENT, ă-băn'-dŭn-mĕnt. ſ. The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULATION, ăb-ăr-tĭk'-ŭ-lā''ſhŭn. ſ. That ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABASE, ă-bā'ſe. v. a. To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low.

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ABB

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To ABATE, ă-bā'te. v. a. To leſſen, to diminiſh.

To ABATE, ă-bā'te, v. n. To grow leſs.

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To ABDICATE, ăb'-dy-kāte. v. a. To give up right, to reſign.

ABDICATION, ăb-dy-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of abdicating, reſignation.

ABDICATIVE, ăb-dĭk'-kā-tĭv. a. That which cauſes or implies an abdication.

ABDOMEN, ăb-dō'-mĕn. ſ. A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly.

ABDOMINAL, ăb-dŏm'-mĭ-năl. } a. Relating to the abdomen.
ABDOMINOUS, ăb-dŏm'-mĭ-nŭs. }

To ABDUCE, ăb-dū'ſe, v. a. To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another.

ABDUCENT, ăb-dū'-ſĕnt. a. Muſcles abducent ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDUCTOR, ăb-dŭk'-tŏr. ſ. The muſcles, which draw back the ſeveral members.

ABED, ă-bĕd', ad. In bed.

ABERRANCE, ăb-ĕr'-rănſe. ſ. A deviation from the right way, an errour.

ABERRANCY, ăb-ĕr'-răn-ſy. The ſame with Aberrance.

ABERRANT, ăb-ĕr'-rănt. a. Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRATION, ăb'-ĕr-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deviating from the common track.

ABERRING, ăb-ĕr'-rĭng. part. Going aſtray.

To ABERUNCATE, ăb-ĕ-run'-kāte. v. a. To pull up by the roots.

To ABET, ă-bĕt'. v. a. To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, ă-bĕt'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, ă-bĕt'-tŭr. ſ. He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another.

ABEYANCE, ă-bā'-yănſe. ſ. The right of fee-ſimple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and conſideration of the law.

To ABHOR, ăb-hŏr'. v. a. To hate with acrimony; to loath.

ABHORRENCE, ăb-hŏr'-rĕnſe. } ſ. The act
ABHORRENCY, ăb-hŏr'-rĕn-ſy. } of abhorring, deteſtation.

ABHORRENT, ăb-hŏr'-rĕnt. a. Struck with abhorrence; contrary to, foreign, inconſiſtent with.

ABHORRER, ăb-hŏr'-rŭr. ſ. A hater, deteſter.

To ABIDE, ă-bī'de: v. n. To dwell in a place, not to remove; to bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing; it is uſed with the particle with before a perſon, and at or in before a place.

ABIDER, ă-bī'-dŭr. ſ. The perſon that abides or dwells in a place.

ABIDING, ă-bī'dĭng. ſ. Continuance.

ABJECT, ăb'-jĕkt. a. Mean or worthleſs; contemptible, or of no value.

ABJECT, ăb'-jĕkt. ſ. A man without hope.

To ABJECT, ăb-jĕk't. v. a. To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS, ăb-jĕk'-tĕd-nĕſs. ſ. The ſtate of an abject.

ABJECTION, ăb-jĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Meanneſs of mind; ſervility; baſeneſs.

ABJECTLY, ăb'-jĕkt-ly. ad. In an abject manner, meanly.

ABJECTNESS, ăb'-jĕkt-nĕſs. ſ. Servility, meanneſs.

ABILITY, ă-bĭl'-lĭ-ty. ſ. The power to do any thing; capacity, qualification; when it it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

To ABJURE, ăb-jō're. v. a. To ſwear not to do ſomething; to retract, or recant a poſition upon oath.

ABJURATION, ăb-jō-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABLACTATE, ăb-lăk'-tāte. v. a. To wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTATION, ăb-lăk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION, ăb-lă-kwē-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

ABLATION, ăb-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, ăb'-lă-tĭv. a. That which takes away; the ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns.

ABLE, ā'ble. a. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having power ſufficient.

ABLE-BODIED, ā'ble-bŏd'-ēd. a. Strong of body.

To ABLEGATE, āb'-lē-gāte. v. a. To ſend abroad upon ſome employment.

ABLEGATION, āb-lē-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſending abroad.

ABLENESS, ā'ble-nĕſs. ſ. Ability of body, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY, ā'-blĕp-ſy. ſ. Want of ſight.

ABLUENT, āb'-lū-ĕnt. a. That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLUTION, āb-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cleanſing.

To ABNEGATE, āb'-nē-gāte. v. a. To deny.

ABNEGATION, āb-nē-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Denial, renunciation.

ABOARD, ă-bō'rd. ad. In a ſhip.

ABODE, ă-bō'de. ſ. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence; Stay, continuation in a place.

ABODEMENT, ă-bō'de-mĕnt. ſ. A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future.

To ABOLISH, ă-bŏl'-lĭſh. v. a. To annul; to put an end to; to deſtroy.

ABOLISHABLE, ă-bŏl'-lĭſh-ăble. a. That which may be aboliſhed.

ABOLISHER, ă-bŏl'-lĭſh-ſhŭr. ſ. He that aboliſhes.

ABOLISHMENT, ă-bŏl'-lĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. The act of aboliſhing.

ABOLITION, ă-bŏ-lĭſh'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of aboliſhing.

ABOMINABLE, ă-bŏm'-mȳ-năble. a. Hateful, deteſtable.

ABOMINABLENESS, ă-bŏm'-mȳ-năble-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs.

ABOMINABLY, ă-bŏm'-mȳ-năb-lȳ. ad. Moſt hatefully, odiouſly.

To ABOMINATE, ă-bŏm'-mȳ-nāte. v. a. To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly.

ABOMINATION, ă-bŏm-mȳ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Hatred, deteſtation.

ABORIGINES, ăb-ŏ-rĭdzh'-ȳ-nēz. ſ. The earlieſt inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, ăb-ŏr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth.

ABORTIVE, ăb-ŏr'-tĭv. ſ. That which is born before the due time.

ABORTIVE, ăb-ŏr'-tĭv. a. Brought forth before the due time of birth; that which brings forth nothing.

ABORTIVELY, ăb-ŏr'-tĭv-lȳ. ad. Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS, ăb-ŏr'-tĭv-nĕſs. ſ. The ſtate of abortion.

ABORTMENT, ăb-ŏrt'-mĕnt. ſ. The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABOVE, ă-bŭv'. prep. Higher in place; higher in rank, power or excellence; beyond, more than; too proud for, too high for.

ABOVE, ă-bŭv'. ad. Over-head; in the regions of heaven.

ABOVE ALL, ă-bŭv-ă'll. In the firſt place; chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, ă-bŭv'-bŏrd. In open ſight; without artifice or trick.

ABOVE-CITED, ă-bŭv'-sī'-tĕd. Cited before.

ABOVE-GROUND, ă-bŭv'-ground. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, ă-bŭv'-mĕn-ſhŭnd. See ABOVE-CITED.

To ABOUND, ă-bou'nd. v. n. To have in great plenty; to be in great plenty.

ABOUT, ă-bou't. prep. Round, ſurrounding, encircling; near to; concerning, with regard to, relating to; engaged in, employed upon; appendant to the perſon, as cloaths, &c.; relating to the perſon, as a ſervant.

ABOUT, ă-bou't. ad. Circularly; in circuit; nearly; the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way; to bring about, to bring to the point or ſtate deſired, as, he has brought about his purpoſes; to come about, to come to ſome certain ſtate or point; to go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABRACADABRA, ăb-ră-kă-dă'-bră. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRADE, ăb-rā'de. v. a. To rub off, to wear away from the other parts.

ABRASION,

ABRASION, ăb-rā'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing, a rubbing off.

ABREAST, ă-brĕſt'. ad. Side by ſide.

To ABRIDGE, ă-brĭdj'e. v. a. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance; to contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort; to deprive of.

ABRIDGED OF, ă-brĭd'-jĕd. p. Deprived of, debarred from.

An ABRIDGER, ă-brĭd'-jŭr. ſ. He that abridges, a ſhortener; a writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT, ă-brĭdj'e-mĕnt. ſ. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs; a diminution in general.

ABROACH, ă-brō'tſh. ad. In a poſture to run out; in a ſtate of being diffuſed or propagated.

ABROAD, ă-brā'd. ad. Out of the houſe; in another conntry; without, not within.

To ABROGATE, ăb-rō-gāte. v. a. To take away from a law in force, to repeal, to annul.

ABROGATION, ăb-rō-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law.

ABRUPT, ăb-rŭp't. a. Broken, craggy; ſudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.

ABRUPTION, ăb-rŭp'-ſhŭn. ſ. Violent and ſudden ſeparation.

ABRUPTLY, ăb-rŭp't-lў. ad. Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation.

ABRUPTNESS, ăb-rŭp't-nĕſs. ſ. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs.

ABSCESS, ăb'-ſĕſs. ſ. A morbid cavity in the body.

To ABSCIND, ăb-ſĭnd'. v. a. To cut off.

ABSCISSION, ăb-ſĭs'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cutting off; the ſtate of being cut off.

To ABSCOND, ăb-ſkŏnd'. v. a. To hide one's ſelf.

ABSCONDER, ăb-ſcŏn'-dŭr. ſ. The perſon that abſconds.

ABSENCE, ăb'-ſĕnſe. ſ. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence; inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object.

ABSENT, ăb'-ſĕnt. a. Not preſent; abſent in mind, inattentive.

To ABSENT, ăb-ſĕnt'. v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence.

ABSENTEE, ăb-ſĕn-tē'. ſ. A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country.

ABSINTHIATED, ăb-ſĭn'-thўā-tĕd. p. Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSIST, ăb-ſĭſt'. v. n. To ſtand off, to leave off.

To ABSOLVE, ăb-zŏlv'. v. a. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſenſe; to ſet free from an engagement or promiſe; to pronounce a ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

ABSOLUTE, ăb'-ſō-lūte. a. Complete, applied as well to perſons as things; unconditional, as, an abſolute promiſe; not relative, as, abſolute ſpace; not limited, as, abſolute power.

ABSOLUTELY, ăb'-ſō-lūte-lў. ad. Completely, without reſtriction; without condition; peremptorily, poſitively.

ABSOLUTENESS, ăb'-ſō-lūte-nĕſs. ſ. Completeneſs; freedom from dependance, or limits; deſpotiſm.

ABSOLUTION, ăb-ſō-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Acquittal; the remiſſion of ſins, or of penance.

ABSOLUTORY, ăb''-ſō-lū-tŭr'-rў. a. That which abſolves.

ABSONANT, ăb'-ſō-nănt, a. Contrary to reaſon.

ABSONOUS, ăb'-ſō-nŭs. a. Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

To ABSORB, ăb-ſā'rb. v. a. To ſwallow up; to ſuck up.

ABSORBENT, ăb-ſā'r-bĕnt. ſ. A medicine that ſucks up humours.

ABSORPT, ăb-ſā'rpt. p. Swallowed up.

ABSORPTION, ăb-ſā rp-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſwallowing up.

To ABSTAIN, ăb-ſtā'n. v. n. To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS, ăb-ſtē'-myŭs. a. Temperate, ſober, abſtinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY, ăbſtē'-myŭſ-lў. ad. Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, ăb-ſtē'-myŭſ-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTEN-

ABSTENTION, ăb-stĕn'-shŭn. ſ. The act of holding off.

To ABSTERGE, ăb-stĕr'je. v. a. To cleanſe, by wiping.

ABSTERGENT, ăb-stĕr'-jĕnt. a. Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTERSE, ăb-stĕr'ſe. v. a. To cleanſe, to purify.

ABSTERTION, ăb-stĕr'-shŭn. ſ. The act of cleanſing.

ABSTERSIVE, ăb-stĕr'-sĭv. a. That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing.

ABSTINENCE, ăb'ſ-tȳ-nĕnſe. ſ. Forbearance of any thing; faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food.

ABSTINENT, ăb'ſ-tȳ-nĕnt. a. That uſes abſtinence.

To ABSTRACT, ăb-ſtrăk't. v. a. To take one thing from another; to ſeparate ideas; to reduce to an epitome.

ABSTRACT, ăb'ſ-trăkt. a. Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions.

ABSTRACT, ăb'ſ-trăkt. ſ. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

ABSTRACTED, ăb-ſtrăk'-tĕd. p. a. Separated; refined, abſtruſe; abſent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY, ăb-ſtrăk'-tĕd-lȳ. ad. With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparate from all contingent circumſtances.

ABSTRACTION, ăb-ſtrăk'-shŭn. ſ. The act of abſtracting; the ſtate of being abſtracted.

ABSTRACTIVE, ăb-ſtrăk'-tĭv. a. Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRACTLY, ăb-ſtrăk't-lȳ. ad. In an abſtract manner.

ABSTRUSE, ăb-ſtrōōſe'. a. Hidden; difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion.

ABSTRUSELY, ăb-ſtrōōſe'-lȳ. ad. Obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRUSENESS, ăb-ſtrōōſe'-nĕſs. ſ. Difficulty, obſcurity.

ABSTRUSITY, ăb-ſtrōō'-ſy-tȳ. ſ. Abſtruſeneſs; that which is abſtruſe.

To ABSUME, ăb-ſūme'. v. a. To bring to an end by a gradual waſte.

ABSURD, ăb-ſŭrd'. a. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon.

ABSURDITY, ăb-ſŭr'-dy-tȳ, ſ. The quality of being abſurd; that which is abſurd.

ABSURDLY, ăb-ſŭrd'-lȳ. ad. Improperly, unreaſonably.

ABSURDNESS, ăb-ſŭrd'-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE, ă-bŭn'-dănſe. ſ. Plenty; great numbers; a great quantity; exuberance, more than enough.

ABUNDANT, ă-bŭn'-dănt. a. Plentiful; exuberant; fully ſtored.

ABUNDANTLY, ă-bŭn'-dănt-lȳ. ad. In plenty; amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.

To ABUSE, ă-būze'. v. a. To make an ill uſe of; to deceive, to impoſe upon; to treat with rudeneſs.

ABUSE, ă-būſe'. ſ. The ill uſe of any thing; a corrupt practice, bad cuſtom; ſeducement; unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach.

ABUSER, ă-būz'-zŭr. ſ. He that makes an ill uſe; he that deceives; he that reproaches with rudeneſs.

ABUSIVE, ă-būſ'-sĭv. a. Practiſing abuſe; containing abuſe; deceitful.

ABUSIVELY, ă-būſ'-sĭv-lȳ. ad. Improperly, by a wrong uſe; reproachfully.

To ABUT, ă-bŭt'. v. n. obſolete. To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT, ă-bŭt'-mĕnt. ſ. That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS, ă-bĭſs'. ſ. A depth without bottom; a great depth, a gulph.

ACACIA, ă-kā'-shă. ſ. A drug; a tree commonly ſo called here.

ACADEMIAL, ăk-kă-dē'-myăl. a. Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN, ăk-kă-dē'-myăn. ſ. A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity.

ACADEMICAL, ăk-kă-dĕm'-mȳ-kăl. a. Belonging to an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, ăk-kă-dĕm'-mĭk. ſ. A ſtudent of an univerſity.

ACADEMICK, ȧk-kȧ-dĕm′-mik. a. Relăting to a univerſity.

ACADEMICIAN, ȧk-kȧ-dĕ-mĭſh′-ăn. ſ. The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST, { ȧ-căd′-dĕ-mĭſt, or, ȧk″-ȧ-dĕm′-mĭſt. } ſ. The member of an academy.

ACADEMY, { ȧ-kȧd′-dĕ-mȳ, or, ȧk″-ȧ-dĕm′-mȳ. } ſ. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art; the place where ſciences are taught; a place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or publick ſchools.

ACANTHUS, ȧ-kȧn′-thŭs. ſ. The herb bears-foot.

ACATALECTIC, ȧ-kȧt-ȧ-lĕk′-tĭk. ſ. A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables.

To ACCEDE, ȧk-ſē′de. v. n. To be added to, to come to.

To ACCELERATE, ȧk-ſĕl′-lĕ-răte. v. a. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION, ȧk-ſĕl-lĕ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of quickening motion; the ſtate of the body accelerated.

To ACCEND, ȧk-ſĕnd′. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire.

ACCENSION, ȧk-ſĕn′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.

ACCENT, ȧk′-ſĕnt. ſ. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing; the marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation; a modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

To ACCENT, ȧk-ſĕnt′. v. a. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules; to write or note the accents.

To ACCENTUATE, ȧk-ſĕn′-tū-ăte. v. a. To place the accents properly.

ACCENTUATION, ȧk-ſĕn-tū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation, or writing.

To ACCEPT, ȧk-ſĕpt′. v. a. to take with pleaſure, to receive kindly.

ACCEPTABILITY, ȧk-ſĕp-tȧ-bĭl′-lĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE, ȧk′-ſĕp-tăble. a. Grateful; pleaſing.

ACCEPTABLENESS, ȧk′-ſĕp-tăble-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY, ȧk′-ſĕp-tȧ-blȳ. ad. In an acceptable manner.

ACCEPTANCE, ȧk-ſĕp′-tănſe. ſ. Reception with approbation.

ACCEPTATION, ȧk-ſĕp-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Reception, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ȧk-ſĕp′-tŭr. ſ. The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTION, ȧk-ſĕp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS, ȧk′-ſĕſs. ſ. The way by which any thing may be approached; the means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men; increaſe, enlargement, addition; the returns or fits of a diſtemper.

ACCESSARINESS, ȧk″-ſē-ſȧr′-rȳ-nĕſs. ſ. The ſtate of being acceſſary.

ACCESSARY, ȧk′-ſĕſ-ſȧr-rȳ. ſ. He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

ACCESSARY, ȧk′-ſĕſ-ſȧr-rȳ. a. Joined to, additional, helping forward.

ACCESSIBLE, ȧk-ſĕs′-ſible. a. That which may be approachod.

ACCESSION, ȧk-ſĕs′-ſhŭn. ſ. Increaſe by ſomething added; the act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to, as, acceſſion to a confederacy; the act of arriving at, as, the king's acceſſion to the throne.

ACCESSORILY, ȧk″-ſĕſ-ſŭr′-rȳ-lȳ. ad. In the manner of an acceſſory.

ACCESSORY, ȧk′-ſĕſ-ſŭr-rȳ. a. Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

ACCIDENCE, ȧk′-ſȳ-dĕnſe. ſ. The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

ACCIDENT, ȧk′-ſȳ-dĕnt. ſ. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought; in grammar, the property of a word; that which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance.

ACCIDENTAL, ȧk-ſȳ-dĕn′tăl. ſ. A property noneſſential.

ACCI-

ACCIDENTAL, ăk-sy-dĕn'tăl. a. Having the quality of an accident, noneſſential; caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY, ăk-sy-dĕn'-tăl-ly. ad. Caſually, fortuitouſly.

ACCIDENTALNESS, ăk-sy-dĕn'-tăl-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT, ăk-sĭ'-pyĕnt. ſ. A receiver.

To ACCITE, ăk-sī'te. v. a. To call; to ſummons.

ACCLAIM, ăk-klā'm. ſ. A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, ăk-klă-mā'-shŭn. ſ. Shouts of applauſe.

ACCLIVITY, ăk-klĭv'-vĭ-ty. ſ. The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards, as, the aſcent of an hill is the acclivity, the deſcent is the declivity.

ACCLIVOUS, ăk-klī'-vŭs. a. Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLOY, ăk-klŏy'. v. a. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to fill to ſatiety.

To ACCOIL, ăk-koi'l. v. n. To croud, to keep a coil about, to buſtle, to be in a hurry.

ACCOLENT, ăk'-kŏ-lĕnt. ſ. A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE, ăk-kŏm'-mŏ-dăble. a. That which may be fitted.

To ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kŏm'-mŏ-dāte. v. a. To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind.

ACCOMMODATE, ăk-kŏm'-mŏ-dăte. a. Suitable, fit.

ACCOMMODATELY, ăk-kŏm'-mŏ-dăte-ly. ad. Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION, ăk-kŏm-mŏ-dā'-shŭn. ſ. Proviſion of conveniencies; in the plural, conveniencies, things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment; compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

ACCOMPANABLE, ăk-kŭm'-pă-năble. a. Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER, ăk-kŭm'-pă-ny-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that makes part of the ccompany; companion.

To ACCOMPANY, ăk-kŭm'-pă-ny. v. a. To be with another as a companion; to join with.

ACCOMPLICE, ăk-kŏm'-plis. ſ. An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe; a partner, or co-operator.

To ACCOMPLISH, ăk-kŏm'-plish. v. a. To complete, to execute fully, as, to accompliſh a deſign; to fulfil, as a prophecy; to adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

ACCOMPLISHED, ăk-kŏm'-plish-ĕd. p. a. Complete in ſome qualification; elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments.

ACCOMPLISHER, ăk-kŏm'-plish-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that accompliſhes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, ăk-kŏm'-plish-mĕnt. ſ. Completion, full performance, perfection, completion, as of a prophecy; embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

ACCOMPT, ăk-kount'. ſ. An account, a reckoning.

ACCOMPTANT, ăk-koun'-tănt. ſ. A reckoner, computer.

To ACCORD, ăk-kā'rd. v. a. To make agree, to adjuſt one thing to another.

To ACCORD, ăk-kā'rd. v. n. To agree, to ſuit one with another.

ACCORD, ăk-kā'rd. ſ. A compact, an agreement; concurrence, union of mind; harmony, ſymmetry.

ACCORDANCE, ăk-kā'r-dănſe. ſ. Agreement with a perſon; conformity to ſomething.

ACCORDANT, ăk-kā'r-dănt. a. Willing, in good humour.

ACCORDING, ăk-kā'r-dĭng. p. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCORDINGLY, ăk-kā'r-dĭng-ly. ad. Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably.

To ACCOST, ăk-kŏſt'. v. a. To ſpeak to firſt, to addreſs, to ſalute.

ACCOSTABLE, ăk-kŏſ'-tăble. a. Eaſy of acceſs, familiar.

ACCOUNT, ăk-kount'. ſ. A computation of debts or expences; the ſtate or reſult of a computation; value or eſtimation; a narrative, relation; the relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority; explanation, aſſignment of cauſes.

To ACCOUNT, ăk-kount'. v. a. To eſteem,

to think, to hold in opinion; to reckon, to compute; to give an account, to aſſign the cauſes; to make up the reckoning, to anſwer for practices; to hold in eſteem.

ACCOUNTABLE, ȧk-koun'-tȧbl. a. Of whom an account may be required, who muſt anſwer for.

ACCOUNTANT, ȧk-koun'-tȧnt. a. Accountable to; reſponſible for.

ACCOUNTANT, ȧk-koun'-tȧnt. ſ. A computer, a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, ȧk-kount'-bo̍k. ſ. A book containing accounts.

To ACCUPLE, ȧk-ku̍p'le. v. a. To join, to link together.

To ACCOURT, ȧk-ko̍'rt. v. a. To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy.

To ACCOUTRE, ȧk-ko̍'-tu̍r. v. a. To dreſs, to equip.

ACCOUTREMENT, ȧk-ko̍'-tu̍r-me̍nt. ſ. Dreſs, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

ACCRETION, ȧk-kre̍'-ſhu̍n. ſ. The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it.

ACCRETIVE, ȧk-kre̍'-tiv. a. Growing, that which by growth is added.

To ACCROACH, ȧk-kro̍'tſh. v. a. To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRUE, ȧk-kro̍'. v. n. To accede to, to be added to; to be added, as an advantage or improvement; in a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe, as profits.

ACCUBATION, ȧk-ku̍-bȧ'-ſhu̍n. ſ. The antient poſture of leaning at meals.

To ACCUMB', ȧk-ku̍m'b. v. a. To lie at the table, according to the antient manner.

To ACCUMULATE, ȧk-ku̍'-mu̍-lȧte. v. a. To pile up, to heap together.

ACCUMULATION, ȧk-ku̍-mu̍-lȧ'-ſhu̍n. ſ. The act of accumulating; the ſtate of being accumulated.

ACCUMULATIVE, ȧk-ku̍'-mu̍-lȧ-tiv. a. That which accumulates; that which is accumulated.

ACCUMULATOR, ȧk-ku̍'-mu̍-lȧ-tu̍r. ſ. He that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together.

ACCURACY, ȧk'-ku̍-rȧ-ſy̍. ſ. Exactneſs, nicety.

ACCURATE, ȧk'-ku̍-rȧt. a. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance; exact, without defect or failure.

ACCURATELY, ȧk'-ku̍-rȧt-ly̍. ad. Exactly, without errour, nicely.

ACCURATENESS, ȧk'-ku̍-rȧt-ne̍ſs. ſ. Exactneſs, nicety.

To ACCURSE, ȧk-ku̍r'ſe. v. a. To doom to miſery.

ACCURSED, ȧk-ku̍r'-ſe̍d, part. a. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery; execrable, hateful, deteſtable.

ACCUSABLE, ȧk-ku̍'-zȧble. a. That which may be cenſured; blameable; culpable.

ACCUSATION, ȧk-ku̍-zȧ'-ſhu̍n. ſ. The act of accuſing; the charge brought againſt any one.

ACCUSATIVE, ȧk-ku̍'-zȧ-tiv. a. A term of grammar, the fourth caſe of a noun.

ACCUSATORY, ȧk-ku̍'-zȧ-tu̍r-ry̍. a. That which produceth or containeth an accuſation.

To ACCUSE, ȧk-ku̍'ze. v. a. To charge with a crime; to blame or cenſure.

ACCUSER, ȧk-ku̍'-zu̍r. ſ. He that brings a charge againſt another.

To ACCUSTOM, ȧk-ku̍s'-tu̍m. v. a. To habituate, to enure.

ACCUSTOMABLE, ȧk-ku̍s'-tu̍m-mȧble. a. Done by long cuſtom or habit.

ACCUSTOMABLY, ȧk-ku̍s'-tu̍m-mȧb-ly. ad. According to cuſtom.

ACCUSTOMANCE, ȧk-ku̍s'-tu̍m-mȧnſe. ſ. Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

ACCUSTOMARILY, ȧk-ku̍s'-tu̍m-mȧ-ry̍-ly̍. ad. In a cuſtomary manner.

ACCUSTOMARY, ȧk-ku̍s'-tu̍m-mȧ-ry̍. a. Uſual, practiſed.

ACCUSTOMED, ȧk-ku̍s'-tu̍m-me̍d. a. According to cuſtom, frequent, uſual.

ACE, ȧ'ſe. ſ. An unit, a ſingle point on cards or dice; a ſmall quantity.

ACERBITY, ȧ-ſe̍r'-by̍-ty̍. ſ. A rough ſour taſte; applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper.

To ACERVATE, ȧ-ſe̍r'-vȧte. v. a. To heap up.

ACCERVA-

ACERVATION, ă-sẽr-vā'-shŭn. ſ. Heaping together.

ACESCENT, ă-sẽs'-sẽnt. a. That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

ACETOSE, ă-sẽ-tō'se. a. That which has in it acids.

ACETOSITY, ă-sẽ-tŏs'-sў-tў. ſ. The ſtate of being acetoſe.

ACETOUS, ă-sẽ'-tŭs. a. Sour.

ACHE, āke, ſ. A continued pain.

To ACHE, āke. v. n. To be in pain.

To ACHIEVE, ăt-tshēv'. v. a. To perform, to finiſh.

An ACHIEVER, ăt-tshē'-vŭr. ſ. He that performs what he endeavours.

An ACHIEVEMENT, ăt-tshē'v-mẽnt. ſ. The performance of an action; the eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial.

ACHOR, ā'-kŏr. ſ. A ſpecies of the herpes.

ACID, ăs'-sĭd. a. Sour, ſharp.

ACIDITY, ă-sĭd'-dĭ-tў. ſ. Sharpneſs, ſourneſs.

ACIDNESS, ăs'-sĭd-nẽſs. ſ. The quality of being acid.

ACIDULÆ, ă-sĭd'-dŭ-lă. ſ. Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles.

To ACIDULATE, ă-sĭd'-dŭ-lăte. v. a. To tinge with acids in a ſlight degree.

To ACKNOWLEDGE, ăk-nŏl'-lẽdzh. v. a. To own the knowledge of, to own any thing or perſon in a particular character; to confeſs, as, a fault; to own, as, a benefit.

ACKNOWLEDGING, ăk-nŏl'-lẽ-jĭng. a. Grateful.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ăk-nŏl'-lẽdzh-mẽnt. ſ. Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition; confeſſion of a fault; confeſſion of a benefit received.

ACME, ăk'-mẽ. ſ. The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper.

ACOLOTHIST, ă-kŏl'-lŏ-thĭſt. ſ. One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church.

ACONITE, ăk'-kŏ-nīte. ſ. The herb wolfsbane. In poetical language, poiſon in general.

ACORN, āk'-kŏrn. ſ. The ſeed or fruit borne by the oak.

ACOUSTICKS, ă-kous'-tĭks. ſ. The doctrine or theory of ſounds; medicines to help the hearing.

To ACQUAINT, ăk-kwā'nt. v. a. To make familiar with; to inform.

ACQUAINTANCE, ăk-kwā'n-tănſe. ſ. The ſtate of being acquainted with, familiarity, knowledge; familiar knowledge; a ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip; the perſon with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendſhip.

ACQUAINTED, ăk-kwā'n-tẽd. Familiar, well known.

ACQUEST, ăk-kwẽſt'. ſ. Acquiſition; the thing gained.

To ACQUIESCE, ăk-kwў-ẽs'. v. n. To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied.

ACQUIESCENCE, ăk-kwў-ẽs'-ẽnſe. ſ. A ſilent appearance of content; ſatisfaction, reſt, content; ſubmiſſion.

ACQUIRABLE, ăk-kwī'-răble. a. Attainable.

To ACQUIRE, ăk-kwī're. v. a. To gain by one's labour or power.

ACQUIRED, ăk-kwī'-rẽd. particip. a. Gained by one's ſelf.

An ACQUIRER, ăk-kwī'-rŭr. ſ. The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUIREMENT, ăk-kwī're-mẽnt. ſ. That which is acquired, gain, attainment.

ACQUISITION, ăk-kwў-zĭsh'-shŭn. ſ. The act of acquiring; the thing gained, acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, ăk-kwĭz'-zĭ-tĭv. a. That which is acquired.

ACQUIST, ăk-kwĭſt'. ſ. Acquirement, attainment.

To ACQUIT, ăk-kwĭt'. v. a. To ſet free; to clear from a charge of guilt, to abſolve; to clear from any obligation; the man hath acquitted himſelf well, he diſcharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT, ăk-kwĭt'-mẽnt. ſ. The ſtate of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

ACQUITTAL, ăk-kwĭt'-tăl. ſ. Is a deliverance from an offence.

To ACQUITTANCE, ăk-kwĭt'-tănſe, v. n. To procure an acquittance, to acquit.

ACQUITTANCE, ȧk-kwĭt′-tȧnſe. ſ. The act of diſcharging from a debt; a writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt.

ACRE, ȧ′-kůr. ſ. A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards.

ACRID, ȧk′-krĭd. a. Of a hot biting taſte.

ACRIMONIOUS, ȧk-krĭ-mō′-nyůs. a. Sharp, corroſive.

ACRIMONY, ȧk′-krĭ-můn-nĭ. ſ. Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs; ſharpneſs of temper, ſeverity.

ACRITUDE, ȧk′-krĭ-tůde. ſ. An acrid taſte, a biting heat on the palate.

ACROAMATICAL, ȧk-krō-ȧ-mȧt′-tĭ-kȧl. a. Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACROSPIRE, ȧk′-krō-ſpīre. ſ. A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds.

ACROSPIRED, ȧk′-krō-ſpī-rĕd. part. a. Having ſprouts.

ACROSS, ă-krŏſs′. ad. Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.

An ACROSTICK, ă-krŏſs′-tĭk. ſ. A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

To ACT, ȧkt′. v. n. To be in action, not to reſt.

To ACT, ȧkt′. v. a. To perform a borrowed character, as a ſtage-player; to produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.

ACT, ȧkt′. ſ. Something done, a deed, an exploit, whether good or ill; a part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree of parliament.

ACTION, ȧk′-ſhůn. ſ. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to reſt; an act or thing done, a deed; agency, operation; the ſeries of events repreſented in a fable; geſticulation, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a term in law.

ACTIONABLE, ȧk′-ſhō-nȧble. a. That which admits an action in law, puniſhable.

ACTION-TAKING, ȧk′′-ſhůn-tā′-kĭng. a. Litigious.

ACTIVE, ȧk′-tĭv. a. That which has the power or quality of acting; that which acts, oppoſed to paſſive; buſy, engaged in action, oppoſed to idle or ſedentary; nimble, agile, quick; in grammar, a verb active is that which ſignifies action, as, I teach.

ACTIVELY, ȧk′-tĭv-lĭ. ad. Buſily, nimbly.

ACTIVENESS, ȧk′-tĭv-nĕſs. ſ. Quickneſs; nimbleneſs.

ACTIVITY, ȧk-tĭv′-vĭ-tĭ. ſ. The quality of being active.

ACTOR, ȧk′-tůr. ſ. He that acts, or performs any thing; he that perſonates a character, a ſtage-player.

ACTRESS, ȧk′-trĕſs. ſ. She that performs any thing; a woman that plays on the ſtage.

ACTUAL, ȧk′-tů-ȧl. a. Really in act, not merely potential; in act, not purely in ſpeculation.

ACTUALITY, ȧk-tů-ȧl′-lĭ-tĭ. ſ. The ſtate of being actual.

ACTUALLY, ȧk′-tů-ȧl-lĭ. ad. In act, in effect, really.

ACTUALNESS, ȧk′-tů-ȧl-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY, ȧk′-tů-ȧr-rĭ. ſ. The regiſter or officer who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

To ACTUATE, ȧk′-tů-ȧte. v. a. To put into action.

To ACUATE, ȧk′-ků-ȧte. v. a. To ſharpen.

ACULEATE, ă-ků′-lyȧte. a. Prickly, that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACUMEN, ă-ků′-mĕn. ſ. A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

ACUMINATED, ă-ků′-mĭ-nā-tĕd. part. a. Ending in a point, ſharp-pointed.

ACUTE, ă-kůte′. a. Sharp, oppoſed to blunt; ingenious, oppoſed to ſtupid; acute diſeaſe, any diſeaſe which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; acute accent, that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACUTELY, ă-kůte′-lĭ. ad. After an acute manner, ſharply.

ACUTENESS, ă-kůte′-nĕſs. ſ. Sharpneſs; force of intellects; violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady; ſharpneſs of ſound.

ADACTED,

ADACTED, ad-ak'-ted. part. a. Driven by force.

ADAGE, ad'-aje. ſ. A maxim, a proverb.

ADAGIO, a-da'-jo. ſ. A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

ADAMANT, ad'-a-mant. ſ. A ſtone of impenetrable hardneſs; the diamond; the loadſtone.

ADAMANTEAN, ad-a-man-te'-an. a. Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, ad-a-man'-tin. a. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant, as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility.

ADAM'S-APPLE, ad''-damz-ap'le. ſ. A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, a-dapt'. v. a. To fit, to ſuit, to proportion.

ADAPTATION, ad-ap-ta'-ſhun. ſ. The act of fitting one thing to another, the fitneſs of one thing to another.

ADAPTION, ad-ap'-ſhun. ſ. The act of fitting.

To ADD, ad'. v. a. To join ſomething to that which was before.

To ADDECIMATE, ad-des'-ſy-mate. v. a. To take or aſcertain tithes.

To ADDEEM, ad-de'm. v. a. To eſteem, to account.

ADDER, ad'-dur. ſ. A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile.

ADDER'S-GRASS, ad'-durz-graſs. ſ. A plant.

ADDER'S TONGUE, ad'-durz-tung. ſ. An herb.

ADDER'S-WORT, ad'-durz-wurt. ſ. An herb.

ADDIBLE, ad'-dible. a. Poſſible to be added.

ADDIBILITY, ad'-dy-bil''ly-ty. ſ. The poſſibility of being added.

ADDICE, ad'-dis. ſ. A kind of ax.

To ADDICT, ad-dikt'. v. a. To devote, to dedicate; it is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe, as, he addicted himſelf to vice.

ADDICTEDNESS, ad-dik'-ted-nes. ſ. The ſtate of being addicted.

ADDICTION, ad-dik'-ſhun. ſ. The act of devoting; the ſtate of being devoted.

An ADDITAMENT, ad''-dy-ta-ment'. ſ. Addition, the thing added.

ADDITION, ad-diſh'-ſhun. ſ. The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added; in arithmetick, addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one ſum or total.

ADDITIONAL, ad-diſh'-ſho-nal. a. That which is added.

ADDITORY, ad'-dy-tur-ry. a. That which has the power of adding.

ADDLE, ad'l. a. Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

ADDLE-PATED, ad'l-pa-ted. a. Having barren brains.

To ADDRESS, ad-dres'. v. a. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; to apply to another by words.

ADDRESS, ad-dres'. ſ. Verbal application to any one; courtſhip; manner of addreſſing another, as, a man of pleaſing addreſs; ſkill, dexterity; manner of directing a letter.

ADDRESSER, ad-dres'-ſur. ſ. The perſon that addreſſes.

ADDUCENT, ad-du'-ſent. a. A word applied to thoſe muſcles that draw together the parts of the body.

To ADDULCE, ad-dul'ſe. v. a. To ſweeten.

ADDENOGRAPHY, ad-de-nog'-gra-fy. ſ. A treatiſe of the glands.

ADEMPTION, a-demp'-ſhun. ſ. Privation.

ADEPT, a-dept'. ſ. He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art.

ADEQUATE, ad'-e-qwate. a. Equal to, proportionate.

ADEQUATELY, ad'-e-kwat-ly. ad. In an adequate manner, with exactneſs of proportion.

ADEQUATENESS, ad'-e-kwat-nes. ſ. The ſtate of being adequate, exactneſs of proportion.

To ADHERE, ad-he're. v. n. To ſtick to; to remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion.

ADHERENCE, ad-he'-renſe. ſ. The quality of adhering, tenacity; fixedneſs of mind, attachment, ſteadineſs.

ADHE-

ADHERENCY, ad-he'-ren-sy. s. The same with adherence.

ADHERENT, ad-he'-rent. a. Sticking to; united with.

ADHERENT, ad-he'-rent. s. A follower, a partisan.

ADHERER, ad-he'-rur. s. He that adheres.

ADHESION, ad-he'-zhun. s. The act or state of sticking to something.

ADHESIVE, ad-he'-siv. s. Sticking, tenacious.

To ADHIBIT, ad-hib'-bit. v. a. To apply, to make use of.

ADHIBITION, ad-hy-bish'-shun. s. Application, use.

ADJACENCY, ad-ja'-sen-sy. s. The state of lying close to another thing.

ADJACENT, ad-ja'sent. a. Lying close, bordering upon something.

ADJACENT, ad-ja'-sent. s. That which lies next another.

ADIAPHOROUS, a-di-af'fo-rus. a. Neutral.

ADIAPHORY, a-di-af'-fo-ry. s. Neutrality, indifference.

To ADJECT, ad-jekt'. v. a. To add to, to put to.

ADJECTION, ad-jek'-shun. s. The act of adjecting, or adding; the thing adjected, or added.

ADJECTITIOUS, ad-jek-tish'-shus. a. Added, thrown in.

ADJECTIVE, ad'-jek-tiv. s. A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad.

ADJECTIVELY, ad'-jek-tiv-ly. ad. After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU, a-du'. ad. Farewel.

To ADJOIN, ad-joi'n. v. a. To join to, to unite to, to put to.

To ADJOIN, ad-joi'n. v. n. To be contiguous to.

To ADJOURN, ad-jur'n. v. a. To put off to another day, naming the time.

ADJOURNMENT, ad-jurn'-ment. s. A putting off till another day.

ADIPOUS, ad'-dy-pus. a. Fat.

ADIT, ad'-it. s. A passage under ground.

ADITION, ad-ish'-shun. s. The act of going to another.

To ADJUDGE, ad-judzh'. v. a. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties; to sentence to a punishment; simply, to judge, to decree.

ADJUDICATION, ad-jo-dy-ka'-shun. s. The act of granting something to a litigant.

To ADJUDICATE, ad-jo'-dy-kate. v. a. To adjudge.

To ADJUGATE, ad-jo'-gate. v. a. To yoke to.

ADJUMENT, ad'-jo-ment. s. Help.

ADJUNCT, ad'-junkt. s. Something adherent or united to another.

ADJUNCT, ad'-junkt. a. Immediately joined.

ADJUNCTION, ad-junk'-shun. s. The act of adjoining; the thing adjoined.

ADJUNCTIVE, ad-junk'-tiv. s. He that joins; that which is joined.

ADJURATION, ad-jo-ra'-shun. s. The act of proposing an oath to another; the form of oath proposed to another.

To ADJURE, ad-jo'r. v. a. To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form.

To ADJUST, ad-just'. v. a. To regulate, to put in order; to make conformable.

ADJUSTMENT, ad-just'-ment. s. Regulation, the act of putting in method; the state of being put in method.

ADJUTANT, ad'-jo-tant. s. A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To ADJUTE, ad-jo't. v. a. To help, to concur.

ADJUTOR, ad-jo'-tur. s. A helper.

ADJUTORY, ad'-jo-tur-ry. a. That which helps.

ADJUVANT, ad'-jo-vant, a. Helpful, useful.

To ADJUVATE, ad'-jo-vate. v. a. To help, to further.

ADMEASUREMENT, ad-mez'-zhur-ment. s. The act or practice of measuring according to rule.

ADMEN-

ADMENSURATION, ăd-mĕn-shŏ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of meaſuring to each his part.

ADMINICLE, ăd-mĭn'-ĭkle. ſ. Help, ſupport.

ADMINICULAR, ăd-mȳ-nĭk'-ū-lar. a. That which gives help.

To ADMINISTER, ăd-mĭn'-nĭſ-tŭr. v. a. To give, to afford, to ſupply; to act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office; to perform the office of an adminiſtrator.

To ADMINISTRATE, ăd-mĭn'-nĭſ-trāte. v. a. The ſame as adminiſter.

ADMINISTRATION, ăd-mĭn-nĭſ-trā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; the active or executive part of government; thoſe to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ăd-mĭn''-nĭſ-trā-tĭv'. a. That which adminiſters.

ADMINISTRATOR, ăd-mĭn-nĭſ-trā'-tŭr. ſ. He that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the ſame; he that officiates in divine rites; he that conducts the government.

ADMINISTRATRIX, ăd-mĭn-nĭſ-trā'-trĭks. ſ. She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ăd-mĭn-nĭſ-trā'-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of adminiſtrator.

ADMIRABLE, ăd'-mȳ-răble. a. To be admired, of power to excite wonder.

ADMIRABLENESS, ăd''-mȳ-răble-nĕſs'. } ſ.
ADMIRABILITY, ăd'-mȳ-rā-bĭl''-lȳ-tȳ. }
The quality or ſtate of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY, ăd'-mȳ-răb-lȳ. ad. In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL, ăd'-mȳ-răl. ſ. An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ſhip which carries the admiral.

ADMIRALSHIP, ăd''-mȳ-răl-ſhĭp'. ſ. The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY, ăd'-mȳ-răl-tȳ. ſ. The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION, ăd-mȳ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. Wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.

To ADMIRE, ăd-mī're. v. a. To regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRER, ăd-mī'-rŭr. ſ. The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, ăd-mī'rĭng-lȳ. ad. With admiration.

ADMISSIBLE, ăd-mĭs'-sible. a. That which may be admitted.

ADMISSION, ăd-mĭs'-shŭn. ſ. The act or practice of admitting; the ſtate of being admitted; admittance, the power of entering; the allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT, ăd-mĭt'. v. a. To ſuffer to enter; to ſuffer to enter upon an office; to allow an argument or poſition; to allow, or grant in general.

ADMITTABLE, ăd-mĭt'-tăbl. a. Which may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, ăd-mĭt'-tănſe. ſ. The act of admitting, permiſſion to enter; the power or right of entering; cuſtom; conceſſion of a poſition.

To ADMIX, ăd-mĭks'. v. a. To mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMIXTION, ăd-mĭks'-tſhŭn. ſ. The union of one body with another.

ADMIXTURE, ăd-mĭks'-tſhŭr. ſ. The body mingled with another.

To ADMONISH, ăd-mŏn'-nĭſh. v. a. To warn of a fault, to reprove gently.

ADMONISHER, ăd-mŏn'-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

ADMONISHMENT, ăd-mŏn'-nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Admonition, notice of faults or duties.

ADMONITION, ăd-mŏ-nĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The hint of a fault or duty, counſel, gentle reproof.

ADMONITIONER, ăd-mŏ-nĭſh'-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. A general adviſer. A ludicrous term.

ADMONITORY, ăd-mŏn''-nȳ-tŭr'-rȳ. a. That which admoniſhes.

To ADMOVE, ăd-mō've. v. a. To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, ăd-mŭr-mŭ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of murmuring to another.

ADO, ă-dŏ͞. ſ. Trouble, difficulty; buſtle, tumult, buſineſs; more tumult and ſhow of buſineſs, than the affair is worth.

ADOLESCENCE, ăd-dŏ-lĕs′-ſĕnſe. } ſ. The
ADOLESCENCY, ăd-dŏ-lĕs′-ſĕn-ſy. } age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty.

To ADOPT, ă-dŏpt′. v. a. To take a ſon by choice, to make him a ſon who is not ſo by birth; to place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation to ſomething elſe.

ADOPTEDLY, ă-dŏp′-tĕd-lў. ad. After the manner of ſomething adopted.

ADOPTER, ă-dŏp′-tŭr. ſ. He that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

ADOPTION, ă-dŏp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of adopting; the ſtate of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, ă-dŏp′-tĭv. a. He that is adopted by another; he that adopts another.

ADORABLE, ă-dŏ͞′-răbl. a. That which ought to be adored.

ADORABLENESS, ă-dŏ͞′-răbl-nĕſs. ſ. Worthineſs of divine honours.

ADORABLY, ă-dŏ͞′-ră-blў. ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, ăd-dŏ-ră͞′-ſhŭn. ſ. The external homage paid to the divinity; homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem.

To ADORE, ă-dŏ͞′re. v. a. To worſhip with external homage.

ADORER, ă-dŏ͞′-rŭr. ſ. He that adores; a worſhipper.

To ADORN, ă-dă͞′rn. v. a To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments; to ſet out any place or thing with decorations.

ADORNMENT, ă-dă͞′rn-mĕnt. ſ. Ornament, embelliſhment.

ADOWN, ă-dow′n. ad. Down, on the ground.

ADOWN, ă-dow′n. prep. Down towards the ground.

ADREAD, ă-drĕd′. ad. In a ſtate of fear.

ADRIFT, ă-drĭft′. ad. Floating at random.

ADROIT, ă-droit′. a. Active, ſkilful.

ADROITNESS, ă-droit′-nĕſs. ſ. Dexterity, readineſs, activity.

ADRY, ă-drў͞′. ad. Athirſt, thirſty.

ADSCITITIOUS, ăd-ſў-tĭſh′-ŭs. a. That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe.

ADSTRICTION, ăd-ſtrĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of binding together.

To ADVANCE, ăd-văn′ſe. v. a. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe; to raiſe to preferment, to aggrandize; to improve; to forward, to accelerate; to propoſe, to offer to the publick.

To ADVANCE, ăd-văn′ſe. v. n. To come forward; to make improvement.

ADVANCE, ăd-văn′ſe. ſ. The act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward to meet a lover; progreſſion, riſe from one point to another; improvement, progreſs towards perfection.

ADVANCEMENT, ăd-văn′ſe-mĕnt. ſ. The act of coming forward; the ſtate of being advanced, preferment; improvement.

ADVANCER, ăd-văn′-ſŭr. ſ. A promoter, forwarder.

ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn′-tădzh. ſ. Superiority; ſuperiority gained by ſtratagem; gain, profit; preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

To ADVANTAGE, ăd-văn′-tădzh. v. a. To benefit; to promote, to bring forward.

ADVANTAGED, ăd-văn′-tă-jĕd. a. Poſſeſſed of advantages.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, ăd-văn′-tăje-grŏund. ſ. Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance.

ADVANTAGEOUS, ăd-văn-tă͞′-jŭs. a. Profitable, uſeful, opportune.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, ăd-văn-tă͞′-jŭſ-lў. ad. Conveniently, opportunely, profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, ăd-văn-tă͞′-jŭſ-nĕſs. ſ. Profitableneſs, uſefulneſs, convenience.

To ADVENE, ăd-vē͞′ne. v. n. To accede to ſomething, to be ſuperadded.

ADVENIENT, ăd-vē͞′-nyĕnt. a. Advening, ſuperadded.

ADVENT, ăd′-vĕnt. ſ. The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVEN-

ADVENTINE, ad-ven'-tin. a. Adventitious, that which is extrinſically added.

ADVENTITIOUS, ad-ven-tiſh'-us. a. That which advenes, extrinſically added.

ADVENTIVE, ad-ven'-tiv. ſ. The thing or perſon that comes from without.

ADVENTUAL, ad-ven'-tu-al. a. Relating to the ſeaſon of Advent.

ADVENTURE, ad-ven'-tſhur. ſ. An accident, a chance, a hazard; an enterpriſe in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard.

To ADVENTURE, ad-ven'-tſhur. v. n. To try the chance, to dare.

ADVENTURER, ad-ven'-tſhur-ur. ſ. He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard, he that puts himſelf in the hands of chance.

ADVENTUROUS, ad-ven'-tſhur-us. a. He that is inclined to adventures, daring, courageous; full of hazard, dangerous.

ADVENTUROUSLY, ad-ven'-tſhur-uſ-ly. ad. Boldly, daringly.

ADVENTURESOME, ad-ven'-tſhur-ſum. a. The ſame with adventurous.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, ad-ven'-tſhur-ſum-neſs. ſ. The quality of being adventureſome.

ADVERB, ad'-verb. ſ. A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification.

ADVERBIAL, ad-ver'-byal. a. That which has the quality or ſtructure of an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, ad-ver'-byal-ly. ad. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE, ad-ver'-ſable. a. Contrary to.

ADVERSARY, ad'-ver-ſar-y. ſ. An opponent, antagoniſt, enemy.

ADVERSATIVE, ad-ver'-ſa-tiv. a. A word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety.

ADVERSE, ad'-verſe. a. Acting with contrary directions; calamitous, afflictive, oppoſed to proſperous.

ADVERSITY, ad-ver'-ſy-ty. ſ. Affliction, calamity; the cauſe of our ſorrow, misfortune; the ſtate of unhappineſs, miſery.

ADVERSELY, ad'-verſ-ly. a. Oppoſitely, unfortunately.

To ADVERT, ad-vert'. v. n. To attend to, to regard, to obſerve.

ADVERTENCE, ad-ver'-tenſe. ſ. Attention to, regard to.

ADVERTENCY, ad-ver'-ten-ſy. ſ. The ſame with advertence.

To ADVERTISE, ad-ver-ti'ze. v. a. To inform another, to give intelligence; to give notice of any thing in publick prints.

ADVERTISEMENT, { ad-ver'-tiz-ment. / ad-ver-ti'ze-ment. } ſ. Intelligence, information; notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER, ad-ver-ti'-zur. ſ. He that gives intelligence or information; the paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVERTISING, ad-ver-ti'-zing. a. Active in giving intelligence, monitory.

To ADVESPERATE, ad-ves'-pe-rate. v. n. To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, ad-vi'ſe. ſ. Counſel, inſtruction, notice; intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT, ad-vi'ſe-bote. ſ. A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISEABLE, ad-vi'-zable. a. Prudent, fit to be adviſed.

ADVISEABLENESS, ad-vi'-zable-neſs. ſ. The quality of being adviſeable.

To ADVISE, ad-vi'ze. v. a. To counſel; to inform, to make acquainted.

To ADVISE, ad-vi'ze. v. n. To conſult, as, he adviſed with his companions; to conſider, to deliberate.

ADVISED, ad-vi'-zed. part. a. Acting with deliberation and deſign, prudent, wiſe; performed with deliberation, acted with deſign.

ADVISEDLY, ad-vi'-zed-ly. ad. Deliberately, purpoſely, by deſign, prudently.

ADVISEDNESS, ad-vi'-zed-neſs. ſ. Deliberation, cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ad-vi'ze-ment. ſ. Counſel, information; prudence, circumſpection.

ADVISER, ad-vi'-zur. ſ. The perſon that adviſes, a counſellor.

ADULATION, ad-du-la'-ſhun. ſ. Flattery, high compliment.

ADULATOR, ăd'-dū-lā-tŭr. ſ. A flatterer.

ADULATORY, ăd''-dū-lā-tŭr'-rў. a. Flattering.

ADULT, ă-dŭlt'. a. Grown up; paſt the age of infancy.

ADULT, ă-dŭlt'. ſ. A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength.

ADULTNESS, ă-dŭlt'-nĕſs. ſ. The ſtate of being adult.

To ADULTER, ă-dŭl'-tŭr. v. a. To commit adultery with another.

ADULTERANT, ă-dŭl'-tĕ-rănt. ſ. The perſon or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE, ă-dŭl'-tĕ-rāte. v. a. To commit adultery; to corrupt by ſome foreign admixture.

ADULTERATE, ă-dŭl'-tĕ-rāte. a. Tainted with the guilt of adultery; corrupted with ſome foreign admixture.

ADULTERATENESS, ă-dŭl''-tĕ-rāte-nĕſs. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION, ă-dŭl-tĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; the ſtate of being contaminated.

ADULTERER, ă-dŭl'-tĕ-rŭr. ſ. The perſon guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, ă-dŭl'-tĕ-rĕſs. ſ. A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE, ă-dŭl'-tĕ-rĭne. ſ. A child born of an adultereſs.

ADULTEROUS, ă-dŭl'-tĕ-rŭs. a. Guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, ă-dŭl'-tĕ-rў. ſ. The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

ADUMBRANT, ăd-ŭm'-brănt. a. That which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, ăd-ŭm'-brāte. v. a. To ſhadow out, to give a ſlight likeneſs, to exhibit a faint reſemblance.

ADUMBRATION, ăd-ŭm-brā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation; a faint ſketch.

ADUNATION, ăd-ū-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being united, union.

ADUNCITY, ăd-ŭn'-ſў-tў. ſ. Crookedneſs, hookedneſs.

ADUNQUE, ă-dŭnk'. a. Crooked.

ADVOCACY, ăd'-vō-kă-ſў. ſ. Vindication, defence, apology.

ADVOCATE, ăd'-vō-kāte. ſ. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature; he that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator.

ADVOCATION, ăd-vō-kā-ſhŭn. ſ. The office of pleading, plea, apology.

ADVOLATION, ăd-vō-lā-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flying to ſomething.

ADVOLUTION, ăd-vō-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVOUTRY, ăd-vou'-trў. ſ. Adultery.

ADVOWE, ăd-vow'. ſ. He that has the right of advowſon.

ADVOWSON, ăd-vow'-zŭn. ſ. A right to preſent to a benefice.

To ADURE, ăd-ū're. v. n. To burn up.

ADUST, ăd-ŭſt'. a. Burnt up, ſcorched; it is generally now applied to the humours of the body.

ADUSTED, ăd-ŭs'-tĕd. a. Burnt, dried with fire.

ADUSTIBLE, ăd-ŭs'-tĭble. a. That which may be aduſted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION, ăd-ŭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of burning up, or drying.

ÆGYPTIACUM, ē-jĭp-tĭ'-ă-cŭm. ſ. An ointment conſiſting of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar.

AERIAL, ă-ē'-ryăl. a. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; high, elevated in ſituation.

AERIE, ă'-rў. ſ. A neſt of hawks and other birds of prey.

AEROLOGY, ă'-ĕr-ŏl''-lō-jў. ſ. The doctrine of the air.

AEROMANCY, ă'-ĕr-ō-măn''-ſў. ſ. The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETRY, ă'ĕr-ŏm''-mĕ-trў. ſ. The art of meaſuring the air.

AEROSCOPY, ă'-ĕr-ŏs''-kō-pў. ſ. The obſervation of the air.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, ē''-thyŭps-mĭn'-nĕ-răl. ſ. A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour,

lour, made of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTITES, ē-tī'-tēz. ſ. Eagle-ſtone.

AFAR, ă-fā'r. a. At a great diſtance; to a great diſtance.

AFEARD, ă-fē'rd. participial a. Frightened, terrified, afraid.

AFER, ā'-fēr. ſ. The ſouthweſt wind.

AFFABILITY, ăf'-fă-bil'-lў-tў. ſ. Eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs, civility, condeſcention.

AFFABLE, ăf'-făbl. a. Eaſy of manners, courteous, complaiſant.

AFFABLENESS, ăf''-făbl-nēſs'. ſ. Courteſy, affability.

AFFABLY, ăf'-fă-blў. ad. Courteouſly, civilly.

AFFABROUS, ăf'-fă-brŭs. a. Skilfully made, complete.

AFFAIR, ăf-fā'r. ſ. Buſineſs, ſomething to be managed or tranſacted.

To AFFEAR, ăf-fē'r. v. n. To confirm, to eſtabliſh.

AFFECT, ăf-fĕkt'. ſ. Affection, paſſion, ſenſation.

To AFFECT, ăf-fĕkt'. v. a. To act upon, to produce effects in any other thing; to move the paſſions; to aim at, to aſpire to; to be fond of, to be pleaſed with, to love; to practice the appearance of any thing, with ſome degree of hypocriſy; to imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.

AFFECTATION, ăf-fĕk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making an artificial appearance, aukward imitation.

AFFECTED, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd. particial a. Moved, touched with affection; ſtudied with over-much care; in a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation, as, an affected lady.

AFFECTEDLY, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-lў. ad. In an affected manner, hypocritically.

AFFECTEDNESS, ăf-fĕk'-tĕd-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being affected.

AFFECTION, ăf-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe, or agent; paſſion of any kind; love, kindneſs, good-will to ſome perſon.

AFFECTIONATE, ăf-fĕk'-ſhŏ-năte. a. Full of affection, warm, zealous; fond, tender.

AFFECTIONATELY, ăf-fĕk''-ſhŏ-năt'-lў. ad. fondly, tenderly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, ăf-fĕk''-ſhŏ-năt-nĕſs'. ſ. Fondneſs, tenderneſs, good-will.

AFFCTIONED, ăf-fĕk'-ſhŭn-nĕd. a. affected, conceited; inclined, mentally diſpoſed.

AFFECTIOUSLY, ăf-fĕk'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE, ăf-fĕk'-tiv. a. That which affects, which ſtrongly touches.

AFFECTUOSITY, ăf-fĕk-tū-ŏs'-ſў-tў. ſ. Paſſionateneſs.

AFFECTUOUS, ăf-fĕk'-tū-ŭs. a. Full of paſſion.

To AFFERE, ăf-fē're. v. a. A law term, ſignifying to confirm.

AFFIANCE, ăf-fī'-ănſe. ſ. A marriage-contract; truſt in general, confidence; truſt in the divine promiſes and protection.

To AFFIANCE, ăf-fī'-ănſe. v. a. To betroth, to bind any one by promiſe to marriage; to give confidence.

AFFIANCER, ăf-fī'-ăn-ſŭr. ſ. He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION, ăf-fī-dā'-ſhŭn. } ſ. Mutual con-
AFFIDATURE, ăf-fī'-dă-tŭre. } tract, mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT, ăf-fў-dā'-vĭt. ſ. A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED, ăf-fī'-ĕd. particip. a. Joined by contract, affianced.

AFFILIATION, ăf-fў-lў-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Adoption.

AFFINAGE, ăf'-fī-năje. ſ. The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED, ăf-fī'-nĕd. a. Related to another.

AFFINITY, ăf-fĭn'-nў-tў. ſ. Relation by marriage; relation to, connexion with.

To AFFIRM, ăf-fĕrm'. v. n. To declare, to aſſert confidently, oppoſed to the word deny.

AFFIRM, ăf-fĕrm'. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

AFFIRMABLE, ăf-fĕr'-măble. a. That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE, ăf-fĕr'-mănſe. ſ. Confirmation, oppoſed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT, ăf-fĕr'-mănt. ſ. The perſon that affirms.

AFFIRMATION, ăf-fĕr-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of affirming or declaring, oppoſed to negation; the poſition affirmed; confirmation, oppoſed to repeal.

AFFIRMATIVE, ăf-fĕr'-mă-tĭv. a. That which affirms, oppoſed to negative; that which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY, ăf-fĕr'-mă-tĭv-lў. ad. On the poſitive ſide, not negatively.

AFFIRMER, ăf-fĕr'-mŭr. ſ. The perſon that affirms.

To AFFIX, ăf-fĭks'. v. a. To unite to the end, to ſubjoin.

AFFIX, ăf'-fĭks. ſ. A particle united to the end of a word.

AFFIXION, ăf-fĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of affixing; the ſtate of being affixed.

AFFLATION, ăf-flā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, ăf-flā'-tŭs. ſ. Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICT, ăf-flĭkt'. v. a. To put to pain, to grieve, to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS, ăf-flĭk'-tĕd-nĕſs. ſ. Sorrowfulneſs, grief.

AFFLICTER, ăf-flĭk'-tŭr. ſ. The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLICTION, ăf-flĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The cauſe of poin or ſorrow, calamity; the ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs, miſery.

AFFLICTIVE, ăf-flĭk'-tĭv. a. Painful, tormenting.

AFFLUENCE, ăf'-flŭ-ĕnſe. ſ. The act of flowing to any place, concourſe; exuberance of riches, plenty.

AFFLUENCY, ăf'-flŭ-ĕn-ſў. ſ. The ſame with affluence.

AFFLUENT, ăf'-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing to any part; abundant, exuberant, wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, ăf'-flŭ-ĕnt-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX, ăf'-flŭks. ſ. The act of flowing to ſome place, affluence; that which flows to any place.

AFFLUXION, ăf-flŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

To AFFORD, ăf-fō'rd. v. a. To yield or produce; to grant, or confer any thing; to be able to ſell; to be able to bear expences.

To AFFOREST, ăf-fŏr'-rĕſt. v. a. To turn ground into foreſt.

To AFFRANCHISE, ăf-frăn'-tſhĭz. v. a. To make free.

To AFFRAY, ăf-frā'. v. a. To fright, to terrify.

AFFRAY, ăf-frā'. ſ. A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others.

AFFRICTION, ăf-frĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

To AFFRIGHT, ăf-frī'te. v. a. To affect with fear, to terrify.

AFFRIGHT, ăf-frī'te. ſ. Terrour, fear.

AFFRIGHTFUL, ăf-frī'te-fŭl. a. Full of affright or terrour, terrible.

AFFRIGHTMENT, ăf-frī'te-mĕnt. ſ. The impreſſion of fear, terrour; the ſtate of fearfulneſs.

To AFFRONT, ăf-frŭnt'. v. a. To meet face to face, to encounter; to provoke by an open inſult, to offend avowedly.

AFFRONT, ăf-frŭnt'. ſ. Inſult offered to the face; outrage, act of contempt.

AFFRONTER, ăf-frŭn'-tŭr. ſ. The perſon that affronts.

AFFRONTING, ăf-frŭn'-tĭng. part. a. That which has the quality of affronting.

To AFFUSE, ăf-fū'ze. v. a. To pour one thing upon another.

AFFUSION, ăf-fū'-zhŭn. ſ. The act of affuſing.

To AFFY, ăf-fў'. v. a. To betroth in order to marriage.

To AFFY, ăf-fў'. v. n. To put confidence in, to put truſt in.

AFIELD, ă-fē'ld. ad. To the field.

AFLAT, ă-flăt'. ad. Level with the ground.

AFLOAT, ă-flō'te. ad. Floating.

AFOOT, ă-fŭt'. ad. On foot, not on horſeback; in action, as, a deſign is afoot.

AFORE, ă-fō'rē. prep. Before, nearer in place to any thing; ſooner in time.

AFORE, ă-fō'rē. ad. In time foregone or paſt; firſt in the way; in front, in the fore-part.

AFOREGOING, ă-fō'rē-gō-ĭng. part. a. Going before.

AFOREHAND, ă-fō'rē-hănd. ad. By a previous proviſion; provided, prepared, previouſly fitted.

AFOREMENTIONED, ă-fō''rē-mĕn-shŭnd. a. Mentioned before.

AFORENAMED, ă-fō''rē-nā'-mĕd. a. Named before.

AFORESAID, ă-fō'rē-ſĕd. a. Said before.

AFORETIME, ă-fō'rē-tīme. ad. In time paſt.

AFRAID, ă-frā'd. particip. a. Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.

AFRESH, ă-frĕsh'. ad. Anew, again.

AFRONT, ă-frŏnt'. ad. In front, in direct oppoſition.

AFTER, ăf'-tĕr. prep. Following in place; in purſuit of; behind; poſteriour in time; according to; in imitation of.

AFTER, ăf'-tĕr. ad. In ſucceeding time; following another.

AFTERAGES, ăf''-tĕr-ā'-jĕz. ſ. Succeeding times, poſterity.

AFTERALL, ăf'-tĕr-ā''ll. ad. At laſt, in fine, in concluſion.

AFTERBIRTH, ăf'-tĕr-bĕrth. ſ. The ſecundine.

AFTERCLAP, ăf'-tĕr-klăp. ſ. Unexpected event happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end.

AFTERCOST, ăf'-tĕr-kŏſt. ſ. The expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

AFTERCROP, ăf'-tĕr-krŏp. ſ. Second harveſt.

AFTERGAME, ăf'-tĕr-gāme. ſ. Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

AFTERMATH, ăf'-tĕr-măth. ſ. Second crop of graſs mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON, ăf'-tĕr-nō''n. ſ. The time from the meridian to the evening.

AFTERPAINS, ăf'-tĕr-pānz. ſ. Pains after birth.

AFTERTASTE, ăf'tĕr-tāſt. ſ. Taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT, ăf'tĕr-thăt. ſ. Reflections after the act, expedients formed too late.

AFTERTIMES, ăf'-tĕr-tīmz. ſ. Succeeding times.

AFTERWARD, ăf'-tĕr-wărd. ad. In ſucceeding time.

AFTERWIT, ăf'-tĕr-wĭt. ſ. Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt.

AGAIN, ă-gĕn'. ad. A ſecond time, once more; back, in reſtitution; beſides, in any other time or place; twice as much, marking the ſame quantity once repeated; again and again, with frequent repetition.

AGAINST, ă-gĕnſt'. prep. Contrary, oppoſite, in general; with contrary motion or tendency, uſed of material action; oppoſite to, in place; in expectation of.

AGAPE, ă-gā'p. ad. Staring with eagerneſs.

AGARICK, ăg'-ă-rĭk. ſ. A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade.

AGAST, ă-gāſt'. a. Amaze.

AGATE, ăg'-ăt. ſ. A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs.

AGATY, ăg'-ă-tў. a. Partaking of the nature of agate.

To AGAZE, ă-gā'ze. v. a. To ſtrike with amazement.

AGE, ā'je. ſ. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part of its duration; a ſucceſſion or generation of men; the time in which any particular man, or race of men lived, as, the age of heroes; the ſpace of a hundred years; the latter part of life, old age; in law, in a man the age of twenty-one years is the full age, a woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

AGED, ā'-jĕd. a. Old, ſtricken in years.

AGEDLY, ā'-jĕd-lў. ad. After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGEN, ă-gĕn'. ad. Again, in return.

AGENCY, ā'-jĕn-ſў. ſ. The quality of acting, the ſtate of being in action; buſineſs performed by an agent.

AGENT, ā'-jĕnt. a. Acting upon, active.

AGENT, ā'-jĕnt. ſ. A ſubſtitute, a deputy, a factor; that which has the power of operating.

AGGE-

AGGENERATION, ăg-jĕn-nē-rā′-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of growing to another body.

To AGGERATE, ăd′-jē-rāte. v. a. To heap up.

To AGGLOMERATE, ăg-glŏm′-mē-rāte. v. a. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS, ăg-glū′-tў-nănts. ſ. Thoſe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE, ăg-glū′-tў-nāte. v. n. To unite one part to another.

AGGLUTINATION, ăg-glŭ-tў-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Union, coheſion.

AGGLUTINATIVE, ăg-glū′′-tў-nă-tiv′. a. That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

To AGGRANDIZE, ăg′-grăn-dīze. v. a. To make great, to enlarge, to exalt.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, ăg′-grăn-dī′′ze-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of being aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZER, ăg′-grăn-dī′′-zŭr. ſ. The perſon that makes another great.

To AGGRAVATE, ăg′-grā-vāte. v. a. To make heavy, in a metaphorical ſenſe, as, to aggravate an accuſation; to make any thing worſe.

AGGRAVATION, ăg-grā-vā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of aggravating; the circumſtances which heighten guilt or calamity.

AGGREGATE, ăg′-grē-gāte. a. Framed by the collection of particular parts into one maſs.

AGGREGATE, ăg′-grē-gāte. ſ. The reſult of the conjunction of many particulars.

To AGGREGATE, ăg′-grē-gāte. v. a. To collect together, to heap many particulars into one maſs.

AGGREGATION, ăg-grē-gā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole; the whole compoſed by the collection of many particulars; ſtate of being collected.

To AGGRESS, ăg-grĕs′. v. n. To commit the firſt act of violence.

AGGRESSION, ăg-grĕsh′-shŭn. ſ. Commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

AGGRESSOR, ăg-grĕs′-sŭr. ſ. The aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the defendant.

AGGRIEVANCE, ăg-grē′-văns. ſ. Injury, wrong.

To AGGRIEVE, ăg-grē′ve. v. a. To give ſorrow, to vex; to impoſe, to hurt in one's right.

To AGGROUP, ăg-grōp. v. a. To bring together into one figure.

AGHAST, ă-gāſt′. a. Struck with horror, as at the ſight of a ſpectre.

AGILE, ăj′-ĭl. a. Nimble, ready, active.

AGILENESS, ăj′-ĭl-nĕſs. ſ. Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, activity.

AGILITY, ă-jĭl′-ў-tў. ſ. Nimbleneſs, quickneſs, activity.

To AGIST, ă-jĭſt′. v. a. To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money.

AGISTMENT, ăj′-ĭſt-mĕnt. ſ. Compoſition, or mean rate.

AGITABLE, ăj′-ў-tăble. ſ. That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE, ăj′-ў-tāte. v. a. To put in motion; to actuate, to move; to affect with perturbation; to bandy, to diſcuſs, to controvert.

AGITATION, ăj-ў-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of moving any thing; the ſtate of being moved; diſcuſſion, controverſial examination; perturbation, diſturbance of the thoughts; deliberation, the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

AGITATOR, ăj′-ў-tā-tŭr. ſ. He who manages affairs.

AGLET, ăg′-lĕt. ſ. A tag of a point carved into ſome repreſentation of an animal; the pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers.

AGMINAL, ăg′-mў-năl. a. Belonging to a troop.

AGNAIL, ăg′-nāl. ſ. A whitlow.

AGNATION, ăg-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line.

AGNITION, ăg-nĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Acknowledgment.

To AGNIZE, ăg-nī′ze. v. a. To acknowledge; to own.

AGNOMINATION, ăg-nŏm-mў-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Alluſion of one word to another.

AGNUS CASTUS, ăg′-nŭs-căs′-tŭs. ſ. The chaſte tree.

AGO,

AGO, ă-gō′. ad. Paſt; as, long ago; that is, long time has paſt ſince.

AGOG, ă-gŏg′. ad. In a ſtate of deſire.

AGOING, ă-gō′-ĭng. a. In action.

AGONE, ă-gŏn′. ad. Ago, paſt.

AGONISM, ăg′-ō-nĭzm. ſ. Contention for a prize.

AGONISTES, ăg-ō-nĭs′-tēz. ſ. A prize-fighter, one that contends at a publick ſolemnity for a prize.

To AGONIZE, ăg′-ō-nīze. v. n. To be in exceſſive pain.

AGONY, ăg′-ō-nў. ſ. The pangs of death; any violent pain of body or mind.

AGOOD, ă-gŭd′. ad. In earneſt.

To AGRACE, ă-grā′ſe. v. a. To grant favours to.

AGRARIAN, ă-grā′-ryăn. a. Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGREASE, ă-grē′ze. a. To daub, to greaſe.

To AGREE, ă-grē′. v. n. To be in concord; to yield to; to ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller; to be of the ſame mind or opinion; to ſuit with.

AGREEABLE, ă-grē′-ăble. a. Suitable to, conſiſtent with; pleaſing.

AGREEABLENESS, ă-grē′-ăble-nĕſs. ſ. Conſiſtency with, ſuitableneſs to; the quality of pleaſing.

AGREEABLY, ă-grē′-ăb-lў. ad. Conſiſtently with, in a manner ſuitable to.

AGREED, ă-grē′d. particip. a. Settled by conſent.

AGREEINGNESS, ă-grē′-ĭng-nĕſs. ſ. Conſiſtence, ſuitableneſs.

AGREEMENT, ă-grē′-mĕnt. ſ. Concord; reſemblance of one thing to another; compact, bargain.

AGRICULTURE, ăg″-rў-cŭl′-tŭre. ſ. Tillage, huſbandry.

AGRIMONY, ăg′-rў-mŭn-nў. ſ. The name of a plant.

AGROUND, ă-grou′nd. ad. Stranded, hindered by the ground from paſſing farther; hindered in the progreſs of affairs.

AGUE, ā′-gūe. ſ. An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot.

AGUED, ā′-gū-ĕd. a. Struck with an ague, ſhivering.

AGUE-FIT, ā′-gūe-fĭt. ſ. The paroxyſm of the ague.

AGUE-TREE, ā′-gūe-trēe. ſ. Saſſafras.

AGUISH, ā′-gū-ĭſh. a. Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS, ā′-gū-ĭſh-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH, ā′. interjection. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure; moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.

AHA′, AHA′, ă-hā′-, ă-hā′. interject. A word intimating triumph and contempt.

AHEAD, ă-hĕd′. ad. Further onward than another.

AHIGHT, ă-hī′te. ad. Aloft, on high.

To AID, ā′de. v. a. To help, to ſupport, to ſuccour.

AID, ā′de. ſ. Help, ſupport; in law, a ſubſidy.

AIDANCE, ā′-dănſe. ſ. Help, ſupport.

AIDANT, ā′-dănt. a. Helping, helpful.

AIDER, ā′-dŭr. ſ. A helper, an ally.

AIDLESS, ā′de-lĕſs. a. Helpleſs, unſupported.

To AIL, ā′le. v. a. To pain, to trouble, to give pain; to affect in any manner.

AIL, ā′le. ſ. A diſeaſe.

AILMENT, ā′le-mĕnt. ſ. Pain, diſeaſe.

AILING, ā′le-ĭng. particip. a. Sickly.

To AIM, ā′m. v. a. To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; to point the view, or direct the ſteps towards any thing, to endeavour to reach or obtain; to gueſs.

AIM, ā′m. ſ. The direction of a miſſile weapon; the point to which the thing thrown is directed; an intention, a deſign; the object of a deſign; conjecture, gueſs.

AIR, ā′r. ſ. The element encompaſſing the earth; a gentle gale; muſick, whether light or ſerious; the mien, or manner, of the perſon; an affected or laboured manner or geſture; appearance.

To AIR, ā′r. v. a. To expoſe to the air; to take the air; to warm by the fire.

AIRBLADDER, ār'-blād-dŭr. ſ. A bladder filled with air.
AIRBUILT, ā'r-bĭlt, a. Built in the air.
AIR-DRAWN, ā'r-drân. a. Painted in air.
AIRER, ā'-rŭr. ſ. He that expoſes to the air.
AIRHOLE, ā'r-hôle. ſ. A hole to admit air.
AIRINESS, ā'-rȳ-nĕſs. ſ. Expoſure to the air; lightneſs, gaiety, levity.
AIRING, ā'-rĭng. ſ. A ſhort jaunt.
AIRLESS, ā'r-lĕſs. a. Without communication with the free air.
AIRLING, ā'r-lĭng. ſ. A young gay perſon.
AIRPUMP, ā'r-pŭmp. ſ. A machine by whoſe means the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels.
AIRSHAFT, ā'r-ſhâft. ſ. A paſſage for the air into mines.
AIRY, ā'-rȳ. a. Compoſed of air; relating to the air; high in air; light as air, unſubſtantial; without reality, vain, trifling; gay, ſprightly, full of mirth, lively, light of heart.
AISLE, ī'le, ſ. The walk in a church.
AIT, ā'te. ſ. A ſmall iſland in a river.
To AKE, ā'ke. v. n. To feel a laſting pain.
AKIN, â-kĭn'. a. Related to, allied to by blood.
ALABASTER, ăl'-â-bâſ-tŭr. ſ. A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds.
ALABASTER, ăl'-â-bâſ-tŭr. a. Made of alabaſter.
ALACK, â-lăk'. interject. Alas, an expreſſion of ſorrow.
ALACKADAY, â-lăk'-â-dā''. interject. A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.
ALACRIOUSLY, â-lăk'-ryŭs-lȳ. ad. Cheerfully, without dejection.
ALACRITY, â-lăk'-krȳ-tȳ. ſ. Cheerfulneſs, ſprightlineſs, gayety.
ALAMODE, ăl-â-mō'de. ad. According to the faſhion.
ALAND, â-lând'. ad. At land, landed.
ALARM, â-lâ'rm. ſ. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; notice of any danger approaching; a ſpecies of clock; any tumult or diſturbance.
To ALARM, â-lâ'rm. v. a. To call to arms; to ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger; to diſturb.
ALARMBELL, â-lâ'rm-bĕll. ſ. The bell that is rung to give the alarm.
ALARMING, â-lâ'r-mĭng. particip. a. Terrifying, awakening, ſurpriſing.
ALARMPOST, â-lâ'rm-pōſt. ſ. The poſt appointed to each body of men to appear at.
ALAS, â-lăſ'. interject. A word expreſſing lamentation; a word of pity.
ALATE, â-lā'te. ad. Lately.
ALB, ălb'. ſ. A ſurplice.
ALBEIT, ăl-bē'-ĭt. ad. Although, notwithſtanding.
ALBUGINEOUS, ăl-bŭ-jĭn'-yŭs. a. Reſembling an albugo.
ALBUGO, ăl-bū'-gō. ſ. A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.
ALCAHEST, ăl'-kâ-hĕſt. ſ. An univerſal diſſolvent.
ALCAID, ăl-cā'd. ſ. The government of a caſtle; in Spain, the judge of a city.
ALCANNA, ăl-kăn'-nâ. ſ. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying.
ALCHYMICAL, ăl-kĭm'-mȳ-kăl. a. Relating to alchymy.
ALCHYMICALLY, ăl-kĭm'-mȳ-kăl-lȳ. ad. In the manner of an alchymiſt.
ALCHYMIST, ăl'-kȳ-mĭſt. ſ. One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.
ALCHYMY, ăl'-kȳ-mȳ. ſ. The more ſublime chymiſtry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals; a kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons.
ALCOHOL, ăl'-kō-hŏl. ſ. A high rectified ſpirit of wine.
ALCOHOLIZATION, ăl-kō'-hŏl-ȳ-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.
To ALCOHOLIZE, ăl-kō'-hŏ-lize. v. a. To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.
ALCORAN, ăl'-kŏ-răn. ſ. The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.
ALCOVE, ăl-kō've. ſ. A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate.

ALDER,

ALDER, ål′-dûr. ſ. A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel.

ALDERMAN, ål′-dûr-mân. ſ. The ſame as ſenator, a governour or magiſtrate.

ALDERMANLY, ål′-dûr-mân-lỳ. ad. Like an alderman.

ALDERN, å′l-dûrn. a. Made of Alder.

ALE, å′le. ſ. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALEBERRY, å′le-bĕr-rỳ. ſ. A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread.

ALEBREWER, å′le-brô-ûr. ſ. One that profeſſes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, å′le-kŏn-nûr. ſ. An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes.

ALECOST, å′le-kôſt. ſ. The name of an herb.

ALEGAR, ål′-lĕ-gûr. ſ. Sour ale.

ALEHOOF, å′le-hôf. ſ. Groundivy.

ALEHOUSE, å′le-houſe. ſ. A tipling-houſe.

ALEHOUSEKEEPER, å′′le-houſe-kē′-pûr. ſ. He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

ALEKNIGHT, å′le-nîte. ſ. A pot-companion, a tippler. Obſolete.

ALEMBICK, å-lĕm′-bik. ſ. A veſſel uſed in diſtilling.

ALENGTH, å-lĕnk′th. ad. At full length.

ALERT, å-lĕrt′. a. Watchful, vigilant; briſk, pert, petulant.

ALERTNESS, å-lĕrt′-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being alert, pertneſs.

ALEWASHED, å′le-wôſht. a. Soaked in ale.

ALEWIFE, å′le-wîfe. ſ. A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

ALEXANDERS, ål′′-lĕgz-ån′-dĕrs. ſ. The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, ål′′-lĕgz-ån′-dĕrs-fût′. ſ. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE, ål-lĕgz-ån′-drîn. ſ. A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called Alexander. This verſe conſiſts of twelve ſyllables.

ALEXIPHARMICK, å-lĕk-ſỳ-fâ′r-mik. a. That which drives away poiſon, antidotal.

ALEXITERICAL, å-lĕk-ſỳ-tĕr′-rỳ-kål. } a.
ALEXITERICK, å-lĕk-ſỳ-tĕr′-rik. }
That which drives away poiſon.

ALGATES, å′l-gâtes. ad. On any terms; although. Obſolete.

ALGEBRA, ål′-jē-brâ. ſ. A peculiar kind of atithmetick.

ALGEBRAICAL, ål-jē-brâ′-ỳ-kål. } a. Relat-
ALGEBRAICK, ål-jē-brâ′-ĭk. } ing to algebra.

ALGEBRAIST, ål-jē-brâ′-iſt. ſ. A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra.

ALGID, ål′-jĭd. a. Cold, chill.

ALGIDITY, ål-jĭd′-dỳ-tỳ. ſ. Chilneſs, cold.

ALGIFIC, ål-jĭf′-fik. a. That which produces cold.

ALGOR, ål′-gôr. ſ. Extreme cold, chilneſs.

ALGORISM, ål′-gô-rizm. } ſ. Arabick
ALGORITHM, ål′-gô-rithm. } words uſed to imply the ſcience of numbers.

ALIAS, å′-lyâs. ad. A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe.

ALIBLE, ål′-lĭbl. a. Nutritive, nouriſhing.

ALIEN, å′-lyĕn. a. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land; eſtranged from, not allied to.

ALIEN, å′-lyĕn. ſ. A foreigner, not a deniſon, a ſtranger; in law, an alien is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed.

ALIENABLE, å′-lyē-nâbl. a. That of which the property may be transferred.

To ALIENATE, å′-lyē-nâte. v. a. To transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the heart or affections.

ALIENATE, å′-lyē-nâte. a. Withdrawn from, ſtranger to.

ALIENATION, å-lyē-nâ′-ſhûn. ſ. The act of transferring property; the ſtate of being alienated; change of affection.

To ALIGHT, å-lī′t. v. a. To come down; to fall upon.

ALIKE, å-lī′ke. ad. With reſemblance, in the ſame manner.

ALIMENT, ål′-lỳ-mĕnt. ſ. Nouriſhment, nutriment, food.

ALIMENTAL, ål-lỳ-mĕn′-tål. a. That which has

has the quality of aliment, that which nouriſhes.

ALIMENTARINESS, ăl-lĭ-mĕn'-tă-rĭ-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY, ăl-lĭ-mĕn'-tă-rĭ, a. That which belongs to aliment; that which has the power of nouriſhing.

ALIMENTATION, ăl-lĭ-mĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The quality of nouriſhing.

ALIMONIOUS, ăl-lĭ-mō'-nyŭs. a. That which nouriſhes.

ALIMONY, ăl'-lĭ-mŭn-nĭ. ſ. Legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife, upon the account of ſeparation.

ALIQUANT, ăl'-lĭ-quănt. a. Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, three is an aliquant of ten, thrice three being nine, four times three making twelve.

ALIQUOT, ăl'-lĭ-quŏt. a. Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder: as, three is an aliquot part of twelve.

ALISH, ā'-lĭſh. a. Reſembling ale.

ALIVE, ă-lī've. a. In the ſtate of life; not dead; unextinguiſhed, undeſtroyed, active; cheerful, ſprightly; it is uſed to add an emphaſis; as, the beſt man alive.

ALKAHEST, ăl'-kă-hĕſt. ſ. An univerſal diſſolvent, a liquor.

ALKALESCENT, ăl-kă-lĕs' sĕnt. a. That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

ALKALI, ăl'-kă-lĭ. ſ. Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

ALKALINE, ăl'-kă-līne. a. That which has the qualities of alkali.

To ALKALIZATE, ăl-kăl'-lĭ-zīze. v. a. To make alkaline.

ALKALIZATE, ăl-kăl'-lĭ-zāte. a. That which has the qualities of alkali.

ALKALIZATION, ăl-kă-lĭ-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of alkalizating.

ALKANET, ăl'-kă-nĕt. ſ. The name of a plant.

ALKERMES, ăl-kĕr'-mēz. ſ. A confection whereof the kermes berries are the baſis.

ALL, āl. a. The whole number, every one; the whole quantity, every part.

ALL, āl. ſ. The whole; every thing.

ALL, āl. ad. Quite, completely; altogether, wholly.

ALL-BEARING, ā''l-bā'-rĭng. a. Omniparous.

ALL-CHEERING, ā''l-tſhē'-rĭng. a. That which gives gayety to all.

ALL-CONQUERING, ā''l-cŏnk'-kĕ-rĭng. a. That which ſubdues every thing.

ALL-DEVOURING, ā''l-dē-vou'-rĭng. a. That which eats up every thing.

ALLFOURS, ā'l-fō'rz. ſ. A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL, ā''l-hā'l. ſ. All health.

ALL-HALLOWN, ā'l-hăl-lŭn. ſ. The time about All-ſaints day.

ALL-HALLOWTIDE, ā'l-hăl'-lō-tīde. ſ. The term near All-ſaints, or the firſt of November.

ALL-HEAL, ā'l-hē'l. ſ. A ſpecies of iron-wort.

ALL-JUDGING, ā''l-jŭd'-jĭng. a. That which has the ſovereign right of judgment.

ALL-KNOWING, ā''l-nō'-ĭng. a. Omniſcient, all wiſe.

ALL-SEEING, ā''l-sē'-ĭng. a. That beholds every thing.

ALL SOULS DAY, ā''l-ſō'lz-dā'. ſ. The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome, the ſecond of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, ā''l-ſŭf-fĭſh'-ĕnt. a. Sufficient to every thing.

ALL-WISE, ā'l-wī'ze. a. Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom.

To ALLAY, ăl-lā'. v. a. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage; to join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its qualities; to quiet, to pacify, to repreſs.

ALLAY, ăl-lā'. ſ. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs; any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled.

ALLAYER,

ALLAYER, ål-lā'-ûr. ſ. The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

ALLAYMENT, ål-lā'-mênt. ſ. That which has the power of allaying.

ALLEGATION, ål-lê-gā'-ſhûn. ſ. Affirmation, declaration; the thing alleged or affirmed; an excuſe, a plea.

To ALLEGE, ål-lêdzh'. v. a. To affirm, to declare, to maintain; to plead as an excuſe or argument.

ALLEGEABLE, ål-lêdzh'-âble. a. That which may be alleged.

ALLEGEMENT, ål-lêdzh'-mênt. ſ. The ſame with allegation.

ALLEGER, ål-lêdzh'-ûr. ſ. He that alleges.

ALLEGIANCE, ål-lê'-jâns. ſ. The duty of ſubjects to the government.

ALLEGIANT, ål-lê'-jânt. a. Loyal, conformable to the duty of allegiance.

ALLEGORICK, ål-lê-gôr'-rîk. a. Not real, not literal.

ALLEGORICAL, ål-lê-gôr'-rî-kâl. a. In the form of an allegory, not literal.

ALLEGORICALLY, ål-lê-gôr'-rî-kâl-lỳ. ad. After an allegorical manner.

To ALLEGORIZE, âl'-lê-gô-rî''ze. v. a. To turn into allegory, to form an allegory.

ALLEGORY, âl'-lê-gûr-rỳ. ſ. A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken.

ALLEGRO, ål-lê'-grô. ſ. A word denoting in muſick a ſprightly motion. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, ål-lê-lô'-yâ. ſ. A word of ſpiritual exultation; Praiſe God.

To ALLEVIATE, ål-lê'-vyâte. v. a. To make light, to eaſe, to ſoften.

ALLEVIATION, ål-lê-vyâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of making light; that by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

ALLEY, âl'-lỳ. ſ. A walk in a garden; a paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet.

ALLIANCE, ål-lî'-âns. ſ. The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy, a league; relation by marriage; relation by any form of kindred; the perſons allied to each other.

ALLICIENCY, ål-lê'-ſyên-ſỳ. ſ. The power of attracting.

To ALLIGATE, âl'-lỳ-gâte. v. a. To tie one thing to another.

ALLIGATION, ål-lỳ-gâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of tying together; the arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, âl'-lỳ-gâ-tûr. ſ. The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America.

ALLISION, ål-lîzh'-ûn. ſ. The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another.

ALLOCATION, ål-lô-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of putting one thing to another; the admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCUTION, ål-lô-kû'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLODIAL, ål-lô'-dyâl. a. Not feudal, independent.

ALLODIUM, ål-lô'-dyûm. ſ. Poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLONGE, ål-lûndzh'. ſ. A paſs or thruſt with a rapier.

To ALLOO, ål-lô'. v. a. To ſet on, to incite.

ALLOQUY, âl'-lô-kwỳ. ſ. The act of ſpeaking to another.

To ALLOT, ål-lôt'. v. a. To diſtribute by lot; to grant; to diſtribute, to give each his ſhare.

ALLOTMENT, ål-lôt'-mênt. ſ. The part, the ſhare.

ALLOTTERY, ål-lôt'-tê-rỳ. ſ. That which is granted to any in a diſtribution.

To ALLOW, ål-low'. v. a. To admit; to grant, to yield; to permit; to give to, to pay to; to make abatement.

ALLOWABLE, ål-low'-âbl. a. That which may be admitted without contradiction; lawful, not forbidden.

ALLOWABLENESS, ål-low'-âbl-nêſs. ſ. Lawfulneſs, exemption from prohibition.

ALLOWANCE, ål-low'-âns. ſ. Sanction, licence;

cence; permiſſion; an appointment for any uſe; abatement from the ſtrict rigour; a ſum granted weekly or yearly, as a ſtipend.

ALLOY, ăl-loy′. ſ. Baſer metal mixed in coinage; abatement, diminution.

To ALLUDE, ăl-lūde′. v. n. To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention.

ALLUMINOR, ăl-lū′-mĭ-nŭr. ſ. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment.

To ALLURE, ăl-lūre′. v. a. To entice to any thing.

ALLUREMENT, ăl-lūre-mĕnt. ſ. Enticement, temptation.

ALLURER, ăl-lū′-rŭr. ſ. Enticer, inveigler.

ALLURINGLY, ăl-lū′-rĭng-lĭ. ad. In an alluring manner, enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS, ăl-lū′-rĭng-nĕſs. ſ. Enticement, temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLUSION, ăl-lū′-zhŭn. ſ. A hint, an implication.

ALLUSIVE, ăl-lū′-sĭv. a. Hinting at ſomething.

ALLUSIVELY, ăl-lū′-sĭv-lĭ. ad. In an alluſive manner.

ALLUSIVENESS, ăl-lū′-sĭv-nĕſs. ſ. The quality of being alluſive.

ALLUVION, ăl-lū′-vyŭn. ſ. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water; the thing carried by water.

To ALLY, ăl-lī′. v. a. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy; to make a relation between two things.

ALLY, ăl-lī′. ſ. One united to ſome other by marriage, friendſhip, or confederacy.

ALMACANTER, ăl-mă-căn′-tŭr. ſ. A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER's STAFF, ăl-mă-căn′-tŭrz-ſtăf′. ſ. An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting.

ALMANACK, ăl′-mă-năk. ſ. A calendar.

ALMANDINE, ăl′-măn-dīne. ſ. A ruby, coarſer and lighter than the oriental.

ALMIGHTINESS, ăl-mī′-tĭ-nĕs. ſ. Omnipotence, one of the attributes of God.

ALMIGHTY, ăl-mī′-tĭ. a. Of unlimited power, omnipotent.

ALMOND, ă′-mŭnd. ſ. The nut of the almond tree.

ALMOND TREE, ă′-mŭnd-trē. ſ. It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree.

ALMONDS, ă′-mŭndz. ſ. The two glands of the throat; the tonſils.

ALMONER, ăl′-mŏ-nĕr. ſ. The officer of a prince, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

ALMONRY, ăl′-mŭn-rĭ. ſ. The place where alms are diſtributed.

ALMOST, ăl-mō′ſt. ad. Nearly, well nigh.

ALMS, ă′mz. ſ. What is given in relief of the poor.

ALMSBASKET, ă′mz-băſ-kĭt. ſ. The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away.

ALMSDEED, ă′mz-dēd. ſ. A charitable gift.

ALMSGIVER, ă′mz-gĭv-ŭr. ſ. He that ſupports others by his charity.

ALMSHOUSE, ă′mz-hous. ſ. An hoſpital for the poor.

ALMSMAN, ă′mz-măn. ſ. A man who lives upon alms.

ALMUG-TREE, ăl′-mŭg-trē. ſ. A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

ALNAGAR, ăl′-nă-găr. ſ. A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth.

ALNAGE, ăl′-nāje. ſ. Ell-meaſure.

ALNIGHT, ă′l-nĭt. ſ. Alnight is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt.

ALOES, ăl′-ō-ēz. ſ. A precious wood uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes tree.

ALOETICAL, ăl-ō-ĕt′-ĭ-kăl. a. Conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

ALOFT, ă-lă′ft. ad. On high, in the air.

ALOFT, ă-lă′ft. prep. Above.

ALOGY, ăl′-ō-jĭ. ſ. Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity.

ALONE, ă-lō′ne. a. Single; without company, ſolitary.

ALONG,

ALONG, ȧ-lȯng′. ad. At length; through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe; forward, onward; in company with.

ALOOF, ȧ-lȯ′f. ad. At a diſtance.

ALOUD, ȧ-loud′. ad. Loudly, with a great noiſe.

ALOW, ȧ-lō′. ad. In a low place, not aloft.

ALPHA, ȧl′-fȧ. ſ. The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt.

ALPHABET, ȧl′-fȧ-bėt. ſ. The letters, or elements of ſpeech.

ALPHABETICAL, ȧl-fȧ-bėt′-tў-kȧl. a. According to the ſeries of letters.

ALPHABETICALLY, ȧl-fȧ-bėt′-tў-kȧl-lў. ad. According to the order of the letters.

ALREADY, ȧl-rėd′-dў. ad. At this preſent time; before the preſent.

ALS, ȧls′. ad. Alſo.

ALSO, ȧ′l-ſō. ad. In a manner, likewiſe.

ALTAR, ȧ′l-tȕr. ſ. The place where offerings to heaven are laid; the table in Chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered.

ALTARAGE, ȧ′l-tȧr-ȧje. ſ. An emolument from oblations at the altar.

ALTAR-CLOTH, ȧ′l-tȕr-clȯth. ſ. The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

To ALTER, ȧ′l-tȕr. v. a. To change, to make otherwiſe than it is.

To ALTER, ȧ′l-tȕr. v. n. To become otherwiſe than it was, to be changed, to ſuffer change.

ALTERABLE, ȧ′l-tė-rȧble. a. That which may be altered or changed.

ALTERABLENESS, ȧ′l-tė-rȧble-nės. ſ. The quality of being alterable.

ALTERABLY, ȧl′-tė-rȧb-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

ALTERANT, ȧ′l-tė-rȧnt. a. That which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERATION, ȧl-tė-rȧ′-ſhȕn. ſ. The act of altering or changing; the change made.

ALTERATIVE, ȧl′-tė-rȧ-tiv. a. Medicines called alterative, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution.

ALTERCATION, ȧl-tėr-kȧ′-ſhȕn. ſ. Debate, controverſy.

ALTERN, ȧl-tėrn′. a. Acting by turns.

ALTERNACY, ȧl-tėr′-nȧ-ſў. ſ. Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE, ȧl-tėr′-nȧt. a. Being by turns, reciprocal.

To ALTERNATE, ȧl-tėr-nȧte. v. a. To perform alternately; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTERNATELY, ȧl-tėr′-nȧt-lў. ad. In reciprocal ſucceſſion.

ALTERNATENESS, ȧl-tėr′-nȧt-nės. ſ. The quality of being alternate.

ALTERNATION, ȧl-tėr-nȧ′-ſhȕn. ſ. The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things.

ALTERNATIVE, ȧl-tėr′-nȧ-tiv. ſ. The choice given of two things, ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken.

ALTERNATIVELY, ȧl-tėr′-nȧ-tiv-lў. ad. By turns, reciprocally.

ALTERNATIVENESS, ȧl-tėr′-nȧ-tiv-nės. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being alternative.

ALTERNITY, ȧl-tėr′-nі-tў. ſ. Reciprocal ſucceſſion, viciſſitude.

ALTHOUGH, ȧl-thō′. conj. Notwithſtanding, however.

ALTILOQUENCE, ȧl-til′-lō-kwėns. ſ. Pompous language.

ALTIMETRY, ȧl-tim′-mė-trў. ſ. The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights.

ALTISONANT, ȧl-tis′-ſō-nȧnt. a. High ſounding, pompous in ſound.

ALTITUDE, ȧl′-tў-tȕd. ſ. Height of place, ſpace meaſured upward; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon; ſituation with regard to lower things; height of excellence; higheſt point.

ALTOGETHER, ȧl-tō-gėth′-ėr. ad. Completely, without reſtriction, without exception.

ALUDEL, ȧl′-ȕ-dėl. ſ. Aludels are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, fitted into one another without luting.

ALUM, ȧl′-lȕm. ſ. A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte.

ALUM-

ALUM-STONE, ål'-lŭm-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery.

ALUMINOUS, ål-lū'-mȳ-nŭs. a. Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum.

ALWAYS, ål-wāz. ad. Perpetually, throughout all time; conſtantly, without variation.

AM, ăm'. The firſt perſon of the verb To be.

AMABILITY, å-mā-bĭl'-lȳ-tȳ. ſ. Lovelineſs.

AMADETTO, å-mā-dĕt'-tō. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AMADOT, ăm'-å-dŏt. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AMAIN, å-mā'n. ad. With vehemence, with vigour.

AMALGAM, å-măl'-găm. } ſ. The mixture
AMALGAMA, å-măl'-gå-mă. } of metals procured by amalgamation.

AMALGAMATION, å-măl-gå-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

To AMALGAMATE, å-măl'-gå-māte. v. n. To unite metals with quickſilver.

AMANDATION, å-măn-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſending on a meſſage.

AMANUENSIS, å-măn-ū-ĕn'-ſis. ſ. A perſon who writes what another dictates.

AMARANTH, ăm'-å-rănth. ſ. The name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower unfading.

AMARANTHINE, ăm-å-răn'-thĭn. a. Conſiſting of amaranths.

AMARITUDE, å-măr'-rȳ-tūd. ſ. Bitterneſs.

AMASMENT, å-măs'-mĕnt. ſ. A heap, an accumulation.

To AMASS, å-măs'. v. a. To collect together into one heap or maſs; to add one thing to another.

To AMATE, å-mā'te. v. n. To terrify, to ſtrike with horrour.

AMATORY, ăm'-å-tŭr-rȳ. ſ. Relating to love.

AMAUROSIS, å-mā-rō'-ſis. ſ. A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature in the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes.

To AMAZE, å-mā'ze. v. a. To confuſe with terrour; to put into confuſion with wonder; to put into perplexity.

AMAZE, å-mā'ze. ſ. Aſtoniſhment, confuſion, either of fear or wonder.

AMAZEDLY, å-mā'z-ĕd-lȳ. ad. Confuſedly, with amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, å-mā'z-ĕd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being amazed, wonder, confuſion.

AMAZEMENT, å-mā'z-mĕnt. ſ. Confuſed apprehenſion, extreme fear, horrour; extreme dejection; height of admiration; wonder at an unexpected event.

AMAZING, å-mā'z-ĭng. part. a. Wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

AMAZINGLY, å-mā'z-ĭng-lȳ. ad. To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment.

AMAZON, ăm'-å-zŭn. ſ. The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; a virago.

AMBAGES, ăm-bā'-gēz. ſ. A circuit of words, a multiplicity of words.

AMBASSADE, ăm-băſ-ſā'de. ſ. Embaſſy. Not in uſe.

AMBASSADOUR, ăm-băs'-ſå-dŭr. ſ. A perſon ſent in a public manner from one ſovereign power to another.

AMBASSADRESS, ăm-băs'-ſå-drĕs. ſ. The lady of an ambaſſadour; a woman ſent on a meſſage.

AMBASSAGE, ăm'-băſ-ſăje. ſ. An embaſſy.

AMBER, ăm'-bŭr. ſ. A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence.

AMBER, ăm'-bŭr. a. Conſiſting of amber.

AMBER-DRINK, ăm'-bŭr-drĭnk'. ſ. Drink of the colour of amber.

AMBERGRIS, ăm'-bŭr-grĭs. ſ. A fragrant drug that melts almoſt like wax, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial.

AMBER-SEED, ăm'-bŭr-ſēd. ſ. Reſembles millet.

AMBERTREE, ăm'-bŭr-trē. ſ. A ſhrub whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves.

AMBIDEXTER, ăm-bȳ-dĕx'-tĕr. ſ. A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes.

AMBIDEXTERITY, ăm-bȳ-dĕx-tĕr'-rȳ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands; double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS, ăm-bȳ-dĕx'-trŭs. a. Having

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ing, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand; double dealing, practiſing on both ſides.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS, ăm-bȳ-dĕx'-trŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT, ăm'-byĕnt. a. Surrounding, encompaſſing.

AMBIGU, ăm'-bȳ-gū. ſ. An entertainment, conſiſting of a medley of diſhes.

AMBIGUITY, ăm-bȳ-gū'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification.

AMBIGUOUS, ăm-bĭg'-ū-ŭs. a. Doubtful, having two meanings; uſing doubtful expreſſions.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ăm-bĭg'-ū-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. In an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

AMBIGUOUSNESS, ăm-bĭg'-ū-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBILOGY, ăm-bĭl'-lŏ-gȳ. ſ. Talk of ambiguous ſignification.

AMBILOQUOUS, ăm-bĭl'-lŏ-kwŭs. a. Uſing ambiguous expreſſions.

AMBIT, ăm'-bĭt. ſ. The compaſs or circuit of any thing.

AMBITION, ăm-bĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The deſire of preferment or honour; the deſire of any thing great or excellent.

AMBITIOUS, ăm-bĭſh'-ŭs. a. Seized or touched with ambition, deſirous of advancement, aſpiring.

AMBITIOUSLY, ăm-bĭſh'-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. With eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

AMBITIOUSNESS, ăm-bĭſh'-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE, ăm'-bȳ-tūde. ſ. Compaſs, circuit.

To AMBLE, ăm'bl. v. n. To move upon an amble, to pace; to move eaſily; to walk daintily.

AMBLE, ăm'bl. ſ. An eaſy pace.

AMBLER, ăm'-blŭr. ſ. A pacer.

AMBLINGLY, ăm'-blĭng-lȳ. ad. With an ambling movement.

AMBROSIA, ăm-brō'-ſhă. ſ. The imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

AMBROSIAL, ăm-brō'-ſhăl. a. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; delicious.

AMBRY, ăm'-brȳ. ſ. The place where alms are diſtributed; the place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept.

AMBS-ACE, ăm'z-ā'ſe. ſ. A double ace, aces.

AMBULATION, ăm-bū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of walking.

AMBULATORY, ăm''-bū-lă-tŭr'-rȳ. a. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

AMBURY, ăm'-bū'-ry. ſ. A bloody wart on a horſe's body.

AMBUSCADE, ăm-bŭſ-kā'de. ſ. A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others.

AMBUSCADO, ăm-bŭſ-kā'-dō. ſ. A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe.

AMBUSH, ăm'-bŭſh. ſ. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait; the ſtate of lying in wait.

AMBUSHED, ăm'-bŭſh-ĕd. a. Placed in ambuſh.

AMBUSHMENT, ăm'-bŭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Ambuſh, ſurprize.

AMBUSTION, ăm-bŭs'-tſhŭn. ſ. A burn, a ſcald.

AMEL, ăm'-mĕl. ſ. The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.

AMEN, ā-mĕn'. ad. A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, ſo be it; at the end of a creed, ſo it is.

AMENABLE, ă-mē'-năbl. a. Reſponſible, ſubject ſo as to be liable to account.

AMENANCE, ă-mē'-năns. ſ. Conduct, behaviour.

To AMEND, ă-mĕnd'. v. a. To correct, to change any thing that is wrong; to reform the life; to reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved.

To AMEND, ă-mĕnd'. v. n. To grow better.

AMENDMENT, ă-mĕnd'-mĕnt. ſ. A change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; in law, the correction of an errour committed in a proceſs.

AMENDER, ă-mĕn'-dŭr. ſ. The perſon that amends any thing.

AMENDS, ā-mẽnd′z. ſ. Recompenſe, compenſation.

AMENITY, ā-mẽn′-nĭ-tў. ſ. Agreeableneſs of ſituation.

To AMERCE, ā-mẽr′ſe. v. a. To puniſh with a fine or penalty.

AMERCER, ā-mẽr′-ſẽr. ſ. He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour.

AMERCEMENT, ā-mẽr′ſ-mẽnt. ſ. The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender.

AMES-ACE, ā′mz-ā′ce. ſ. Two aces thrown at the ſame time on two dice.

AMETHODICAL, ā-mẽ-thŏd′-ў-kăl. a. Out of method, irregular.

AMETHYST, ăm′-ẽ-thĭſt. ſ. A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

AMETHYSTTINE, ăm-ẽ-thĭs′-tĭn. a. Reſembling an amethyſt.

AMIABLE, ā′-myăbl. a. Lovely, pleaſing, worthy to be loved; pretending love, ſhewing love.

AMIABLENESS, ā′-myăbl-nẽſs. ſ. Lovelineſs, power of raiſing love.

AMIABLY, ā′-myăb-lў. ad. Such a manner as to excite love.

AMICABLE, ăm′-mў-kăbl. a. Friendly, kind.

AMICABLENESS, ăm′-mў-kăbl-nẽs. ſ. Friendlineſs, goodwill.

AMICABLY, ăm′-mў-kăb-lў. ad. In a friendly way.

AMICE, ăm′-mĭs. ſ. The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit.

AMID, ā-mĭd′. } prep. In the midſt, middle;
AMIDST, ā-mĭd′ſt. } mingled with, ſurrounded by; among.

AMISS, ā-mĭs′. ad. Faultily, criminally; wrong, not according to the perfection of the thing; impaired in health.

AMISSION, ā′-mĭs′-ſhŭn. ſ. Loſs.

To AMIT, ā-mĭt′. v. a. To loſe.

AMITY, ăm′-mĭ-tў. ſ. Friendſhip.

AMMONIAC, ăm-mō′-nyăk. ſ. A gum; a ſalt.

AMMONIACAL, ăm-mō-nī′-ā-kăl. a. Having the properties of ammoniac ſalt.

AMMUNITION, ăm-mŭ-nĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Military ſtores.

AMMUNITION BREAD, ăm-mŭ-nĭſh′-ŭn-brĕd′. ſ. Bread for the ſupply of armies.

AMNESTY, ăm′-nĕſ-tў. ſ. An act of oblivion.

AMNION, ăm′-nyŏn. } ſ. The innermoſt mem-
AMNIOS, ăm′-nyŏs. } brane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOMUM, ā-mō′-mŭm. ſ. A ſort of fruit.

AMONG, ā-mŭng′. } prep. Mingled with;
AMONGST, ā-mŭngſt′. } conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

AMORIST, ăm′-ō-rĭſt. ſ. An inamorato, a gallant.

AMOROUS, ăm′-ŭr-ŭs. a. Enamoured; naturally inclined to love, fond; belonging to love.

AMOROUSLY, ăm′-ŭr-ŭs-lў. ad. Fondly, lovingly.

AMOROUSNESS, ăm′-ŭr-ŭſ-nẽs. ſ. Fondneſs, lovingneſs.

AMORT, ā-mō′rt. ad. Depreſſed, ſpiritleſs.

AMORTIZATON, ā-mŏr-tў-zā′-ſhŭn. } ſ.
AMORTIZEMENT, ā-mŏr′-tĭz-mẽnt. } The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

To AMORISE, ā-mō′-rīze. v. n. To alien lands or tenements to any corporation.

To AMOVE, ā-mō′ve. v. a. To remove from a poſt or ſtation; to remove, to move, to alter.

To AMOUNT, ā-mou′nt. v. n. To riſe to in the accumulative quality.

AMOUNT, ā-mou′nt. ſ. The ſum total.

AMOUR, ā-mō′r. ſ. An affair of gallantry, an intrigue.

AMPHIBIOUS, ăm-fĭb′-yŭs. a. That which can live in two elements.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS, ăm-fĭb′-yŭſ-nẽs. ſ. The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL, ăm-fў-bō-lŏdzh′-ў-kăl. a. Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGY, ăm-fў-bŏl′-ō-jў. ſ. Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning.

AMPHIBOLOUS, ăm-fĭb′-bō-lŭs. a. Toſſed from one to another.

AMPHI-

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tween things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects.

ANALYSIS, ăn-năl'-lĭ-sĭs. ſ. A ſeparation of any compound into its ſeveral parts; a ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements.

ANALYTICAL, ăn-ă-lĭt'-tĭ-kăl. a. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that which proceeds by analyſis.

ANALYTICALLY, ăn-ă-lĭt'-tĭ-kăl-lĭ. ad. The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts.

To ANALYZE, ăn'-ă-lĭze. v. a. To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles.

ANALYZER, ăn'-ă-lĭ-zŭr. ſ. That which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHOSIS, ăn-ă-mŏr-fō'-sĭs. ſ. Deformation; perſpective projection, ſo that at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact repreſentation.

ANANAS, ă-nă'-năs. ſ. The pine apple.

ANAPHORA, ă-năf'-ō-ră. ſ. A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word.

ANARCH, ăn'-ărk. ſ. An author of confuſion.

ANARCHIAL, ăn-ăr'-kĭ-ăl. a. Confuſed, without rule.

ANARCHY, ăn'-ăr-kĭ. ſ. Want of government, a ſtate without magiſtracy.

ANASARCA, ăn-ă-ſă'r-kă. ſ. A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours.

ANASTROPHE, ă-năs'-trō-fē. ſ. A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANATHEMA, ă-năth'-ē-mă. ſ. A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority.

ANATHEMATICAL, ăn-ă-thē-măt'-ĭ-kăl. a. That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, ăn-ă-thē-măt'-ĭ-kăl-lĭ. ad. In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHEMATIZE, ă-năth''-ē-mă-tī'ze. v. a. To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority.

ANATIFEROUS, ăn-ă-tĭf'-fē-rŭs. a. Producing ducks.

ANATOCISM, ă-năt'-tō-sĭzm. ſ. The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

ANATOMICAL, ăn-ă-tŏm'-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating or belonging to anatomy; proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, ăn-ă-tŏm'-ĭ-kăl-lĭ. ad. In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST, ă-năt'-tō-mĭſt. ſ. He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection.

To ANATOMIZE, ă-năt'-tō-mīze. v. a. To diſſect an animal; to lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

ANATOMY, ă-năt'-tō-mĭ. ſ. The art of diſſecting the body; the doctrine of the ſtructure of the body; the act of dividing any thing; a ſkeleton; a thin meagre perſon.

ANCESTOR, ăn'-ſĕſ-tŭr. ſ. One from whom a perſon deſcends.

ANCESTREL, ăn'-ſĕſ-trĕl. a. Claimed from anceſtors.

ANCESTRY, ăn'-ſĕſ-try. ſ. Lineage, a ſeries of anceſtors; the honour of deſcent, birth.

ANCHENTRY, ā'n-tſhĕn-trĭ. ſ. Antiquity of a family, properly ancienty.

ANCHOR, ăngk'-ŭr. ſ. A heavy iron, to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers ſtability.

To ANCHOR, ăngk'-ŭr. v. n. To caſt anchor, to lie at anchor; to ſtop at, to reſt on.

ANCHORAGE, ăngk'-ŭr-ĕdzh. ſ. Ground to caſt anchor upon; the anchors of a ſhip; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

ANCHOR-HOLD, ăngk'-ŭr-hōld. ſ. The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor.

ANCHORED, ăngk'-ŭr-rĕd. part. a. Held by the anchor.

ANCHORET, ăngk'-ō-rĕt. } ſ. A recluſe, a
ANCHORITE, ăngk'-ō-rīte. } hermit.

ANCHOVY, ăn-tſhō'-vĭ. ſ. A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning.

ANCIENT, ā'n-ſhĕnt. a. Old, not modern; old, that has been of long duration; paſt, former.

ANCIENT, ā'n-ſhĕnt. ſ. The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip.

ANCIENT, ā'n-shĕnt. ſ. The bearer of a flag, now enſign.

ANCIENTLY, ā'n-shĕnt-lȳ. ad. In old times.

ANCIENTNESS, ā'n-shĕnt-nĕs. ſ. Antiquity.

ANCIENTRY, ā'n-shĕnt-trȳ. ſ. The honour of ancient lineage.

AND, ănd'. conjunction. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined.

ANDIRON, ănd'-ī-rŭn. ſ. Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns.

ANDROGYNAL, ăn-drŏg'-ȳ-năl. a. Hermaphroditical; partaking of both ſexes.

ANDROGYNALLY, ăn-drŏg'-ȳ-năl-lȳ. ad. With two ſexes.

ANDROGYNUS, ăn-drŏg'-ȳ-nŭs. ſ. An hermaphrodite.

ANECDOTE, ăn'-ĕk-dōte. ſ. Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

ANEMOGRAPHY, ăn-ē-mŏg'-grā-fȳ. ſ. The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, ăn-ē-mŏm'-mē-tĕr. ſ. An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the wind.

ANEMONE, ă-nĕm'-ō-nē. ſ. The wind flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, ăn''-ē-mŏſ-kō'pe. ſ. A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind.

ANENT, ă-nĕnt'. prep. Concerning, about; over againſt, oppoſite to.

ANEURISM, ăn'-ū-rizm. ſ. A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which they become exceſſively dilated.

ANEW, ă-nū'. ad. Over again, another time; newly, in a new manner.

ANFRACTUOUSNESS, ăn-frăk'-tshō-ŭsnĕs. ſ. Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANGEL, ā'n-jĕl. ſ. Originally a meſſenger; a ſpirit employed by God in human affairs; angel is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, as, angels of darkneſs; in the ſtile of love, a beautiful perſon; a piece of ancient money.

ANGELSHOT, ā'n-jĕl-shŏt. ſ. Chain ſhot.

ANGELICA, ăn-jĕl'-ȳ-kă. ſ. The name of a plant.

ANGELICAL, ăn-jĕl'-ȳ-kăl. a. Reſembling angels; partaking of the nature of angels; belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS, ăn-jĕl'-lȳ-kăl-nĕs. ſ. Excellence more than human.

ANGELICK, ăn-jĕl'-lĭk. a. Angelical; above human.

ANGELOT, ăn'-jĕ-lŏt. ſ. A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute.

ANGER, ăng'-gŭr. ſ. Anger is uneaſineſs upon receipt of any injury; ſmart of a ſore.

To ANGER, ăng'-gŭr. v. a. To provoke, to enrage.

ANGERLY, ăng'-gŭr-lȳ. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGIOGRAPHY, ăng-gȳ-ŏg'-grā-fȳ. ſ. A deſcription of veſſels in the human body.

ANGLE, ăng'l. ſ. The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other.

ANGLE, ăng'l. ſ. An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

To ANGLE, ăng'l. v. a. To fiſh with a rod and hook; to try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices.

ANGLE-ROD, ăng'l-rŏd. ſ. The ſtick to which the fiſhers line and hook are hung.

ANGLER, ăng'-glŭr. ſ. He that fiſhes with an angle.

ANGLICISM, ăng'-glȳ-sizm. ſ. An Engliſh idiom.

ANGOBER, ăng'-gō-bĕr. ſ. A kind of pear.

ANGRILY, ăng'-grī-lȳ. ad. In an angry manner.

ANGRY, ăng'-grȳ. a. Touched with anger; having the appearance of anger; painful, inflamed.

ANGUISH, ăng'-gwĭsh. ſ. Exceſſive pain either of mind or body.

ANGUISHED, ăng'-gwĭsh-ĕd. a. Exceſſively pained.

ANGULAR, ăng'-gū-lăr. a. Having angles or corners.

ANGULARITY, ăng-gū-lăr'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY, ăng'-gū-lăr-lȳ. ad. With angles.

ANGULARNESS, ăng'-gū-lăr-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED, ăng'-gū-lā-tĕd. a. Formed with angles.

ANGULOUS, ăng'-gū-lŭs. a. Hooked, angular.

ANGUST, ăn-gŭſt'. a. Narrow, ſtrait.

ANGUSTATION, ăn-gŭſ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making narrow; the ſtate of being narrowed.

ANHELATION, ăn-hĕ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of panting.

ANHELOSE, ăn-hĕ-lō'ſe. a. Out of breath.

ANIENTED, ā'-nĭ-ĕn-tĕd. a. Fruſtrated.

ANIGHTS, ă-nī'tes. ad. In the night-time.

ANIL, ăn'-ĭl. ſ. The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS, ă-nī'le-nĕſs. } ſ. The old age of
ANILITY, ă-nĭl'-lĭ-tў. } woman.

ANIMABLE, ăn'-ў-măbl. a. That which may be put into life.

ANIMADVERSION, ăn-ў-măd-vĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Reproof, ſevere cenſure; obſervation.

ANIMADVERSIVE, ăn-ў-măd-vĕr'-ſiv. a. That has the power of judging.

To ANIMADVERT, ăn-ў-măd-vĕrt'. v. n. To conſider, to obſerve; to paſs cenſures upon.

ANIMADVERTER, ăn-ў-măd-vĕr'-tŭr. ſ. He that paſſes cenſures, or obſerves upon.

ANIMAL, ăn'-ў-măl. ſ. A living creature corporeal; by way of contempt, we ſay a ſtupid man is an animal.

ANIMAL, ăn'-ў-măl. a. That which belongs or relates to animals; animal is uſed in oppoſition to ſpiritual.

ANIMALCULE, ăn-ў-măl'-kūle. ſ. A ſmall animal.

ANIMALITY, ăn-ў-măl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The ſtate of animal exiſtence.

To ANIMATE, ăn'-ў-māte, v. a. To quicken, to make alive; to give powers to; to encourage, to incite.

ANIMATE, ăn'-ў-māte. a. Alive, poſſeſſing animal life.

ANIMATED, ăn'-ў-mā-tĕd. part. a. Lively; vigorous.

ANIMATION, ăn-ў-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of animating or enlivening; that which animates; the ſtate of being enlivened.

ANIMATIVE, ăn'-ў-mā-tĭv. a. That has the power of giving life.

ANIMATOR, ăn'-ў-mā-tŭr. ſ. That which gives life.

ANIMOSE, ăn-ў-mō'ſe. a. Full of ſpirit, hot.

ANIMOSITY, ăn-ў-mŏs'-ſi-tў. ſ. Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity.

ANISE, ăn'-nĭs. ſ. A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet ſcented ſeeds.

ANKER, ăngk'-ŭr. ſ. A liquid meaſure the fourth part of the awm.

ANKL, ăngk'l. ſ. The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

ANKLE-BONE, ăngk'l-bōne. ſ. The bone of the ankle.

ANNALIST, ăn'-nă-liſt. ſ. A writer of annals.

ANNALS, ăn'-năls. ſ. Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time.

ANNATS, ăn'-năts. ſ. Firſt fruits.

To ANNEAL, ăn-nē'l. v. a. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through; to heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNEX, ăn-nĕks'. v. a. To unite to at the end; to unite a ſmaller thing to a greater.

ANNEXATION, ăn-nĕk-ſā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Conjunction, addition; union, coalition.

ANNEXION, ăn-nĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of annexing.

ANNEXMENT, ăn-nĕks'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

ANNIHILABLE, ăn-nī'-hў-lăbl. a. That which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNIHILATE, ăn-nī'-hĭ-lāte. v. a. To reduce to nothing; to deſtroy; to annul.

ANNIHILATION, ăn-nī-hў-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reducing to nothing, the ſtate of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nў-vĕr'-ſă-rў. ſ. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year; the act of celebration of the anniverſary.

ANNIVERSARY, ăn-nў-vĕr'-ſă-rў. a. Returning with the revolution of the year; annual.

ANNO DOMINI, ăn'-nō-dŏm'-ĭ-nī. In the year of our Lord.

ANNOLIS, ăn'-nō-lĭs. ſ. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION, ăn-nō-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Explication; note.

ANNOTATOR, ăn'-nō-tā-tŭr. ſ. A writer of notes, a commentator.

To ANNOUNCE, ăn-nou'nſe. v. a. To publiſh, to proclaim; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

To ANNOY, ăn-noy'. v. a. To incommode, to vex.

ANNOY, ăn-noy'. ſ. Injury, moleſtation.

ANNOYANCE, ăn-noy'-ănſe. ſ. That which annoys; the act of annoying.

ANNOYER, ăn-noy'-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that annoys.

ANNUAL, ăn'-nū-ăl. a. That which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which laſts only a year.

ANNUALLY, ăn'-nū-ăl-lў. ad. Yearly, every year.

ANNUITANT, ăn-nū'-ў-tănt. ſ. He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, ăn-nū'-ў-tў. ſ. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNUL, ăn-nŭl'. v. a. To make void, to nullify; to reduce to nothing.

ANNULAR, ăn'-nū-lăr. a. Having the form of a ring.

ANNULARY, ăn'-nū-lă-rў. a. Having the form of rings.

ANNULET, ăn'-nū-lĕt. ſ. A little ring.

To ANNUMERATE, ăn-nū'-mĕ-rāte. v. a. To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION, ăn-nū-mĕ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, ăn-nŭn'-ſyāte. v. a. To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, ăn-nŭn-ſyā'-ſhŭn-dā. ſ. The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin; ſolemnized on the twenty-fifth of March.

ANODYNE, ăn'-ō-dўne. a. That which has the power of mitigating pain.

To ANOINT, ă-noi'nt. v. a. To rub over with unctuous matter; to conſecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, ă-noi'n-tŭr. ſ. The perſon that anoints.

ANOMALISM, ă-nŏm'-ă-lizm. ſ. Anomaly, irregularity.

ANOMALISTICAL, ă-nŏm-ă-lĭs'-tў-kăl. a. Irregular.

ANOMALOUS, ă-nŏm'-ă-lŭs. a. Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things.

ANOMALOUSLY, ă-nŏm'-ă-lŭs-lў. ad. Irregularly.

ANOMALY, ă-nŏm'-ă-lў. ſ. Irregularity; deviation from rule.

ANOMY, ăn'-ō-mў. ſ. Breach of law.

ANON, ă-nŏn'. ad. Quickly, ſoon; now and then.

ANONYMOUS, ă-nŏn'-ў-mŭs. a. Wanting a name.

ANONYMOUSLY, ă-nŏn'-ў-mŭſ-lў. ad. Without a name.

ANOREXY, ă-nō-rĕk'-ſў. ſ. Inappetency.

ANOTHER, ăn-ŭth'-ŭr. a. Not the ſame; one more; any other; not one's ſelf; widely different.

ANSATED, ăn'-ſā-tĕd. a. Having handles.

To ANSWER, ăn'-ſĕr. v. n. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion; to ſpeak in oppoſition; to be accountable for; to give an account; to correſpond to, to ſuit with; to be equivalent to; to ſatisfy any claim or petition; to ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe; to bear proportion to; to ſucceed, to produce the wiſhed event; to appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons.

ANSWER, ăn'-ſĕr. ſ. That which is ſaid in return to a queſtion, or poſition; a confutation of a charge.

ANSWERABLE, ăn'-ſĕr-ăbl. a. That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; correſpondent to; proportionate to; equal to.

ANSWERABLY, ăn'-ſĕr-ă-blў. ad. In due proportion;

proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

ANSWERABLENESS, ån'-ſẽr-åbl-nẽſs. ſ. The quality of being anſwerable.

ANSWERER, ån'-sẽr-ůr. ſ. He that anſwers; he that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt.

ANT, ånt'. ſ. An emmet, a piſmire.

ANTBEAR, ånt'-bẽr. ſ. An animal that feeds on ants.

ANTHILL, ånt'-hĭl. ſ. The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſts.

ANTAGONIST, ån-tåg'-ō-nĭſt. ſ. One who contends with another, an opponent; contrary to.

To ANTAGONIZE, ån-tåg'-ō-nize. v. n. To contend againſt another.

ANTANAKLASIS, ånt-å-nå-klå'-sĭs. ſ. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary ſignification; it is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis.

ANTAPHRODITICK, ånt-å-frō-dĭt'-ĭk. a. Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLECTICK, ånt-å-pō-plĕk'-tĭk. a. Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTARKTICK, ån-tå'rk-tĭk. a. Relating to the ſouthern pole.

ANTARTHRITICK, ånt-år-thrĭt'-ĭk. a. Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMATICK, ånt-åſ-måt'-ĭk. a. Good againſt the aſthma.

ANTEAKT, ån'-tẽ-åkt. ſ. A former act.

ANTEAMBULATION, ån-tẽ-åm-bů-lå'-shůn. ſ. A walking before.

To ANTECEDE, ån-tẽ-ſē'de. v. a. To precede; to go before.

ANTECEDENCE, ån-tẽ-ſē'-dĕnſe. ſ. The act or ſtate of going before.

ANTECEDENT, ån-tẽ-ſē'-dĕnt. a. Going before, preceding.

ANTECEDENT, ån-tẽ-ſē'-dĕnt. ſ. That which goes before; in grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined.

ANTECEDENTLY, ån-tẽ-ſē'-dĕnt-lў. ad. Previouſly.

ANTECESSOR, ån-tẽ-ſĕs'-ſůr. ſ. One who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHAMBER, ån'-tẽ-tshåm-bůr. ſ. The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

To ANTEDATE, ån-tẽ-dåte. v. a. To date earlier than the real time; to date ſomething before the proper time.

ANTEDILUVIAN, ån-tẽ-dў-lů'-vyån. a. Exiſting before the deluge; relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

ANTELOPE, ån'-tẽ-lōpe. ſ. A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, ån-tẽ-mẽ-rĭdzh'-ån. a. Being before noon.

ANTEMETICK, ånt-ẽ-mĕt'-ĭk. a. That has the power of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE, ån-tẽ-můn'-dåne. a. That which was before the world.

ANTEPAST, ån'-tẽ-påſt. ſ. A fore-taſte.

ANTEPENULT, ån'-tẽ-pẽ-nůlt'. ſ. The laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTICK, ånt-ĕp-ў-lĕp-'tĭk. a. A medicine againſt convulſions.

To ANTEPONE, ån'-tẽ-pōne. v. a. To prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, ån-tẽ-prẽ-dĭk'-å-mĕnt. ſ. Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIORITY, ån-tẽ-rў-ŏr'-ў-tў. ſ. Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTERIOUR, ån-tẽ'-ryůr. a. Going before.

ANTES, ån'-tẽz. ſ. Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, ån-tẽ-ſtŭm'-ůk. ſ. A cavity that leads into the ſtomach.

ANTHELMINTHICK, ån-thĕl-mĭn'-thĭk. a. That which kills worms.

ANTHEM, ån'-thĕm. ſ. A holy ſong.

ANTHOLOGY, ån-thŏl'-ō-jў. ſ. A collection of flowers; a collection of devotions; a collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, ån'-tō-nўz-fī're. ſ. A kind of eryſipelas.

ANTHRAX,

ANTHRAX, ăn'-thrăks. ſ. A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin.

ANTHROPOLOGY, ăn-thrŏ-pŏl'-ŏ-jy. ſ. The doctrine of anatomy.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, ăn-thrŏ-pŏf'-ă-ji. ſ. Man-eaters, cannibals.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN, ăn-thrŏ-pŏf-ă-jy'-nyan. ſ. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakeſpeare from anthropophagi.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, ăn-thrŏ-pŏf'-ă-jy. ſ. the quality of eating human fleſh.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, ăn-thrŏ-pŏs'-ŏ-fy. ſ. The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK, ănt-hip-not'-ik. a. That which has the power of preventing ſleep.

ANTIACID, ăn-ty-ăs'-id. ſ. Alkali.

ANTICHAMBER, ăn'-ty-tſhăm-bur. ſ. Corruptly written for antechamber.

ANTICHRISTIAN, ăn-ty-kris'-tſhăn. a. Oppoſite to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, ăn-ty-kris'-tſhă-niſm. ſ. Oppoſition or contrariety to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, ăn-ty-kriſ-tſhăn'-i-ty. ſ. Contrariety to Chriſtianity.

To ANTICIPATE. ăn-tis'-ſy-pate. v. a. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him; to take up before the time; to foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was; to preclude.

ANTICIPATION, ăn-tis-ſy-pa'-ſhun. ſ. The act of taking up ſomething before its time; foretaſte.

ANTICK, ăn'-tik. a. Odd; ridiculouſly wild.

ANTICK, ăn'-tik. ſ. He that plays anticks, or uſes odd geſticulation, a buffoon.

ANTICKLY, ăn'-tik-ly. ad. With odd poſtures.

ANTICLIMAX, ăn-ty-kli'-măks. ſ. A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt; oppoſite to a climax.

ANTICONVULSIVE, ăn-ty-cŏn-vŭl'-siv. a. Good againſt convulſions.

ANTICOR, ăn'-ty-kor. ſ. A preternatural ſwelling in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart.

ANTICOURTIER, ăn-ty-cŏ'rt-yer. ſ. One that oppoſes the court.

ANTIDOTAL, ăn''-ty-dŏ'-tăl. a. Having the power or quality of counteracting poiſon.

ANTIDOTE, ăn'-ty-dote. ſ. A medicine given to expel poiſon.

ANTIFEBRILE, ăn-ty-fe'-brile. a. Good againſt fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, ăn-ty-lŏg'-ă-rithm. ſ. The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant.

ANTIMONARCHYCAL, ăn-ty-mŏ-nă'r-ky-kăl. a. Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

ANTIMONIAL, ăn-ty-mŏ'-nyăl. a. Made of antimony.

ANTIMONY, ăn'-ty-mŭn-ny. ſ. Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature.

ANTINEPHRITICK, ăn-ty-ne-frit'-ik. a. Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY, ăn'-ty-nŏ-my. ſ. A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK, ăn-ty-păr-ă-lit'-ik. a. Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHETICAL, ăn-ty-pă-thet'-y-kăl. a. Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

ANTIPATHY, ăn-tip'-ă-thy. ſ. A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily: oppoſed to ſympathy.

ANTIPERISTASIS, ăn-ty-pe-ris'-tă-sis. ſ. The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, ăn-ty-pes-ty-len'-ſhăl. a. Efficacious againſt the plague.

ANTIPHRASIS, ăn-tif'-fră-sis. ſ. The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their meaning.

ANTIPODAL, ăn-tip'-ŏ-dăl. a. Relating to the antipodes.

ANTIPODES, ăn-tip'-ŏ-dez. ſ. Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

ANTIPOPE, ăn'-ty-pope. ſ. He that uſurps the popedom.

ANTIPTOSIS, ăn-tip-to'-sis. ſ. A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

ANTIQUARY, ăn'-tȳ-kwā-rȳ. ſ. A man ſtudious of antiquity.

To ANTIQUATE, ăn'-tȳ-kwāte. v. a. To make obſolete.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, ăn'-tȳ-kwā-tĕd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being obſolete.

ANTIQUE, ăn-tēk'. a. Ancient, not modern; of genuine antiquity; of old faſhion.

ANTIQUE, ăn-tēk'. ſ. An antiquity, a remain of ancient times.

ANTIQUENESS, ăn-tēk'-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, ăn-tĭk'-kwĭ-tȳ. ſ. Old times; the antients; remains of old times; old age.

ANTISCORBUTICAL, ăn-tȳ-ſkŏr-bū'-tȳ-kăl. a. Good againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTISPASIS, ăn-tĭs'-pā-sĭs. ſ. The revulſion of any humour.

ANTISPASMODICK, ăn-tȳ-ſpăz-mŏd'-ĭk. a. That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTICK, ăn-tȳ-ſpăs'-tĭk. a. Medicines which cauſe a revulſion.

ANTISPLENETICK, ăn-tȳ-ſplĕn'-ĕ-tĭk. a. Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

ANTISTROPHE, ăn-tĭs'-trŏ-fē. ſ. In an ode ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMATICK, ăn-tȳ-ſtrŏ-măt'-ĭk. a. Good againſt the king's evil.

ANTITHESIS, ăn-tĭth'-ē-sĭs. ſ. Oppoſition; contraſt.

ANTITYPE, ăn'-tȳ-tīpe. ſ. That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type. A term of theology.

ANTITYPICAL, ăn-tȳ-tĭp'-ĭ-kăl. a. That which explains the type.

ANTIVENEREAL, ăn-tȳ-vē-nē'-ryăl. a. Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTLER, ănt'-lŭr. ſ. Branch of a ſtag's horn.

ANTOECI, ăn-tō'-ē-sī. ſ. Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth.

ANTONOMASIA, ăn-tō-nō-mā'-ſyă. ſ. A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity. We ſay the Orator for Cicero.

ANTRE, ăn'-tŭr. ſ. A cavern, a den.

ANVIL, ăn'-vĭl. ſ. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged; any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXIETY, ăngk-sī'-ĕ-tȳ. ſ. Trouble of mind about ſome future event, ſolicitude; depreſſion, lowneſs of ſpirits.

ANXIOUS, ăngk'-ſyŭs. a. Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.

ANXIOUSLY, ăngk'-ſyŭſ-lȳ. ad. Solicitouſly, unquietly.

ANXIOUSNESS, ăngk'-ſyŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being anxious.

ANY, ĕn'-nȳ. a. Every, whoever, whatever.

AORIST, ā'-ŏ-rĭſt. ſ. Indefinite.

AORTA, ā-ŏr'-tă. ſ. The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE, ă-pā'ſe. ad. Quick, ſpeedily; haſtily.

APART, ă-pā'rt. ad. Separately from the reſt in place; in a ſtate of diſtinction; at a diſtance, retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, ă-pā'rt-mĕnt. ſ. A room, a ſet of rooms.

APATHY, ăp'-ă-thȳ. ſ. Exemption from paſſion.

APE, āpe. ſ. A kind of monkey; an imitator.

To APE, āpe. v. a. To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APEAK, ă-pē'ke. ad. In a poſture to pierce the ground.

APEPSY, ăp'-ĕp-ſȳ. ſ. A loſs of natural concoction.

APERIENT, ă-pē'-ryĕnt. a. Gently purgative.

APERITIVE, ă-pĕr'-ĭ-tĭv. a. That which has the quality of opening.

APERT, ă-pĕrt'. a. Open,

APERTION, ă-pĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. An opening, a paſſage, a gap; the act of opening.

APERTLY, ăp'-ĕrt-lȳ. ad. Openly.

APERTNESS, ăp'-ĕrt-nĕs. ſ. Openneſs.

APERTURE. ăp'-ĕr-tŭre. ſ. The act of opening; an open place.

APETA-

APETALOUS, ā-pēt'-ā-lŭs. a. Without flower-leaves.

APEX, ā'-pĕks. ſ. The tip or point.

APHÆRESIS, ă-fē'-rē-sĭs. ſ. A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION, ă-fē'-lyŏn. ſ. That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

APHILANTHROPY, ă-fĭ-lăn'-thrŏ-pў. ſ. Want of love to mankind.

APHORISM, ăf'-ŏ-rĭzm. ſ. A maxim, an unconnected poſition.

APHORISTICAL, ăf-ŏ-rĭs'-tĭ-kăl. a. Written in ſeparate unconnected ſentences.

APHORISTICALLY, ăf-ŏ-rĭs'-tĭ-kăl-lў. ad. in the form of an aphoriſm.

APHRODISIACAL, ă-frŏ-dў-sī'-ă-kăl. } a. Re-
APHRODISIACK, ă-frŏ-dў-sī'-ăk. } lating to the venereal diſeaſe.

APIARY, ā'-pyă-rў. ſ. The place where bees are kept.

APIECE, ă-pē'ſe. ad. To the part or ſhare of each.

APISH, ā'-pĭſh. a. Having the qualities of an ape, imitative; foppiſh, affected; ſilly, trifling; wanton, playful.

APISHLY, ā'-pĭſh-lў. ad. In an apiſh manner.

APISHNESS, ā'-pĭſh-nĕs. ſ. Mimickry, foppery.

APITPAT, ă-pĭt'-păt. ad. With quick palpitation.

APOKALYPSE, ă-pŏk'-ă-lĭps. ſ. Revelation, a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

APOCALYPTICAL, ă-pŏk-ă-lĭp'-tў-kăl. a. Containing revelation.

APOCOPE, ă-pŏk'-ŏ-pē. ſ. A figure, when the laſt letter or ſyllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, ă-pŏ-krŭs'-tĭk. a. Repelling and aſtringent.

APOCRYPHA, ă-pŏk'-rў-fă. ſ. Books added to the ſacred writings, of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, ă-pŏk'-rў-făl. a. Not canonical, of uncertain authority; contained in the apocrypha.

APOCRYPHALLY, ă-pŏk'-rў-făl-lў. ad. Uncertainly.

APOCRYPHALNESS, ă-pŏk'-rў-făl-nĕs. ſ. Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, ăp-ŏ-dĭk'-tў-kăl. a. Demonſtrative.

APODIXIS, ăp-ŏ-dĭk'-sĭs. ſ. Demonſtration.

APOGÆON, ăp-ŏ-jē'-ŏn. } ſ. A point in the
APOGEE, ăp'-ŏ-jē. } heavens, in which the ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOLOGETICAL, ă-pŏl-ŏ-jĕt'-ў-kăl. } a.
APOLOGETICK, ă-pŏl-ŏ-jĕt'-ĭk. } That which is ſaid in defence of any thing.

To APOLOGIZE, ă-pŏl'-lŏ-jīze. v. n. To plead in favour.

APOLOGUE, ăp'-ŏ-lŏg. ſ. Fable, ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

APOLOGY, ă-pŏl'-ŏ-jў. ſ. Defence, excuſe.

APOMECOMETRY, ă-pŏ-mē-kŏm'-mē-trў. ſ. The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEUROSIS, ă-pŏ-nū-rŏ'-sĭs. ſ. An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

APOPHASIS, ă-pŏf'-ă-sĭs. ſ. A figure by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate.

APOPHLEGMATICK, ă-pŏ-flĕg'-mă-tĭk. a. Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM, ă-pŏ-flĕg'-mă-tĭzm. ſ. A medicine to draw phlegm.

APOPHTHEGM, ā'-pŏ-thĕm. ſ. A remarkable ſaying.

APOPHYGE, ă-pŏf'-ў-jē. ſ. That part of a column where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; the ſpring of a column.

APOPHYSIS, ă-pŏf'-ў-sĭs. ſ. The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs.

APOPLECTICAL, ă-pŏ-plĕk'-tў-kăl. } a. Re-
APOPLECTICK, ă-pŏ-plĕk'-tĭk. } lating to an apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, ăp'-ŏ-plĕk-ſў. ſ. A ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation.

APORIA, ă-pō'-rў-ă. ſ. A figure by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin.

APORRHOEA, ă-pŏr-rē'-ă. ſ. Effluvium, emanation.

APOSIOPESIS, ă-pŏſ-ў-ō-pē'-sĭs. ſ. A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through

ſome

ſome affection or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech.

APOSTASY, ā-pŏs'-tă-ſy. ſ. Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion.

APOSTATE, ā-pŏs'-tāte. ſ. One that has forſaken his religion.

APOSTATICAL, ā-pŏſ-tăt'-y-kăl. a. After the manner of an apoſtate.

To APOSTATIZE, ā-pŏs'-tă-tize. v. n. To forſake one's religion.

To APOSTEMATE, ā-pŏs'-tē-māte. v. n. To ſwell and corrupt into matter.

APOSTEMATION, ā-pŏſ-tē-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

APOSTEME, ăp'-ō-ſtēme. ſ. A hollow ſwelling, an abſceſs.

APOSTLE, ā-pŏs'tl. ſ. A perſon ſent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

APOSTLESHIP, ā-pŏs'tl-ſhip. ſ. The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

APOSTOLICAL, ā-pŏſ-tŏl'-y-kăl. a. Delivered by the apoſtles.

APOSTOLICALLY, ā-pŏſ-tŏl'-y-kăl-ly. ad. In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTOLICK, ā-pŏſ-tŏl'-lik. a. Taught by the apoſtles.

APOSTROPHE, ā-pŏs'-trō-fē. ſ. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; in grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma, as, tho', for though.

To APOSTROPHIZE, ā-pŏs'-trō-fize. v. a. To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

APOSTUME, ăp'-ŏſ-tūme. ſ. A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

APOTHECARY, ā-pŏth'-ē-kā-ry. ſ. A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale.

APOTHEGM, ăp'-ō-thĕm. ſ. A remarkable ſaying.

APOTHEOSIS, ā-pŏ-thē'-ō-sis. ſ. Deification.

APOTOME, ā-pŏt'-ō-mē. ſ. The remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

APOZEM, ăp'-ō-zĕm. ſ. A decoction.

To APPAL, ăp-pâ'l. v. a. To fright, to depreſs.

APPALEMENT, ăp-pâ'l-mĕnt. ſ. Depreſſion, impreſſion of fear.

APPANAGE, ăp'-pă-năje. ſ. Lands ſet apart for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS, ăp-pă-rā'-tŭs. ſ. Thoſe things which are provided for the accompliſhment of any purpoſe; as the tools of a trade, the furniture of a houſe; equipage, ſhow.

APPAREL, ăp-păr'-ĕl. ſ. Dreſs, veſture; external habiliments.

To APPAREL, ăp-păr'-ĕl. v. a. To dreſs, to cloath; to cover or deck.

APPARENT, ăp-pā'-rĕnt. a. Plain, indubitable; ſeeming, not real; viſible; open, diſcoverable; certain, not preſumptive.

APPARENTLY, ăp-pā'-rĕnt-ly. ad. Evidently, openly.

APPARITION, ăp-pă-rish'-ŭn. ſ. Appearance, viſibility; a viſible object; a ſpectre, a walking ſpirit; ſomething only apparent, not real; the viſibility of ſome luminary.

APPARITOR, ăp-păr'-y-tŭr. ſ. The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court.

To APPAY, ăp-pā'. v. a. To ſatisfy.

To APPEACH, ăp-pē'tſh. v. a. To accuſe; to cenſure, to reproach.

APPEACHMENT, ăp-pē'tſh-mĕnt. ſ. Charge exhibited againſt any man.

To APPEAL, ăp-pē'l. v. n. To transfer a cauſe from one to another; to call another as witneſs.

APPEAL, ăp-pē'l. ſ. A removal of a cauſe from an inferior to a ſuperior court; in the common law, an accuſation; a call upon any as witneſs.

APPEALANT, ăp-pēl'-lănt. ſ. He that appeals.

To APPEAR, ăp-pē'r. v. n. To be in ſight, to be viſible; to become viſible as a ſpirit; to exhibit one's ſelf before a court; to ſeem, in oppoſition to reality; to be plain beyond diſpute.

APPEARANCE, ăp-pē'-răns. ſ. The act of coming into ſight; the thing ſeen; ſemblance, not reality; outſide, ſhow; entry into a place

or

of company; exhibition of the perſon to a court; preſence, mien; probability, likelihood.

APPEARER, ăp-pē′-rŭr. ſ. The perſon that appears.

APPEASABLE, ăp-pē′-zăbl. a. Reconcileable.

APPEASABLENESS, ăp-pē′-zăbl-nĕs. a. Reconcileableneſs.

To APPEASE, ăp-pē′z. v. a. To quiet, to put in a ſtate of peace; to pacify, to reconcile.

APPEASEMENT, ăp-pē′z-mĕnt. ſ. A ſtate of peace.

APPEASER, ăp-pē′-zŭr. ſ. He that pacifies, he that quiets diſturbances.

APPELLANT, ăp-pĕl′-lănt. ſ. A challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

APPELLATE, ăp-pĕl′-lăte. ſ. The perſon appealed againſt.

APPELLATION, ăp-pĕl-lā′-shŭn. ſ. Name.

APPELLATIVE, ăp-pĕl′-lă-tĭv. ſ. A name common to all of the ſame kind or ſpecies; as man, horſe.

APPELLATIVELY, ăp-pĕl′-lă-tĭv-lў. ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative.

APPELLATORY, ăp-pĕl′-lă-tŭr-rў. a. That which contains an appeal.

APPELLEE, ăp-pĕl-lē′. ſ. One who is accuſed.

To APPEND, ăp-pĕnd′. v. a. To hang any thing upon another; to add to ſomething as an acceſſory.

APPENDAGE, ăp-pĕn′-dăje. ſ. Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence.

APPENDANT, ăp-pĕn′-dănt. a. Hanging to ſomething elſe; annexed, concomitant.

APPENDANT, ăp-pĕn′-dănt. ſ. An accidental or adventitious part.

To APPENDICATE, ăp-pĕn′-dў-kăte. v. a. To add to another thing.

APPENDICATION, ăp-pĕn-dў-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Annexion.

APPENDIX, ăp-pĕn′-dĭks. ſ. Something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.

To APPERTAIN, ăp-pĕr-tā′n. v. n. To belong to as of right; to belong to by nature.

APPERTAINMENT, ăp-pĕr-tā′n-mĕnt. ſ. That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

APPERTENANCE, ăp-pĕr′-tē-năns. ſ. That which belongs to another thing.

APPERTINENT, ăp-pĕr′-tў-nĕnt. a. Belonging, relating to.

APPETENCE, ăp′-pē-tens. } ſ. Carnal de-
APPETENCY, ăp′-pē-ten-ſў. } ſire.

APPETIBILITY, ăp-pē-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of being deſirable.

APPETIBLE, ăp′-pē-tĭbl. a. Deſirable.

APPETITE, ăp′-pē-tīte. ſ. The natural deſire of good; the deſire of ſenſual pleaſure; violent longing; keenneſs of ſtomach, hunger.

APPETITION, ăp-pē-tĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. Deſire.

APPETITIVE, ăp′-pē-tĭt-ĭv. a. That which deſires.

To APPLAUD, ăp-plā′d. v. a. To praiſe by clapping the hand; to praiſe in general.

APPLAUDER, ăp-plā′-dŭr. ſ. He that praiſes or commends.

APPLAUSE, ăp-plā′z. ſ. Approbation loudly expreſſed.

APPLE, ăp′l. ſ. The fruit of the apple tree; the pupil of the eye.

APPLEWOMAN, ăp′l-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman that ſells apples.

APPLIABLE, ăp-plī′-ăbl. a. That which may be applied.

APPLIANCE, ăp-plī′-ăns. ſ. The act of applying, the thing applied.

APPLICABILITY, ăp-plў-kă-bĭl′-ў-tў. ſ. The quality of being fit to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ăp′-plў-kăbl. a. That which may be applied.

APPLICABLENESS, ăp′-plў-kăbl-nĕs. ſ. Fitneſs to be applied.

APPLICABLY, ăp′-plў-kăb-lў. ad. In ſuch manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE, ăp′-plў-kăte. ſ. A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter.

APPLICATION, ăp-plў-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of applying any thing to another; the thing applied; the act of applying to any perſon as a petitioner; the employment of any means for

a certain end; intenſeneſs of thought, cloſe ſtudy; attention to ſome particular affair.

APPLICATIVE, ăp-plĭk'-ă-tĭv. a. Belonging to application.

APPLICATORY, ăp''-plȳ-kă-tŭr-'rȳ. a. Belonging to the act of applying.

To APPLY, ăp-plȳ'. v. a. To put one thing to another; to lay medicaments upon a wound; to make uſe of as relative or ſuitable; to put to a certain uſe; to fix the mind upon, to ſtudy; to have recourſe to, as a petitioner; to ply, to keep at work.

To APPOINT, ăp-point'. v. a. To fix any thing; to eſtabliſh any thing by decree; to furniſh in all points, to equip.

APPOINTER, ăp-poin'-tŭr. ſ. He that ſettles or fixes.

APPOINTMENT, ăp-point'-mĕnt. ſ. Stipulation; decree, eſtabliſhment; direction, order; equipment, furniture; an allowance paid to any man.

To APPORTION, ăp-pō'r-ſhŭn. v. a. To ſet out in juſt proportions.

APPORTIONMENT, ăp-pō'r-ſhŭn-mĕnt. ſ. A dividing into portions.

To APPOSE, ăp-pō'ze. v. a. To put queſtions to.

APPOSITE, ăp'-pō-zĭt. a. Proper, fit, well adapted.

APPOSITELY, ăp'-pō-zĭt-lȳ. ad. Properly, fitly, ſuitably.

APPOSITENESS, ăp'-pō-zĭt-nĕs. ſ. Fitneſs, propriety, ſuitableneſs.

APPOSITION, ă-pō-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The addition of new matter; in grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe.

To APPRAISE, ăp-prā'ze. v. a. To ſet a price upon any thing.

APPRAISER, ăp-prā'-zŭr. ſ. A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHEND, ăp-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. To lay hold on; to ſeize, in order for trial or puniſhment; to conceive by the mind; to think on with terrour, to fear.

APPREHENDER, ăp-prē-hĕn'-dŭr. ſ. One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE, ăp-prē-hĕn'-ſĭbl. a. That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

APPREHENSION, ăp-prē-hĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The mere contemplation of things; opinion, ſentiment, conception; the faculty by which we conceive new ideas; fear; ſuſpicion of ſomething; ſeizure.

APPREHENSIVE, ăp-prē-hĕn'-ſĭv. a. Quick to underſtand; fearful.

APPREHENSIVELY, ăp-prē-hĕn'-ſĭv-lȳ. ad. In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ăp-prē-hĕn'-ſĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being apprehenſive.

APPRENTICE, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs. ſ. One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradeſman ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art.

To APPRENTICE, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs. v. a. To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs-hŭd. ſ. The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

APPRENTICESHIP, ăp-prĕn'-tĭs-ſhĭp. ſ. The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter.

To APPRIZE, ăp-prī'ze. v. a. To inform.

To APPROACH, ăp-prō'tſh. v. n. To draw near locally; to draw near, as time; to make a progreſs towards, mentally.

To APPROACH, ăp-prō'tſh. v. a. To bring near to.

APPROACH, ăp-prō'tſh. ſ. The act of drawing near; acceſs; means of advancing.

APPROACHER, ăp-prō'-tſhŭr. ſ. The perſon that approaches.

APPROACHMENT, ăp-prō'tſh-mĕnt. ſ. The act of coming near.

APPROBATION, ăp-prō-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed; the liking of any thing; atteſtation, ſupport.

APPROOF, ăp-prō'f. ſ. Commendation. Obſolete.

To APPROPINQUE, ăp-prō-pĭnk'. v. n. To draw near to. Not in uſe.

APPROPRIABLE, ăp-prō'-prȳ-ăbl. a. That which may be appropriated.

To

To APPROPRIATE, ăp-prō′-pryāte. v. a. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon; to claim or exerciſe an excluſive right; to make peculiar, to annex; in law, to alienate a benefice.

APPROPRIATE, ăp-prō′-pryāte. a. Peculiar, conſigned to ſome particular.

APPROPRIATION, ăp-prō-pry-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe; the claim of any thing as peculiar; the fixing of a particular ſignification to a word; in law, a ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean and chapter, biſhoprick, or college.

APPROPRIATOR, ăp-prō-pry-ā′-tŭr. ſ. He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVABLE, ăp-prōv′-văbl. a. That which merits approbation.

APPROVAL, ăp-prōv′-văl. ſ. Approbation.

APPROVANCE, ăp-prōv′-văns, ſ. Approbation. Not in uſe.

To APPROVE, ăp-prōv′ v. v. a. To like, to be pleaſed with; to expreſs liking; to prove, to ſhow; to experience; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROVEMENT, ăp-prōv′-mĕnt. ſ. Approbation, liking.

APPROVER, ăp-prōv′-vŭr. ſ. He that approves; he that makes trial; in law, one that, confeſſing felony of himſelf, accuſes another.

APPROXIMATE, ăp-prŏks′-y-māte. a. Near to.

APPROXIMATION, ăp-prŏk-ſy-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Approach to any thing; continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought.

APPULSE, ăp′-pŭls. ſ. The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK, ā′-pry-kŏt. ſ. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL, ā′-prĭl. ſ. The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

APRON, ā′-prŭn. ſ. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean, or for ornament.

APRON, ā′-prŭn. ſ. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRONED, ā′-prŭnd. a. Wearing an apron.

APSIS, ăp′-sĭs. ſ. The higher apſis is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT, ăpt′. a. Fit; having a tendency to; inclined to, led to; ready, quick, as an apt wit; qualified for.

To APTATE, ăp′-tāte. v. a. To make fit.

APTITUDE, ăp′-ti-tūde. ſ. Fitneſs; tendency; diſpoſition.

APTLY, ăpt′-ly. ad. Properly, fitly; juſtly, pertinently; readily, acutely, as he learned his buſineſs very aptly.

APTNESS, ăpt′-nĕs. ſ. Fitneſs, ſuitableneſs; diſpoſition to any thing; quickneſs of apprehenſion; tendency.

APTOTE, ăp′-tōte. ſ. A noun which is not declined with caſes.

AQUA, ā′-kwă. ſ. Water.

AQUA FORTIS, ā′-kwă-fā′r-tĭs. ſ. A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol.

AQUA MARINA, ā′-kwă-mă-rī′-nă. ſ. The Beryl.

AQUA VITÆ, ā′-kwă-vī′-tē. ſ. Brandy.

AQUATICK, ă-kwăt′-ĭk. a. That which inhabits the water; that which grows in the water.

AQUATILE, ā′-kwă-tĭle. a. That which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT, ā′-kwē-dŭct. ſ. A conveyance made for carrying water.

AQUEOUS, ā′-kwē-ŭs. a. Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS, ā′-kwē-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Wateriſhneſs.

AQUILINE, ăk′-wy-līne. a. Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.

AQUOSE, ă-kwō′ſe. a. Watery.

AQUOSITY, ă-kwŏs′-ĭt-y. ſ. Waterineſs.

ARABLE, ăr′-ăbl. a. Fit for tillage.

ARANEOUS, ă-rā′-nyŭs. a. Reſembling a cobweb.

ARATION, ă-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of plowing.

ARATORY, ăr′-ă-tŭr-ry. a. That which contributes to tillage.

ARBA-

ARBALIST, ár-bá-líst. ſ. A croſs-bow.

ARBITER, ár-bí-túr. ſ. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit; a judge.

ARBITRABLE, ár-bí-trábl. a. Arbitrary, depending upon the will.

ARBITRAMENT, ár-bít'-trá-mént. ſ. Will, determination, choice.

ARBITRARILY, ár-bí-trá-rí-lý. ad. With no other rule than the will; deſpotically, abſolutely.

ARBITRARIOUS, ár-bí-trá'-ryús. a. Arbitrary, depending on the will.

ARBITRARIOUSLY, ár-bí-trá'-ryús-lý. ad. According to mere will and pleaſure.

ARBITRARY, á'r-bí-trá-rý. a. Deſpotick, abſolute; depending on no rule, capricious.

To ARBITRATE, á'r-bí-tráte. v. a. To decide, to determine; to judge of.

ARBITRARINESS, á'r-bí-trá-rí-néſs. ſ. Deſpoticalneſs.

ARBITRATION, ár-bí-trá'-ſhún. ſ. The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR, á'r-bí-trá-túr. ſ. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent; a governour; a preſident; he that has the power of acting by his own choice; the determiner.

ARBITREMENT, ár-bít'-tré-mént. ſ. Deciſion, determination; compromiſe.

ARBORARY, á'r-bó-rá-rý. a. Of or belong-to a tree.

ARBORET, á'r-bó-rét. ſ. A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

ARBORIST, á'r-bó-ríſt. ſ. A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

ARBOROUS, á'r-bó-rús. a. Belonging to trees.

ARBOUR, á'r-búr. ſ. A bower.

ARBUSCLE, á'r-búſkl. ſ. Any little ſhrub.

ARBUTE, á'r-búte. ſ. Strawberry tree.

ARC, á'rk. ſ. A ſegment, a part of a circle; an arch.

ARCADE, ár-ká'de. ſ. A continued arch.

ARCANUM, ár-ká'-núm. ſ. A ſecret.

ARCH, á'rtſh. ſ. Part of a circle, not more than the half; a building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges; vault of heaven; a chief.

To ARCH, á'rtſh. v. a. To build arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, á'rtſh. a. Chief, of the firſt claſs; waggiſh, mirthful.

ARCHANGEL, árk-á'n-jél. ſ. One of the higheſt order of angels.

ARCHANGEL, árk-á'n-jél. ſ. A plant, dead nettle.

ARCHANGELICK, árk-án-jél'-lík. a. Belonging to archangels.

ARCHBEACON, ártſh-bé'kn. ſ. The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

ARCHBISHOP, ártſh-bíſh'-úp. ſ. A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

ARCHBISHOPRICK, ártſh-bíſh'-úp-rík. ſ. The ſtate, province, or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

ARCHCHANTER, ártſh-tſhán'-túr. ſ. The chief chanter.

ARCHDEACON, ártſh-dé'kn. ſ. One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office.

ARCHDEACONRY, ártſh-dé'kn-rý. ſ. The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ártſh-dé'kn-ſhíp. ſ. The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDUKE, ártſh-dú'ke. ſ. A title given to princes of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

ARCHDUCHESS, ártſh-dútſh'-és. ſ. The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER, ártſh-fíl-ós'-ó-fúr. ſ. Chief philoſopher.

ARCHPRELATE, ártſh-prél'-áte. ſ. Chief prelate.

ARCHPRESBYTER, ártſh-prés'-bí-tér. ſ. Chief preſbyter.

ARCHAIOLOGY, ár-ká-ól'-ó-jý. ſ. A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLOGICK, ár-ká-ó-lódzh'-ík. a. Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAISM, ár'-ká-íſm. ſ. An ancient phraſe.

ARCHED, ár'-tſhéd. part. a. Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCHER,

ARCHER, ár'-tshůr. ſ. He that ſhoots with a bow.

ARCHERY, ár'-tshé-rỳ. ſ. The uſe of the bow; the act of ſhooting with the bow; the art of an archer.

ARCHES-COURT, ár'-tshéz-kórt. ſ. The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes.

ARCHETYPE, ár'-ké-týpe. ſ. The original of which any reſemblance is made.

ARCHETYPAL, ár'-ké-tỳ-pál. a. Original.

ARCHEUS, ár-kè'-ůs. ſ. A power that preſides over the animal œconomy.

ARCHIDIACONAL, ár-kỳ-di-ák'-ó-nál. a. Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ár-kỳ-é-pis'-kó-pál. a. Belonging to an archbiſhop.

ARCHITECT, á'r-kỳ-tékt. ſ. A profeſſor of the art of building; a builder; the contriver of any thing.

ARCHITECTIVE, ár-kỳ-ték'-tiv. a. That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK, ár-kỳ-ték-tón'-nik. a. That which has the power or ſkill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE, á'r-kỳ-ték-tshůr. ſ. The art or ſcience of building; the effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

ARCHITRAVE, á'r-kỳ-tráve. ſ. That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES, á'r-kívz. ſ. The places where records or ancient writings are kept.

ARCHWISE, á'rtsh-wíze. a. In the form of an arch.

ARCTATION, árk-tá'-shůn. ſ. Confinement.

ARCTICK, á'rk-tik. a. Northern.

ARCUATE, á'r-kú-áte. a. Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION, ár-kú-á'-shůn. ſ. The act of bending any thing, incurvation; the ſtate of being bent, curvity, or crookedneſs.

ARCUBALISTER, ár-kú-bál'-is-tůr. ſ. A croſs-bow man.

ARDENCY, á'r-dén-ſỳ. ſ. Ardour, eagerneſs

ARDENT, á'r-dént. a. Hot, burning, fiery; fierce, vehement; paſſionate, affectionate.

ARDENTLY, á'r-dént-lỳ. ad. Eagerly, affectionately.

ARDOUR, á'r-důr. ſ. Heat; heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage.

ARDUITY, ár-dú'-i-tỳ. ſ. Height, difficulty.

ARDUOUS, á'r-dú-ůs. a. Lofty, hard to climb; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, á'r-dú-ůſ-nés. ſ. Height, difficulty.

ARE, ár'. The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb To be.

AREA, á'-rya. ſ. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries; any open ſurface.

To AREAD, á-ré'd. v. a. To adviſe, to direct. Little uſed.

AREFACTION, ár-ré-fák'-shůn. ſ. The ſtate of growing dry, the act of drying.

To AREFY, ár'-ré-fỳ. v. a. To dry.

ARENACEOUS, á-ré-ná'-shůs. a. Sandy.

ARENOSE, á-ré-nó'ſe. a. Sandy.

ARENULOUS, á-rén'-ú-lůs. a. Full of ſmall ſand, gravelly.

AREOTICK, á-ré-ót'-ik. a. Such medicines as open the pores.

ARGENT, á'r-jént. a. Having the white colour uſed in the armorial coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; ſilver, bright like ſilver.

ARGIL, á'r-jil. ſ. Potters clay.

ARGILLACEOUS, ár-jil-lá'-shůs. a. Clayey, conſiſting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGILLOUS, ár-jil'-lůs. a. Conſiſting of clay, clayiſh.

ARGOSY, á'r-gó-ſỳ. ſ. A large veſſel for merchandiſe, a carrack.

To ARGUE, á'r-gú. v. n. To reaſon, to offer reaſons; to perſuade by argument; to diſpute.

ARGUER, á'r-gú-ůr. ſ. A reaſoner, a diſputer.

ARGUMENT, á'r-gú-mént. ſ. A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing; the ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing; the contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract; controverſy.

ARGUMENTAL, ár-gú-mén'-tál. a. Belonging to argument.

ARGUMENTATION, ár-gú-mén-tá'-shún. ſ. Reaſoning, the act of reaſoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ár-gú-mén'-tá-tiv. a. Conſiſting of argument, containing argument.

ARGUTE, ár-gú'te. a. Subtile, witty, ſharp, ſhrill.

ARID, ár'-rid. a. Dry, parched up.

ARIDITY, á-rid'-di-ty. ſ. Dryneſs, ſiccity; a kind of inſenſibility in devotion.

ARIES, á'-ryez. ſ. The ram, one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

To ARIETATE, á'-rye-táte. v. n. To butt like a ram.

ARIETATION, á-rye-tá'-shún. ſ. The act of butting like a ram; the act of battering with an engine called a ram.

ARIETTA, á-ry-ét'-tá. ſ. A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARIGHT, á-rí'te. ad. Rightly, without errour; rightly, without crime; rightly, without failing of the end deſigned.

ARIOLATION, á-ry-ó-lá'-shún. ſ. Sooth-ſaying.

To ARISE, á-rí'ze. v. n. pret. aroſe, part. ariſen. To mount upward as the ſun; to get up as from ſleep, or from reſt; to revive from death; to enter upon a new ſtation; to commence hoſtility.

ARISTOCRACY, á-ris-tók'-krá-sy. ſ. That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles.

ARISTOCRATICAL, á-ris-tó-krát'-ti-kál. a. Relating to ariſtocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, á-ris-tó-krát'-ti-kál-nés. ſ. An ariſtocratical ſtate.

ARITHMANCY, á-rith'-mán-sy. ſ. A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHMETICAL, á-rith-mét'-ti-kál. a. According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

ARITHMETICALLY, á-rith-mét'-ti-kál-ly. ad. In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETICIAN, á-rith-mé-tish'-án. ſ. A maſter of the art of numbers.

ARITHMETICK, á-rith'-mé-tik. ſ. The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

ARK, á'rk. ſ. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge; the repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM, á'rm. ſ. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water from the ſea; power, might, as the ſecular arm.

To ARM, á'rm. v. a. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence; to plate with any thing that may add ſtrength; to furniſh, to fit up.

To ARM, á'rm. v. n. To take arms; to provide againſt.

ARMADA, ár-má'-dá. ſ. An armament for ſea.

ARMADILLO, ár-má-dil'-ló. ſ. A four-footed animal of Braſil.

ARMAMENT, á'r-má-ment. ſ. A naval force.

ARMATURE, á'r-má-túre. ſ. Armour.

ARMENTAL, ár-mén'-tál. } a. Belonging to
ARMENTINE, á'r-mén-tine. } a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT, á'rm-gá'nt. a. Slender as the arm; or rather, ſlender with want.

ARM-HOLE, á'rm-hóle. ſ. The cavity under the ſhoulder.

ARMIGEROUS, ár-mídzh'-é-rús. a. Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY, á'r-mil-lá-ry. a. Reſembling a bracelet.

ARMILLATED, á'r-mil-lá-téd. a. Wearing bracelets.

ARMINGS, á'r-míngz. ſ. The ſame with waſte-clothes.

ARMIPOTENCE, ár-mip'-ó-tens. ſ. Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT, ár-mip'-ó-tent. a. Mighty in war.

ARMISTICE, ár'-mi-stis. ſ. A ſhort truce.

ARMLET, á'rm-lét. ſ. A little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

ARMO-

ARMONIAK, ár-mó'-nyák. ſ. The name of a ſalt.

ARMORER, á'r-múr-úr. ſ. He that makes armour, or weapons; he that dreſſes another in armour.

ARMORIAL, ár-mó'-ryál. a. Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family.

ARMORY, á'r-múr-ý. ſ. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe; armour, arms of defence; enſigns armorial.

ARMOUR, á'r-múr. ſ. Defenſive arms.

ARMOUR BEARER, á''r-múr-bé'-rúr. ſ. He that carries the armour of another.

ARMPIT, á'rm-pit. ſ. The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

ARMS, á'rmz. ſ. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence; a ſtate of hoſtility; war in general; action, the act of taking arms; the enſigns armorial of a family.

ARMY, á'r-mý. ſ. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey their generals; a great number.

AROMATICAL, á-ró-mát'-i-kál. } a. Spicy;
AROMATICK, á-ró-mát'-ik. } fragrant, ſtrong ſcented.

AROMATICKS, á-ró-mát'-iks. ſ. Spices.

AROMATIZATION, á-ró-má-ti-zá'-ſhún. ſ. The act of ſcenting with ſpices.

To AROMATIZE, ár'-ró-má-tize. v. a. To ſcent with ſpices, to impregnate with ſpices; to ſcent, to perfume.

AROSE, á-ró'ze. The preterite of the verb Ariſe.

AROUND, á-rou'nd. ad. In a circle; on every ſide.

AROUND, á-rou'nd. prep. About.

To AROUSE, á-rou'ze. v. a. To wake from ſleep; to raiſe up, to excite.

AROW, á-ró'. ad. In a row.

AROYNT, á-roy'nt. ad. Be gone, away.

ARQUEBUSE, ár'-kwé-bús. ſ. A hand gun.

ARQUEBUSIER, ár-kwé-búſ-é'r. ſ. A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe.

ARRACK, ár-rák'. ſ. A ſpirituous liquor.

To ARRAIGN, ár-rá'ne. v. a. To ſet a thing in order, in its place: a priſoner is ſaid to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial; to accuſe, to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy or in ſatire.

ARRAIGNMENT, ár-rá'ne-mént. ſ. The act of arraigning, a charge.

To ARRANGE, ár-rá'nje. v. a. To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.

ARRANGEMENT, ár-rá'nje-mént. ſ. The act of putting in proper order, the ſtate of being put in order.

ARRANT, ár'-ránt. a. Bad in a high degree.

ARRANTLY, ár'-ránt-lý. a. Corruptly, ſhamefully.

ARRAS, ár'-rás. ſ. Tapeſtry.

ARRAUGHT, ár-rá't. ad. Seized by violence. Out of uſe.

ARRAY, ár-rá'. ſ. Dreſs; order of battle; in law, the ranking or ſetting in order.

To ARRAY, ár-rá'. v. a. To put in order; to deck, to dreſs.

ARRAYERS, ár-rá'-úrs. ſ. Officers, who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREAR, ár-ré'r. ſ. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.

ARREARAGE, ár-ré'-ráje. ſ. The remainder of an account.

ARRENTATION, ár-rén-tá'-ſhún. ſ. The licenſing an owner of lands in the foreſt to incloſe.

ARREPTITIOUS, ár-rép-tiſh'-ús. a. Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, ár-réſt'. ſ. In law, a ſtop or ſtay: an arreſt is a reſtraint of a man's perſon; any caption.

To ARREST, ár-réſt'. v. a. To ſeize by a mandate from a court; to ſeize any thing by law; to ſeize, to lay hands on; to with-hold, to hinder; to ſtop motion.

ARRIERE, ár-ryé're. ſ. The laſt body of an army.

ARRISION, ár-rizh'-ún. ſ. A ſmiling upon.

ARRIVAL, ár-rí'-vál. ſ. The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpoſe.

ARRIVANCE, ár-rí'-vánſ. ſ. Company coming.

To ARRIVE, ár-rí've. v. n. To come to any place by water; to reach any place by travelling; to reach any point; to gain any thing; to happen.

To

To ARRODE, ar-rōde. v. a. To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE, ar'-rō-gans. } ARROGANCY, ar'-rō-gan-sy. } f. The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf.

ARROGANT, ar'-rō-gant. a. Haughty, proud.

ARROGANTLY, ar'-rō-gant-ly. ad. In an arrogant manner.

ARROGANTNESS, ar'-rō-gant-nes. f. Arrogance.

To ARROGATE, ar'-rō-gate. v. a. To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims.

ARROGATION, ar-rō-ga'-shun. f. A claiming in a proud manner.

ARROSION, ar-rō'-zhun. f. A gnawing.

ARROW, ar'-rō. f. The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow.

ARROWHEAD, ar'-rō-hed. f. A water plant.

ARROWY, ar'-rō-y. a. Conſiſting of arrows.

ARSE, ar'ſe. f. The buttocks.

ARSE FOOT, ar's-fut. f. A kind of water fowl.

ARSE SMART, ar's-ſma'rt. f. A plant.

ARSENAL, a'rſ-nal. f. A repoſitory of things requiſite to war, a magazine.

ARSENICAL, ar-ſen'-i-kal. a. Containing arſenick.

ARSENICK, a'rſ-nik. f. A mineral ſubſtance; a violent corroſive poiſon.

ART, a'rt. f. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; a ſcience, as the liberal arts; a trade; artfulneſs, ſkill, dexterity; cunning.

ARTERIAL, ar-te'-ryal. a. That which relates to the artery, that which is contained in the artery.

ARTERIOTOMY, ar-te-ry-ot'-to-my. f. The operation of letting blood from the artery; the cutting of an artery.

ARTERY, a'r-te-ry. f. An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTFUL, a'rt-ful. a. Performed with art; artificial, not natural; cunning, ſkilful, dexterous.

ARTFULLY, a'rt-ful-ly. ad. With art, ſkilfully.

ARTFULNESS, a'rt-ful-nes. f. Skill, Cunning.

ARTHRITICK, ar-thrit'-ik. } ARTHRITICAL, ar-thrit'-i-kal. } a. Gouty, relating to the gout; relating to joints.

ARTICHOKE, a'r-ty-tſhoke. f. This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree.

ARTICK, a'r-tik. a. Northern.

ARTICLE, ar'-tikl. f. A part of ſpeech, as the, an; a ſingle clauſe of an account, a particular part of any complex thing; term, ſtipulation; point of time, exact time.

To ARTICLE, a'r-tikl. v. n. To ſtipulate, to make terms.

ARTICULAR, ar-tik'-u-lar. a. Belonging to the joints.

ARTICULATE, ar-tik'-u-late. a. Diſtinct; branched out into articles.

To ARTICULATE, ar-tik'-u-late. v. a. To form words, to ſpeak as a man; to draw up in articles; to make terms.

ARTICULATELY, ar-tik'-u-late-ly. ad. In an articulate voice.

ARTICULATENESS, ar-tik'-u-late-nes. f. The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, ar-tik-u-la'-ſhun. f. The juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words; in botany, the joints in plants.

ARTIFICE, a'r-ti-fis. f. Trick, fraud, ſtratagem; art, trade.

ARTIFICER, ar-tif'-fi-ſur. f. An artiſt, a manufacturer; a forger, a contriver; a dexterous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, ar-ti-fis'h-al. a. Made by art, not natural; fictitious, not genuine; artful, contrived with ſkill.

ARTIFICIALLY, ar-ti-fiſh'-al-ly. ad. Artfully, with ſkill, with good contrivance; by art, not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, ar-ti-fiſh'-al-nes. f. Artfulneſs.

ARTILLERY, ar-til'-le-ry. f. Weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.

ARTISAN, ar-ti-zan'. f. Artiſt, profeſſor of an art; manufacturer, low tradeſman.

ARTIST, ár-tíst. ſ. The profeſſor of an art; a ſkilful man, not a novice.

ARTLESLY, árt-lés-lý. ad. In an artleſs manner, naturally, ſincerely.

ARTLESS, árt-lés. a. Unſkilful, without fraud, as an artleſs maid; contrived without ſkill, as an artleſs tale.

To ARTUATE, ár-tú-áte. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDINACIOUS, á-rún-di-ná-ſhús. a. Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS, á-rún-dín-yús, a. Abounding with reeds.

AS, az. conjunct. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe; like, of the ſame kind with; in the ſame degree with; as if, in the ſame manner; as it were, in ſome ſort; while, at the ſame time that; equally; how, in what manner; with, anſwering to Like or ſame; in a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to As; anſwering to Such; having So to anſwer it, in the conditional ſenſe; anſwering to So conditionally; As for, with reſpect to; As to, with reſpect to; As well as, equally with; As though, as if.

ASAFOETIDA, ás-ſá-fét-i-dá. ſ. A gum or reſin brought from the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.

ASARABACCA, ás-ſá-rá-bák-ká. ſ. The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE, áz-bés-tín. a. Something incombuſtible.

ASBESTOS, áz-bés-tús. ſ. A ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES, ás-kár-i-dézz. ſ. Little worms in the rectum.

To ASCEND, ás-sénd. v. n. To mount upwards; to proceed from one degree of knowledge to another; to ſtand higher in genealogy.

To ASCEND, ás-sénd. v. a. To climb up any thing.

ASCENDANT, ás-sén-dánt. ſ. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to have great influence; height, elevation; ſuperiority, influence; one of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCENDANT, ás-sén-dánt. a. Superior, predominant, overpowering; in an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon.

ASCENDENCY, ás-sén-dén-sý. ſ. Influence, power.

ASCENSION, ás-sén-ſhún. ſ. The act of aſcending or riſing; the viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; the thing riſing or mounting.

ASCENSION Day, ás-sén-ſhún-dá. ſ. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday, the Thurſday but one before Whitſuntide.

ASCENSIVE, ás-sén-siv. a. In a ſtate of aſcent.

ASCENT, ás-sént. ſ. Riſe, the act of riſing; The way by which one aſcends; an eminence, or high place.

To ASCERTAIN, ás-sér-tá-ne. v. a. To make certain, to fix, to eſtabliſh; to make confident.

ASCERTAINER, ás-sér-tá-núr. ſ. The perſon that proves or eſtabliſhes.

ASCERTAINMENT, ás-sér-tá-n-mént. ſ. A ſettled rule; a ſtandard.

ASCETICK, ás-sét-ik. a. Employed wholly in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

ASCETICK, ás-sét-ik. ſ. He that retires to devotion, a hermit.

ASCITES, ás-kí-téz. ſ. A particular ſpecies of dropſy, a ſwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravaſation of water.

ASCITICAL, ás-kit-ikál. } a. Dropſical, hy-
ASCITICK, ás-kit-ik. } dropical.

ASCITITIOUS, ás-si-tíſh-ús. a. Supplemental, additional.

ASCRIBABLE, ás-ſkrí-bábl. a. That which may be aſcribed.

To ASCRIBE, ás-krí-be. v. a. To attribute to as a cauſe; to attribute to as a poſſeſſor.

ASCRIPTION, ás-krip-ſhún. ſ. The act of aſcribing.

ASCRIPTITIOUS, ă-skrĭp-tĭsh'-ŭs. a. That which is aſcribed.

ASH, ăsh. ſ. A tree.

ASH COLOURED, ăsh'-kŭl-ŭrd. a. Coloured between brown and grey.

ASHAMED, ă-shā'-mĕd. a. Touched with ſhame.

ASHEN, ăsh'n. a. Made of aſh wood.

ASHES, ăsh'-ĭz. ſ. The remains of any thing burnt; the remains of the body.

ASHWEDNESDAY, ăsh-wĕnz'-dā. ſ. The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

ASHLAR, ăsh'-lăr. ſ. Free ſtones as they come out of the quarry.

ASHLERING, ăsh'-lē-rĭng. ſ. Quartering in garrets.

ASHORE, ă-shō're. ad. On ſhore, on the land; to the ſhore, to the land.

ASHWEED, ăsh'-wēd. ſ. An herb.

ASHY, ăsh'-ȳ. a. Aſh-coloured, pale, inclining to a whitiſh grey.

ASIDE, ă-sī'de. ad. To one ſide; to another part; from the company.

ASINARY, ăs'-sĭ-nă-rȳ. a. Belonging to an aſs.

ASININE, ăs'-sĭ-nīne. a. Belonging to an aſs.

To ASK, ăsk'. v. a. To petition, to beg; to demand, to claim; to enquire, to queſtion; to require.

ASKANCE, ASKAUNCE, } ă-skăns'. { ad. Sideways, obliquely.

ASKAUNT. ă-skănt'. ad. Obliquely, on one ſide.

ASKER, ăsk'-ŭr. ſ. Petitioner; enquirer.

ASKER, ăsk'-ŭr. ſ. A water newt.

ASKEW, ă-skū'. ad. Aſide, with contempt, contemptuouſly.

To ASLAKE, ă-slā'ke. v. a. To remit, to ſlacken.

ASLANT, ă-slănt'. ad. Obliquely, on one ſide.

ASLEEP, ă-slē'p. ad. Sleeping; into ſleep.

ASLOPE, ă-slō'pe. ad. With declivity, obliquely.

ASP, or ASPICK, ăsp'. ſ. A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die by ſleep and lethargy.

ASP, ăsp'. ſ. A tree.

ASPALATHUS, ăs-păl'-ă-thŭs. ſ. A plant called the wood of Jeruſalem; the wood of a certain tree.

ASPARAGUS, ăs-păr'-ă-gŭs. ſ. The name of a plant.

ASPECT, ăs'-pĕkt. ſ. Look, air, appearance; countenance; glance, view, act of beholding; direction towards any point, poſition; diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe, relation; diſpoſition of a planet to other planets.

To ASPECT, ăs-pĕk't. v. a. To behold.

ASPECTABLE, ăs-pĕk'-tăbl. a. Viſible.

ASPECTION, ăs-pĕk'-shŭn. ſ. Beholding, view.

ASPEN, ăs'-pĭn. ſ. A tree, the leaves of which always tremble.

ASPEN, ăs'-pĭn. a. Belonging to the aſp tree; made of aſpen wood.

ASPER, ăs'-pĕr. a. Rough, rugged.

To ASPERATE, ăs'-pē-rāte. v. a. To make rough.

ASPERATION, ăs-pē-rā'-shŭn. ſ. A making rough.

ASPERIFOLIOUS, ăs-pĕr-ȳ-fō'-lyŭs. a. Plants, ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

ASPERITY, ăs-pĕr'-ȳ-tȳ. ſ. Unevenneſs, roughneſs of ſurface; roughneſs of ſound; roughneſs, or ruggedneſs of temper.

ASPERNATION, ăs-pĕr-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Neglect, diſregard.

ASPEROUS, ăs'-pē-rŭs. a. Rough, uneven.

To ASPERSE, ăs-pĕrs'e. v. a. To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny.

ASPERSION, ăs-pĕr'-shŭn. ſ. A ſprinkling, calumny, cenſure.

ASPHALTICK, ăs-făl'-tĭk. a. Gummy, bituminous.

ASPHALTOS, ăs-făl'-tŏs. ſ. A bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the Lacus Aſphaltites, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHALTUM, ăs-făl′-tŭm. ſ. A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPHODEL, ăs′-fō-dĕl. ſ. Day-lilly.

ASPICK, ăs′-pĭk. ſ. The name of a ſerpent.

To ASPIRATE, ăs′-pĭ-rāte. v. a. To pronounce with full breath, as horſe, hog.

ASPIRATE, ăs′-pĭ-rāte. a. Pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRATION, ăſ-pĭ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A breathing after, an ardent wiſh; the act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high; the pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

To ASPIRE, ăſ-pī′re. v. n. To deſire with eagerneſs, to pant after ſomething higher; to riſe higher.

ASPORTATION, ăſ-pŏr-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A carrying away.

ASQUINT, ă-ſkwĭnt′. ad. Obliquely, not in the ſtraight line of viſion.

ASS, ăſs′. ſ. An animal of burden; a ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow, a dolt.

To ASSAIL, ăſ-ſā′le. v. a. To attack in a hoſtile manner, to aſſault, to fall upon; to attack with argument or cenſure.

ASSAILABLE, ăſ-ſā′-lăbl. a. That which may be attacked.

ASSAILANT, ăſ-ſā′-lănt. ſ. He that attacks.

ASSAILANT, ăſ-ſā′-lănt. a. Attacking, invading.

ASSAILER, ăſ-ſā′-lŭr. ſ. One who attacks another.

ASSAPANICK, ăſ-ſă-păn′-nĭk. ſ. The flying ſquirrel.

ASSASSIN, ăſ-ſăs′-sĭn. ſ. A murderer, one that kills by ſudden violence.

To ASSASSINATE, ăſ-ſăs′-sĭ-nāte. v. a. To murder by violence; to way-lay, to take by treachery.

ASSASSINATION, ăſ-ſăſ-sĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of aſſaſſinating.

ASSASSINATOR, ăſ-ſăs′-ĭ-nā-tŭr. ſ. Murderer, mankiller.

ASSATION, ăſ-ſā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Roaſting.

ASSAULT, ăſ-ſā′lt. ſ. Storm, oppoſed to ſap or ſiege; violence; invaſion, hoſtility, attack; in law, a violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon.

To ASSAULT, ăſ-ſā′lt. v. a. To attack, to invade.

ASSAULTER, ăſ-ſā′lt-ŭr. ſ. One who violently aſſaults another.

ASSAY, ăſ-ſā′. ſ. Examination; in law, the examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market; the firſt entrance upon any thing; attack, trouble.

To ASSAY, ăſ-ſā′, v. a. To make trial of; to apply to, as the touchſtone in aſſaying metals; to try, to endeavour.

ASSAYER, ăſ-ſā′-ŭr. ſ. An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver.

ASSECTATION, ăſ-ſĕk-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Attendance.

ASSECUTION, ăſ-ſĕ-kū′-ſhŭn. ſ. Acquirement.

ASSEMBLAGE, ăſ-ſĕm′-blĕdzh. ſ. A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

To ASSEMBLE, ăſ-ſĕm′bl. v. a. To bring together into one place.

To ASSEMBLE, ăſ-ſĕm′bl. v. n. To meet together.

ASSEMBLY, ăſ-ſĕm′-blў. ſ. A company met together.

ASSENT, ăſ-ſĕnt′. ſ. The act of agreeing to any thing; conſent, agreement.

To ASSENT, ăſ-ſĕnt′. v. n. To concede, to yield to.

ASSENTATION, ăſ-ſĕn-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

ASSENTMENT, ăſ-ſĕnt′-mĕnt. ſ. Conſent.

To ASSERT, ăſ-ſĕrt′. v. a. To maintain, to defend either by words or actions; to affirm; to claim, to vindicate a title to.

ASSERTION, ăſ-ſĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of aſſerting.

ASSERTIVE, ăſ-ſĕr′-tĭv. a. Poſitive, dogmatical.

ASSERTOR, ăſ-ſĕr′-tŭr. ſ. Maintainer, vindicator, affirmer.

To ASSERVE, ăſ-ſĕrv′. v. a. To ſerve, help, or ſecond.

To ASSESS, ăs-sĕs'. v. a. To charge with any certain ſum.

ASSESSION, ăs-sĕs'-shŭn. ſ. A ſitting down by one.

ASSESSMENT, ăs-sĕs'-mĕnt. ſ. The ſum levied on certain property; the act of aſſeſſing.

ASSESSOR, ăs-sĕs'-sŭr. ſ. The perſon that ſits by the judge; he that ſits by another as next in dignity; he that lays taxes.

ASSETS, ăs'-sĕts. ſ. Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden, which is caſt upon the executor or heir.

To ASSEVER, ăs-sĕv'-ĕr. } v. a. To affirm with great ſolemnity, as upon oath.
To ASSEVERATE, ăs-sĕv'-ĕ-răte. }

ASSEVERATION, ăs-sĕv-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. ſ. Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD, ăs'-hĕd. ſ. A blockhead.

ASSIDUITY, ăs-sĭ-dū'-ĭ-tĭ. ſ. Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, ăs-sĭd'-ū-ŭs. a. Conſtant in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY, ăs-sĭd'-ū-ŭs-lĭ. ad. Diligently, continually.

ASSIENTO, ăs-sĭ-ĕn'-tō. ſ. A contract or convention between the kings of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with ſlaves.

To ASSIGN, ăs-sīne. v. a. To mark out, to appoint; to fix with regard to quantity or value; to give a reaſon for; in law, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another.

ASSIGNABLE, ăs-sī'ne-ăbl. a. That which may be aſſigned.

ASSIGNATION, ăs-sĭg-nā'-shŭn. ſ. An appointment to meet, uſed generally of love appointmennts; a making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE, ăs-sĭ-nē'. ſ. He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity.

ASSIGNER, ăs-sī'-nŭr. ſ. He that aſſigns.

ASSIGNMENT, ăs-sīne-mĕnt. ſ. Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon; in law, the deed by which any thing is transferred from one to another.

ASSIMILABLE, ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-lăbl. a. That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe.

To ASSIMILATE, ăs-sĭm'-ĭ-lăte. v. a. To convert to the ſame nature with another thing; to bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

ASSIMILATENESS, ăs-sĭm'-mĭ-lăt-nĕs. ſ. Likeneſs.

ASSIMILATION, ăs-sĭm-mĭ-lā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another; the ſtate of being aſſimilated; the act of growing like ſome other being.

To ASSIST, ăs-sĭſt'. v. a. To help.

ASSISTANCE, ăs-sĭs'-tăns. ſ. Help, furtherance.

ASSISTANT, ăs-sĭs'-tănt. a. Helping, lending aid.

ASSISTANT, ăs-sĭs'-tănt. ſ. A perſon engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial.

ASSIZE, ăs-sī'ze. ſ. A court of judicature held twice a year in every county in which cauſes are tried by a judge and jury; an ordinance or ſtatute to determine the weight of bread.

To ASSIZE, ăs-sī'ze. v. a. To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER, ăs-sī'-zŭr. ſ. An officer that has the care of weights and meaſures.

ASSOCIABLE, ăs-sō'-shăbl. a. That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE, ăs-sō'-shăte. v. a. To unite with another as a confederate; to adopt as a friend upon equal terms; to accompany.

ASSOCIATE, ăs-sō'-shăte. a. Confederate.

ASSOCIATE, ăs-sō'-shăte. ſ. A partner; a confederate; a companion.

ASSOCIATION, ăs-sō-shă'-shŭn. ſ. Union, conjunction, ſociety; confederacy; partnerſhip; connection.

ASSONANCE, ăs'-sō-năns. ſ. Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it.

ASSONANT, ăs'-sō-nănt. a. Reſembling another ſound.

To ASSORT, ăs ſărt'. v. a. To range in claſſes.

To ASSOT, ăs-sŏt'. v. a. To infatuate.

To

To ASSUAGE, ă-swā'je. v. a. To mitigate, to ſoften; to appeaſe, to pacify; to eaſe.

ASSUAGEMENT, ă-swā'je-mĕnt. ſ. What mitigates or ſoftens.

ASSUAGER, ă-swā'-jŭr. ſ. One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUASIVE, ă-swā'-sĭv. a. Softening, mitigating.

To ASSUBJUGATE, ă-sŭb'-jō-gāte. v. a. To ſubject to.

ASSUEFACTION, ă-swē-făk'-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being accuſtomed.

ASSUETUDE, ăs'-swē-tūde. ſ. Accuſtomance, cuſtom.

To ASSUME, ă-sū'me. v. a. To take; to take upon one's ſelf; to arrogate, to claim or ſeize unjuſtly; to ſuppoſe ſomething without proof; to appropriate.

ASSUMER, ă-sū'-mŭr. ſ. An arrogant man.

ASSUMING, ă-sū'-mĭng. particip. a. Arrogant, haughty.

ASSUMPSIT, ă-sŭm'-sĭt. ſ. A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, ă-sŭmp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf; the ſuppoſition of any thing without farther proof; the thing ſuppoſed, a poſtulate; the taking up any perſon into heaven.

ASSUMPTIVE, ă-sŭmp'-tĭv. a. That which is aſſumed.

ASSURANCE, ă-shō'-rāns. ſ. Certain expectation; ſecure confidence, truſt; freedom from doubt, certain knowledge; firmneſs, undoubting ſteadineſs; confidence, want of modeſty; ground of confidence, ſecurity given; ſpirit, intrepidity; teſtimony of credit; conviction; inſurance.

To ASSURE, ă-shō're. v. a. To give confidence by a firm promiſe; to ſecure another; to make confident, to exempt from doubt or fear; to make ſecure.

ASSURED, ă-shō'-rĕd. particip. a. Certain, indubitable; certain, not doubting; immodeſt, viciouſly confident.

ASSUREDLY, ă-shō'-rĕd-lў. ad. Certainly, indubitably.

ASSUREDNESS, ă-shō'-rĕd-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being aſſured, certainty.

ASSURER, ă-shō'-rŭr. ſ. He that gives aſſurance; he that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

ASTERISK, ăs'-tĕ-rĭsk. ſ. A mark in printing, as *.

ASTERISM, ăs'-tĕ-rĭsm. ſ. A conſtellation.

ASTHMA, ăs'-mă. ſ. A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL, ăſ-măt'-ĭ-kăl. } a. Troubled
ASTHMATICK, ăſ-măt'-ĭk. } with an aſthma.

ASTERN, ă-ſtĕrn'. ad. In the hinder part of the ſhip, behind the ſhip.

To ASTERT, ă-ſtĕrt'. v. a. To terrify, to ſtartle, to fright.

ASTONIED, ăſ-tō'-nў-ĕd. part. a. A word uſed for aſtoniſhed.

To ASTONISH, ăſ-tŏn'-nĭſh. v. a. To confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

ASTONISHINGNESS, ăſ-tŏn'-nĭſh-ĭng-nĕs. ſ. Quality to excite aſtoniſhment.

ASTONISHMENT, ăſ-tŏn'-ĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Amazement, confuſion of mind.

To ASTOUND, ăſ-tou'nd. v. a. To aſtoniſh, to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRADDLE, ă-ſtrăd'l. ad. With one's legs acroſs any thing.

ASTRAGAL, ăs'-tră-găl. ſ. A little round member, in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAL, ăs'-trăl. a. Starry, relating to the ſtars.

ASTRAY, ă-ſtrā'. ad. Out of the right way.

To ASTRICT, ăſ-trĭk't. v. a. To contract by application.

ASTRICTION, ăſ-trĭk'-shŭn. ſ. The act or power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRICTIVE, ăſ-trĭk'-tĭv. a. Stiptick, binding.

ASTRICTORY, ăſ-trĭk'-tŭr-rў. a. Aſtringent.

ASTRIDE, ă-ſtrī′de. ad. With the legs open.

ASTRIFEROUS, ăſ-trĭf′-ĕ-rŭs. a. Bearing, or having ſtars.

To ASTRINGE, ăſ-trĭn′je. v. a. To make a contraction, to make the parts draw together.

ASTRINGENCY, ăſ-trĭn′-jĕn-ſy. ſ. The power of contracting the parts of the body.

ASTRINGENT, ăſ-trĭn′-jĕnt. a. Binding, contracting.

ASTROGRAPHY, ăſ-trŏg′-rā-fy. ſ. The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars.

ASTROLABE, ăs′-trō-lāb. ſ. An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun or ſtars, at ſea.

ASTROLOGER, ăſ-trŏl′-ō-jĕr. ſ. One that, ſuppoſing the influence of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events.

ASTROLOGIAN, ăſ-trō-lō′-jăn. ſ. Aſtrologer.

ASTROLOGICAL, ăſ-trō-lŏdzh′-y-kăl. } a.
ASTROLOGICK, ăſ-trō-lŏdzh′-ĭk. } Relating to aſtrology, profeſſing aſtrology.

ASTROLOGICALLY, ăſ-trō-lŏdzh′-y-kăl-ly. ad. In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTROLOGIZE, ăſ-trŏl′-ō-jīze. v. n. To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTROLOGY, ăſ-trŏl′-ō-jy. ſ. The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars.

ASTRONOMER, ăſ-trŏn′-nō-mŭr. ſ. He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions.

ASTRONOMICAL, ăſ-trō-nŏm′-y-kăl. } a.
ASTRONOMICK, ăſ-trō-nŏm′-ĭk. } Belonging to aſtronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY, ăſ-trō-nŏm′-y-kăl-ly. a. In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY, ăſ-trŏn′-nō-my. ſ. A mixed mathematical ſcience, teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, ăs′-trō-thē-ŏl″-ō-jy. ſ. Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies.

ASUNDER, ă-ſŭn′-dŭr. ad. Apart, ſeparately, not together.

ASYLUM, ă-ſy′-lŭm. ſ. A ſanctuary, a refuge.

ASYMMETRY, ă-sĭm′-mē-try. ſ. Contrariety to ſymmetry, diſproportion.

ASYMPTOTE, ă-sĭmp′-tōte. ſ. Aſymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve, but which would never meet.

ASYNDETON, ă-sĭn′-dē-tŏn. ſ. A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, ăt′. prep. At before a place notes the nearneſs of the place, as a man is at the houſe before he is in it; At before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; At before a ſuperlative adjective implies in the ſtate, as at moſt, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c. At ſignifies the particular condition of the perſon, as at peace; At ſometimes marks employment or attention, as he is at work; At ſometimes the ſame with furniſhed with, as a man at arms; At ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, as he is at home; At ſometimes is nearly the ſame as In, noting ſituation; At ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to, as at your ſervice; At all, in any manner.

ATABAL, ăt′-ă-băl. ſ. A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.

ATARAXY, ăt′-tă-răk-ſy. ſ. Exemption from vexation, tranquillity.

ATHANOR, ăth′-ă-nŏr. ſ. A digeſting furnace to keep heat for ſome time.

ATHEISM, ā′-thē-ĭſm. ſ. The diſbelief of a God.

ATHEIST, ā′-thē-ĭſt. ſ. One that denies the exiſtence of God.

ATHEISTICAL, ă-thē-ĭs′-tĭ-kăl. a. Given to atheiſm, impious.

ATHEISTICALLY, ă-thē-ĭs′-tĭ-kăl-ly. ad. In an atheiſtical manner.

ATHEISTICALNESS, ă-thē-ĭs′-tĭ-kăl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being atheiſtical.

ATHEISTICK, ă-thē-ĭs′-tĭk. a. Given to atheiſm.

ATHEOUS, ā′-thē-ŭs. a. Atheiſtick, godleſs.

ATHEROMA, ă-thē-rō′-mă. ſ. A ſpecies of wen.

ATHE-

ATHEROMATOUS, ă-thē-rŏm'-ă-tŭs. a. Having the qualities of an atheroma or curdy wen.

ATHIRST, ă-thŭr'ſt. ad. Thirſty, in want of drink.

ATHLETICK, ăth-lĕt'-ĭk. a. Belonging to wreſtling; ſtrong of body, vigorous, luſty, robuſt.

ATHWART, ă-thwâ'rt. prep. Acroſs, tranſverſe to any thing; through.

ATILT, ă-tĭlt'. ad. With the action of a man making a thruſt; in the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind.

ATLAS, ăt'-lăs. ſ. A collection of maps; a large ſquare folio; ſometimes the ſupporter of a building; a rich kind of ſilk.

ATMOSPHERE, ăt'-mŏ-ſfēre. ſ. The air that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides.

ATMOSPHERICAL, ăt-mŏ-ſfĕr'-ĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to the atmoſphere.

ATOM, ăt'-tŭm. ſ. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided; any thing extremely ſmall.

ATOMICAL, ă-tŏm'-ĭ-kăl. a. Conſiſting of atoms; relating to atoms.

ATOMIST, ăt'-tŏ-miſt. ſ. One that holds the atomical philoſophy.

ATOMY, ăt'-ŏ-mȳ. ſ. An atom.

To ATONE, ă-tō'ne. v. n. To agree, to accord; to ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething; to anſwer for.

To ATONE, ă-tō'ne. v. a. To expiate.

ATONEMENT, ă-tō'ne-mĕnt. ſ. Agreement, concord; expiation, expiatory equivalent.

ATOP, ă-tŏp'. ad. On the top, at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, ă'-tră-bĭ-lâ''-ryăn. a. Melancholy.

ATRABILARIOUS, ă'-tră-bĭ-lâ''-ryŭs. a. Melancholick.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, ă'-tră-bĭ-lâ''-ryŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The ſtate of being melancholy.

ATRAMENTAL, ă-tră-mĕn'-tăl. a. Inky, black.

ATRAMENTOUS, ă-tră-mĕn'-tŭs. a. Inky, black.

ATROCIOUS, ă-trō'-ſhŭs. a. Wicked in a high degree, enormous.

ATROCIOUSLY, ă-trō'-ſhŭs-lȳ. ad. In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS, ă-trō'-ſhŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATROCITY, ă-trŏs'-ſĭ-tȳ. ſ. Horrible wickedneſs.

ATROPHY, ăt'-trŏ-fȳ. ſ. Want of nouriſhment, a diſeaſe.

To ATTACH, ăt-tătſh'. v. a. To arreſt, to take or apprehend; to ſeize; to lay hold on; to win; to gain over, to enamour; to fix to one's intereſt.

ATTACHMENT, ăt-tătſh'-mĕnt. ſ. Adherence, regard.

To ATTACK, ăt-tăk'. v. a. To aſſault an enemy; to begin a conteſt.

ATTACK, ăt-tăk'. ſ. An aſſault.

ATTACKER, ăt-tăk'-ŭr. ſ. The perſon that attacks.

To ATTAIN, ăt-tăn'. v. a. To gain, to procure; to overtake; to come to; to reach; to equal.

To ATTAIN, ăt-tā'n. v. n. To come to a certain ſtate; to arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, ăt-tā'n-ăbl. a. That which may be obtained, procurable.

ATTAINABLENESS, ăt-tā'n-ăbl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, ăt-tā'n-dŭr. ſ. The act of attainting in law; taint.

ATTAINMENT, ăt-tā'n-mĕnt. ſ. That which is attained, acquiſition; the act or power of attainting.

To ATTAINT, ăt-tā'nt. v. a. To attaint is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence; to taint, to corrupt.

ATTAINT, ăt-tā'nt. ſ. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs; ſtain, ſpot, taint.

ATTAINTURE, ăt-tăn'-tſhŭr. ſ. Reproach, imputation.

To ATTAMINATE, ăt-tăm'-ĭ-nāte. v. a. To corrupt. Not uſed.

To ATTEMPER, ăt-tĕm'-pŭr. v. a. To mingle,

mingle, to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe; to regulate, to ſoften; to mix in juſt proportions; to fit to ſomething elſe.

To ATTEMPERATE, ăt-tĕm'-pĕ-rāte. v. a. To proportion to ſomething.

To ATTEMPT, ăt-tĕmpt'. v. a. To attack, to venture upon; to try, to endeavour.

ATTEMPT, ăt-tĕmpt'. ſ. An attack, an eſſay, an endeavour.

ATTEMPTABLE, ăt-tĕmp'-tăbl. a. Liable to attempts or attacks.

ATTEMPTER, ăt-tĕmp'-tŭr. ſ. The perſon that attempts; an endeavourer.

To ATTEND, ăt-tĕnd'. v. a. To regard, to fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany; to be preſent with, upon a ſummons; to be appendant to; to be conſequent to; to ſtay for.

To ATTEND, ăt-tĕnd'. v. n. To yield attention; to ſtay, to delay.

ATTENDANCE, ăt-tĕn'-dăns. ſ. The act of waiting on another; ſervice; the perſons waiting, a train; attention, regard.

ATTENDANT, ăt-tĕn'-dănt. a. Accompanying as ſubordinate.

ATTENDANT, ăt-tĕn'-dănt. ſ. One that attends; one that belongs to the train; one that waits as a ſuitor or agent; one that is preſent at any thing; a concomitant, a conſequent.

ATTENDER, ăt-tĕn'-dŭr. ſ. Companion, aſſociate.

ATTENT, ăt-tĕnt'. a. Intent, attentive.

ATTENTATES, ăt-tĕn'-tāte. ſ. Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed.

ATTENTION, ăt-tĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of attending or heeding.

ATTENTIVE, ăt-tĕn'-tĭv. a. Heedful, regardful.

ATTENTIVELY, ăt-tĕn'-tĭv-lў. ad. Heedfully, carefully.

ATTENTIVENESS, ăt-tĕn'-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. Heedfulneſs, attention.

ATTENUANT, ăt-tĕn'-ū-ănt. a. Endued with the power of making thin or ſlender.

ATTENUATE, ăt-tĕn'-ū-āte. a. Made thin, or ſlender.

ATTENUATION, ăt-tĕn-ū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making any thing thin or ſlender.

ATTER, ăt'-tŭr. ſ. Corrupt matter.

To ATTEST, ăt-tĕſt'. v. a. To bear witneſs of, to witneſs; to call to witneſs.

ATTESTATION, ăt-tĕſ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Teſtimony, evidence.

ATTIGUOUS, ăt-tĭg'-ū-ŭs. a. Hard by.

To ATTINGE, ăt-tĭn'je. v. a. To touch lightly.

To ATTIRE, ăt-tī're. v. a. To dreſs, to habit, to array.

ATTIRE, ăt-tī're. ſ. Clothes, dreſs; in hunting, the horns of a buck or ſtag; in botany, the flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the attire.

ATTIRER, ăt-tī'-rŭr. ſ. One that attires another, a dreſſer.

ATTITUDE, ăt'-tў-tūde. ſ. A poſture, the poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.

ATTOLLENT, ăt-tŏl'-lĕnt. a. That which raiſes or lifts up.

ATTORNEY, ăt-tŭr'-nў. ſ. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed to, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence; one who is appointed or retained to proſecute or defend an action at law; a lawyer.

ATTORNEYSHIP, ăt-tŭr'-nў-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of an attorney.

ATTORNMENT, ăt-tŭrn'-mĕnt. ſ. A yielding of the tenement to a new lord.

To ATTRACT, ăt-trăk't. v. a. To draw to ſomething; to allure, to invite.

ATTRACTICAL, ăt-trăk'-tĭ-kăl. a. Having the power to draw.

ATTRACTION, ăt-trăk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The power of drawing any thing; the power of alluring or enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, ăt-trăk'-tĭv. a. Having the power to draw any thing; inviting, alluring, enticing.

ATTRACTIVE, ăt-trăk'-tĭv. ſ. That which draws or incites.

ATTRACTIVELY, ăt-trăk'-tĭv-lȳ. ad. With the power of attracting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, ăt-trăk'-tĭv-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, ăt-trăk'-tŭr. ſ. The agent that attracts.

ATTRACTATION, ăt-trăk-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Frequent handling.

ATTRAHENT, ăt'-trā-hĕnt. ſ. That which draws.

ATTRIBUTABLE, ăt-trĭb'-ū-tăbl. a. That which may be aſcribed or attributed.

To ATTRIBUTE, ăt-trĭb'-ūte. v. a. To aſcribe, to yield; to impute, as to a cauſe.

ATTRIBUTE, ăt'-trĭ-būte. ſ. The thing attributed to another; quality adherent; a thing belonging to another, an appendant; reputation, honour.

ATTRIBUTION, ăt-trĭ-bū'-ſhŭn. ſ. Commendation.

ATTRITE, ăt-trī'te. a. Ground, worn by rubbing.

ATTRITENESS, ăt-trī'te-nĕs. ſ. The being much worn.

ATTRITION, ăt-trĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of wearing things by rubbing; grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTUNE, ăt-tū'ne. v. a. To make any thing muſical; to tune one thing to another.

ATWEEN, ă-twē'n. ad. or prep. betwixt, between.

ATWIXT, ă-twĭkſt'. prep. In the middle of two things.

To AVAIL, ă-vā'l. v. a. To profit, to turn to profit; to promote, to proſper, to aſſiſt.

AVAIL, ă-vā'l. ſ. Profit, advantage, benefit.

AVAILABLE, ă-vā'-lăbl. a. Profitable, advantageous; powerful, having force.

AVAILABLENESS, ă-vā'-lăbl-nĕs. ſ. Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

AVAILABLY, ă-vā'-lăb-lȳ. ad. Powerfully, profitably.

AVAILMENT, ă-vā'l-mĕnt. ſ. Uſefulneſs, advantage.

To AVALE, ă-vā'l. v. a. To let fall, to depreſs.

AVANT-GUARD, ă-vā'nt-gārd. ſ. The van.

AVARICE, ăv'-ă-rĭs. ſ. Covetouſneſs, inſatiable deſire.

AVARICIOUS, ăv-ă-rĭſh'-ŭs. a. Covetous.

AVARICIOUSLY, ăv-ă-rĭſh'-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. Covetouſly.

AVARICIOUSNESS, ăv-ă-rĭſh'-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being avaricious.

AVAUNT, ă-vā'nt. interject. A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

AUBURNE, ā'-bŭrn. a. Brown, of a tan colour.

AUCTION, ā'k-ſhŭn. ſ. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another; the thing ſold by auction.

AUCTIONARY, ā'k-ſhŏ-nă-rȳ. a. Belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONIER, ā'k-ſhŏ-nē'r. ſ. The perſon that manages an auction.

AUCTIVE, ā'k-tĭv. a. Of an increaſing quality. Not uſed.

AUCUPATION, ā-kū-pā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Fowling, bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS, ā-dā'-ſhŭs. a. Bold, impudent.

AUDACIOUSLY, ā-dā'-ſhŭſ-lȳ. ad. Boldly, impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, ā-dā'-ſhŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Impudence.

AUDACITY, ā-dăs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Spirit, boldneſs.

AUDIBLE, ā'-dĭbl. a. That which may be perceived by hearing; loud enough to be heard.

AUDIBLNESS, ā'-dĭbl-nĕs. ſ. Capableneſs of being heard.

AUDIBLY, ā'-dĭb-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, ā'-dyĕns. ſ. The act of hearing; the liberty of ſpeaking granted, a hearing; an auditory, perſons collected to hear; the reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

AUDIT, ā'-dĭt. ſ. A final account.

To AUDIT, ā'-dĭt. v. a. To take an account finally.

AUDITION, ā-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Hearing.

AUDITOR, ā'-dĭ-tŭr. ſ. A hearer; a perſon employed to take an account ultimately; a king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of

all under officers accountable, makes up a general book.

AUDITORY, â'-dĭ-tŭr-rў. a. That which has the power of hearing.

AUDITORY, â'-dĭ-tŭr-rў. ſ. An audience, a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS, â'-dĭ-trĕs. ſ. The woman that hears.

To AVEL, ă-vĕl'. v. a. To pull away.

AVEMARY, ă-vĕ-mâ'-rў. ſ. A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary.

AVENAGE, ăv'-ĕn-ĕdzh. ſ. A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

To AVENGE, ă-vĕnj'e. v. a. To revenge; to puniſh.

AVENGEANCE, ă-vĕn'-jăns. ſ. Puniſhment.

AVENGEMENT, ă-vĕnj'e-mĕnt. ſ. Vengeance, revenge.

AVENGER, ă-vĕn'-jŭr. ſ. Puniſher; revenger, taker of vengeance.

AVENS, â'-vĕns. ſ. Herb bennet.

AVENTURE, ă-vĕn'-tſhŭr. ſ. A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony.

AVENUE, ăv'-ĕ-nū. ſ. A way by which any place may be entered; an alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

To AVER, ă-vĕr'. v. a. To declare poſitively.

AVERAGE, ăv'-ĕ-răje. ſ. That duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king; a medium, a mean proportion.

AVERMENT, ă-vĕr'-mĕnt. ſ. Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

AVERNAT, ă-vĕr'-năt. ſ. A ſort of grape.

To AVERUNCATE, ă-vĕr-rŭn'-kăte. v. a. To root up.

AVERSATION, ă-vĕr-ſâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Hatred, abhorrence.

AVERSE, ă-vĕrs'e. a. Malign, not favourable; not pleaſed with, unwilling to.

AVERSELY, ă-vĕrs'-lў. ad. Unwillingly; backwardly.

AVERSENESS, ă-vĕrs'-nĕs. ſ. Unwillingneſs, backwardneſs.

AVERSION, ă-vĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. Hatred, diſlike, deteſtation; the cauſe of averſion.

To AVERT, ă-vĕrt'. v. a. To turn aſide, to turn off; to put by.

AUGER, â'-gŭr. ſ. A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

AUGHT, â't. pronoun. Any thing.

To AUGMENT, ăg-mĕnt'. v. a. To increaſe, to make bigger or more.

To AUGMENT, ăg-mĕnt'. v. n. To increaſe, to grow bigger.

AUGMENT, â'g-mĕnt. ſ. Increaſe; ſtate of increaſe.

AUGMENTATION, â'g-mĕn-tâ''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of increaſing or making bigger; the ſtate of being made bigger; the thing added, by which another is made bigger.

AUGUR, â'-gŭr. ſ. One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.

To AUGUR, â'-gŭr. v. n. To gueſs, to conjecture by ſigns.

To AUGURATE, â'-gū-răte. v. n. To judge by augury.

AUGURATION, â-gū-râ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The practice of augury.

AUGURER, â'-gū-rŭr. ſ. The ſame with augur.

AUGURIAL, â-gū'-ryăl. a. Relating to augury.

AUGURY, â'-gū-rў. ſ. The act of prognoſticating by omens; the rules obſerved by augurs; an omen or prediction.

AUGUST, â-gŭſt'. a. Great, grand, royal, magnificent.

AUGUST, â'-gŭſt. ſ. The name of the eighth month from January incluſive.

AUGUSTNESS, â-gŭſt'-nĕs. ſ. Elevation of look, dignity.

AVIARY, â'-vyă-rў. ſ. A place incloſed to keep birds in.

AVIDITY, ă-vĭd'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Greedineſs, eagerneſs.

AVITOUS, ă-vī'-tŭs. a. Left by a man's anceſtors. Not uſed.

To AVIZE, ă-vī'ze. v. a. To counſel; to bethink himſelf; to conſider.

AULD, â'ld. a. Old. Not uſed.

AULETICK, â-lĕt'-ĭk. a. Belonging to pipes.

AULICK,

AULICK, â'-lĭk. a. Belonging to the court.
AULIN, â'-lĭn. ſ. A French meaſure of length, an ell.
To AUMAIL, â-mâ'l. v. a. To variegate.
AUNT, ânt'. ſ. A father or mother's ſiſter.
AVOCADO, â-vō-kâ'-dō. ſ. A plant.
To AVOCATE, âv'-vō-kâte. v. a. To call away.
AVOCATION, âv-vō-kâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of calling aſide; the buſineſs that calls.
To AVOID, â-voi'd. v. a. To ſhun, to eſcape; to endeavour to ſhun; to evacuate, to quit.
To AVOID, â-voi'd. v. n. To retire; to become void or vacant.
AVOIDABLE, â-voi'-dâbl. a. That which may be avoided or eſcaped.
AVOIDANCE, â-voi'-dâns. ſ. The act of avoiding; the courſe by which any thing is carried off.
AVOIDER, â-voi'-dŭr. ſ. The perſon that ſhuns any thing; the perſon that carries any thing away; the veſſel in which things are carried away.
AVOIDLESS, â-voi'd-lĕs. a. Inevitable.
AVOIRDUPOIS, â-vĕr-dĕ-poi'z. a. A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen.
AVOLATION, â-vō-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The flying away.
To AVOUCH, â-vou'tſh. v. a. To affirm, to maintain; to produce in favour of another; to vindicate, to juſtify.
AVOUCH, â-vou'tſh. ſ. Declaration, evidence.
AVOUCHABLE, â-vou'tſh-âbl. a. That may be avouched.
AVOUCHER, â-vou'tſh-ĕr. ſ. He that avouches.
To AVOW, â-vow'. v. a. To juſtify, to declare openly.
AVOWABLE, â-vow'-âbl. a. That which may be openly declared.
AVOWAL, â-vow'-âl. ſ. Juſtificatory declaration.
AVOWEDLY, â-vow'-ĕd-lў. ad. In an avowed manner.
AVOWEE, â-vow'-ē'. ſ. He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs.
AVOWER, â-vow'-ŭr. ſ. He that avows or juſtifies.
AVOWRY, â-vow'-rў. ſ. Where one takes a diſtreſs, the taker ſhall juſtify, for what cauſe he took it; which is called his avowry.
AVOWSAL, â-vow'-zâl. ſ. A confeſſion.
AVOWTRY, â-vow'-trў. ſ. Adultery.
AURATE, â'-râte. ſ. A ſort of pear.
AURELIA, â-rē'-lyâ. ſ. A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects, the chryſalis.
AURICLE, â'-rĭkl. ſ. The external ear; two appendages of the heart, being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.
AURICULA, â-rĭk'-ŭ-lâ. a. Bear's ear, a flower.
AURICULAR, â-rĭk'-ŭ-lâr. a. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing; ſecret, told in the ear.
AURICULARLY, â-rĭk'-ŭ-lâr-lў. ad. In a ſecret manner.
AURIFEROUS, â-rĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. That which produces gold.
AURIGATION, â-rĭ-gâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of driving carriages. Not uſed.
AURORA, â-rō'-râ. ſ. A ſpecies of crowfoot; the goddeſs that opens the gates of day, poetically the morning.
AUSCULTATION, â'ſ-kŭl-tâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. A hearkening or liſtening to.
AUSPICE, â'ſ-pĭs. ſ. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds; protection, favour ſhewn; influence, good derived to others from the piety of their patron.
AUSPICIAL, âſ-pĭſh'-âl. a. Relating to prognoſticks.
AUSPICIOUS, âſ-pĭſh'-ŭs. a. With omens of ſucceſs; proſperous, fortunate; favourable, kind, propitious; lucky, happy, applied to things.
AUSPICIOUSLY, âſ-pĭſh'-ŭſ-lў. ad. Happily, proſperouſly.
AUSPICIOUSNESS, âſ-pĭſh'-ŭſ-nĕs. ſ. Proſperity, happineſs.

AUSTERE, âs-tē're. a. Severe, harſh, rigid; ſower of taſte, harſh.

AUSTERELY, âs-tē're-lȳ. ad. Severely, rigidly.

AUSTEREness, âs-tē're-nes. ſ. Severity, ſtrictneſs, rigour; roughneſs in taſte.

AUSTERITY, âs-ter'-i-tȳ. ſ. Severity, mortified life, ſtrictneſs; cruelty, harſh diſcipline.

AUSTRAL, â'ſ-trâl. a. Southern.

AUSTRINE, â'ſ-trine. a. Southern.

AUTHENTICAL, â-thĕn'-ti-kâl. a. Authentick.

AUTHENTICALLY, â-thĕn-ti-kâl-lȳ. ad. With circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, â-thĕn'-ti-kâl-nes. ſ. The quality of being authentick, genuineneſs.

AUTHENTICITY, â-thĕn-tis'-si-tȳ. ſ. Authority, genuineneſs.

AUTHENTICK, â-thĕn'-tik. a. That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority.

AUTHENTICKLY, â-thĕn-tik-lȳ. ad. After an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS, â-thĕn'-tik-nes. ſ. Authenticity.

AUTHOR, â'-thŭr. ſ. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; the efficient, he that effects or produces any thing; the firſt writer of any thing; a writer in general.

AUTHORITATIVE, â-thŏr'-i-tâ-tiv. a. Having due authority; having an air of authority.

AUTHORITATIVELY, â-thŏr'-i-tâ-tiv-lȳ. ad. In an authoritative manner, with a ſhew of authority; with due authority.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, â-thŏr'-i-tâ-tiv-nes. ſ. Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY, â-thŏr'-i-tȳ. ſ. Legal power; influence, credit; power, rule; ſupport, countenance; teſtimony; credibility.

AUTHORIZATION, â-thō-ri-zâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Eſtabliſhment by authority.

To AUTHORIZE, â'-thō-rize. v. a. To give authority to any perſon; to make any thing legal; to eſtabliſh any thing by authority; to juſtify, to prove a thing to be right; to give credit to any perſon or thing.

AUTOCRASY, â-tŏk'-râ-ſȳ. ſ. Independent power.

AUTOGRAPH, â'-tō-grâf. ſ. A particular perſon's own writing, the original.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, â-tō-grâf'-i-kâl. a. Of one's own writing.

AUTOMATICAL, â-tō-mât'-i-kâl. a. Having the power of moving itſelf.

AUTOMATON, â-tŏm'-â-tŏn. ſ. A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf.

AUTOMATOUS, â-tŏm'-â-tŭs. a. Having in itſelf the power of motion.

AUTONOMY, â-tŏn'-nō-mȳ. ſ. The living according to one's own mind and preſcription. Not in uſe.

AUTOPSY, â'-tŏp-ſȳ. ſ. Ocular demonſtration.

AUTOPTICAL, â-tŏp'-ti-kâl. a. Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, â-tŏp'-ti-kâl-lȳ. ad. By means of one's own eyes.

AUTUMN, â'-tŭm. ſ. The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter.

AUTUMNAL, â-tŭm'-nâl. a. Belonging to autumn.

AVULSION, â-vŭl'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXESIS, âks-ē'-sis. ſ. Amplification.

AUXILIAR, âgz-il'-yâr. } ſ. and a. Helper, aſſiſtant; helping, aſſiſting.
AUXILIARY, âgz-il'-yâ-rȳ. }

AUXILIATION, âgz-ȳ-lȳ-â'-ſhŭn. ſ. Help, aid.

To AWAIT, â-wâ'te. v. a. To expect, to wait for; to attend, to be in ſtore for.

AWAIT, â-wâ'te. ſ. Ambuſh.

To AWAKE, â-wâ'ke. v. a. To rouſe out of ſleep; to raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep; to put into new action.

To AWAKE, â-wâ'ke. v. n. To break from ſleep, to ceaſe to ſleep.

AWAKE, â-wâ'ke. a. Without ſleep, not ſleeping.

To AWAKEN, â-wâ'kn. See AWAKE.

To AWARD, â-wâ'rd. v. a. To adjudge, to give any thing by a judicial ſentence; to judge, to determine.

AWARD, ă-wā′rd. ſ. Judgment, ſentence, determination.

AWARE, ă-wā′re. a. Vigilant, attentive.

To AWARE, ă-wā′re. v. n. To beware, to be cautious.

AWAY, ă-wā′. ad. Abſent; from any place or perſon; let us go; begone; out of one's own power.

AWE, ā′. ſ. Reverential fear, reverence.

To AWE, ā′. v. a. To ſtrike with reverence, or fear.

AWEBAND, ā′-bănd. ſ. A check.

AWFUL, ā′-fŭl. a. That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence; worſhipful, inveſted with dignity; ſtruck with awe, timorous.

AWFULLY, ā′-fŭl-lў. ad. In a reverential manner.

AWFULNESS, ā′-fŭl-nĕs. ſ. The quality of ſtriking with awe, ſolemnity; the ſtate of being ſtruck with awe.

AWHILE, ă-hwī′le. ad. Some time.

AWKWARD, ā′-kŭrd. a. Inelegant, unpolite, untaught; unready, unhandy, clumſy; perverſe, untoward.

AWKWARDLY, ā′-kŭrd-lў, ad. Clumſily, unreadily, inelegantly.

AWKWARDNESS, ā′-kŭrd-nĭs. ſ. Inelegance, want of gentility, clumſineſs.

AWL, ā′l. ſ. A pointed inſtrument to bore holes.

AWLESS, ā′-lĕs. a. Without reverence; without the power of cauſing reverence.

AWME, ā′m. ſ. A Dutch meaſure anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton.

AWNING, ā′-nĭng. ſ. A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel to keep off the weather.

AWOKE, ă-wō′ke. The preterite from Awake.

AWORK, ă-wŭrk′. ad. On work, in a ſtate of labour.

AWORKING, ă-wŭrk′-ĭng. ad. In the ſtate of working.

AWRY, ă-rў′. ad. Not in a ſtraight direction, obliquely; aſquint, with oblique viſion; not level, unevenly; not equally between two points; not in a right ſtate, perverſely.

AXE, ăks′. ſ. An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge.

AXILLAR, ăgz-ĭl′-lăr. } a. Belonging to
AXILLARY, ăgz-ĭl′-lă-rў. } the armpit.

AXIOM, ăk′-ſhŭm. ſ. A propoſition evident at firſt ſight.

AXIS, ăk′-sĭs. ſ. The line, real or imaginary, that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE, ăx′l. } ſ. The pin which
AXLE-TREE, ăx′l-trē. } paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

AY, ā′ў. ad. Yes.

AYE, ā′. ad. Always, to eternity, for ever.

AYGREEN, ā′-grēn. ſ. The ſame with houſeleek.

AYRY, ā′-rў. a. See AIRY.

AZIMUTH, ăz′-ў-mŭth. ſ. The azimuth of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line; magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; azimuth compaſs, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical azimuth.

AZURE, ā′-zhŭr. a. Blue, faint blue.

B.

BAA, bȧ'. ſ. The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA, bȧ'. v. n. To cry like a ſheep.

To BABBLE, bȧb'l. v. n. To prattle like a child; to talk idly; to tell ſecrets; to talk much.

BABBLE, bȧb'l. ſ. Idle talk, ſenſeleſs prattle.

BABBLEMENT, bȧb'l-mẽnt. ſ. Senſeleſs prate.

BABBLER, bȧb'-blŭr. ſ. An idle talker; a teller of ſecrets.

BABE, bȧ'be. ſ. An infant.

BABERY, bȧ'-bẽ-rў. ſ. Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

BABISH, bȧ'-bĭſh. a. Childiſh.

BABOON, bȧ-bȯ'n. ſ. A monkey of the largeſt kind.

BABY, bȧ'-bў. ſ. A child, an infant; a ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BACCATED, bȧk'-kȧ-tẽd. a. Beſet with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANALIAN, bȧk-kȧ-nȧ'-lyȧn. ſ. A drunkard.

BACCHANALS, bȧk'-kȧ-nȧlz. ſ. The drunken feaſts of Bacchus.

BACCHUS BOLE, bȧk'-kŭs-bȯle. ſ. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

BACCIFEROUS, bȧk-sĭf'-ẽ-rŭs. a. Berry-bearing.

BACHELOR, bȧtſh'-ẽ-lŭr. ſ. A man unmarried; a man who takes his firſt degrees; a knight of the loweſt order.

BACHELORS BUTTON, bȧtſh'-ẽ-lŭrz-bŭt''n. ſ. Campion, an herb.

BACHELORSHIP, bȧtſh'-ẽ-lŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The condition of a bachelor.

BACK, bȧk'. ſ. The hinder part of the body; the outer part of the hand when it is ſhut; the rear; the place behind; the part of any thing out of ſight; the thick part of any tool, oppoſed to the edge.

BACK, bȧk'. ad. To the place whence one came; backward from the preſent ſtation; behind, not coming forward; toward things paſt; again, in return; again, a ſecond time.

To BACK, bȧk'. v. a. To mount a horſe; to break a horſe; to place upon the back; to maintain, to ſtrengthen; to juſtify, to ſupport; to ſecond.

To BACKBITE, bȧk'-bĭte. v. a. To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

BACKBITER, bȧk'-bĭ-tŭr. ſ. A privy calumniator, cenſurer of the abſent.

BACKDOOR, bȧk'-dȯr. ſ. The door behind the houſe.

BACKED, bȧkt'. a. Having a back.

BACKFRIEND, bȧk'-frẽnd. ſ. An enemy in ſecret.

BACKGAMMON, bȧk-gȧm'-mŭn. ſ. A play or game with dice and tables.

BACKHOUSE, bȧk'-houſe. ſ. The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe.

BACKPIECE, bȧk'-pẽs. ſ. The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKROOM, bȧk'-rȯm. ſ. A room behind,

BACKSIDE, bȧk'-sĭde. ſ. The hinder part of any thing; the hind part of an animal; the yard of ground behind a houſe.

To BACKSLIDE, bȧk'-ſlĭde. v. n. To fall off.

BACKSLIDER, bȧk-ſlĭ'-dŭr. ſ. An apoſtate.

BACKSTAFF, bȧk'-ſtȧf. ſ. An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BACKSTAIRS, bȧk'-ſtȧrz. ſ. The private ſtairs in the houſe.

BACKSTAYS, bȧk'-ſtȧz. ſ. Ropes which keep the maſt from pitching forward.

BACKSWORD, bȧk'-ſȯrd. ſ. A ſword with one ſharp edge.

BACKWARDS, bȧk'-wȧrdz. ad. With the back forwards; towards the back; on the back; from the preſent ſtation to the place behind; regreſſively;

ſively; towards ſomething paſt; out of the progreſſive ſtate; from a better to a worſe ſtate; paſt, in time paſt.

BACKWARD, bȧk'-wȧrd. a. Unwilling, averſe; heſitating; ſluggiſh, dilatory; dull, not quick or apprehenſive.

BACKWARD, bȧk'-wȧrd. ad. The things paſt.

BACKWARDLY, bȧk'-wȧrd-lȳ. ad. Unwillingly, averſely.

BACKWARDNESS, bȧk'-wȧrd-nės. ſ. Dulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

BACON, bā'kn. ſ. The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.

BAD, bȧd'. a. Ill, not good; vicious, corrupt; unfortunate, unhappy; hurtful, unwholeſome; ſick.

BADE, bȧd'. The preterite of Bid.

BADGE, bȧdzh'. ſ. A mark or cognizance worn; a token by which one is known; the mark of any thing.

To BADGE, bȧdzh'. v. a. To mark.

BADGER, bȧd'-zhŭr. ſ. A brock, an animal.

BADGER, bȧd'-zhŭr. ſ. One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it into another.

BADLY, bȧd'-lȳ. ad. Not well.

BADNESS, bȧd'-nis. ſ. Want of good qualities.

To BAFFLE, bȧf'l. v. a. To elude; to confound; to cruſh.

BAFFLER, bȧf'-flŭr. ſ. He that baffles.

BAG, bȧg'. ſ. A ſack, or pouch; that part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſons of vipers; an ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair; a term uſed to ſignify quantities, as a bag of pepper.

To BAG, bȧg'. v. a. To put into a bag; to load with a bag.

To BAG, bȧg'. v. n. To ſwell like a full bag.

BAGATELLE, bȧg-ȧ-tėl'. ſ. A trifle. Not Engliſh.

BAGGAGE, bȧg'-gidzh. ſ. The furniture of an army; a worthleſs woman.

BAGNIO, bȧn'-nyō. ſ. A houſe for bathing and ſweating.

BAGPIPE, bȧg'-pipe. ſ. A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, and pipes.

BAGPIPER, bȧg'-pi-pŭr. ſ. One that plays on a bagpipe.

BAIL, bā'l. ſ. Bail is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance.

To BAIL, bā'l. v. a. To give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BAILABLE, bā'-lȧbl. a. That may be ſet at liberty by bail.

BAILIFF, bā'-lif. ſ. A ſubordinate officer; an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts; an under-ſteward of a manor.

BAILIWICK, bā'-lȳ-wik. ſ. The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff.

To BAIT, bā't. v. a. To put meat to tempt animals.

To BAIT, bā't. v. a. To ſet dogs upon.

To BAIT, bā't. v. n. To ſtop at any place for refreſhment; to clap the wings, to flutter.

BAIT, bā't. ſ. Meat ſet to allure animals to a ſnare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE, bā'z. ſ. A kind of coarſe open cloth.

To BAKE, bā'ke. v. a. To heat any thing in a cloſe place; to dreſs in an oven; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, bā'ke. v. n. To do the work of baking.

BAKEHOUSE, bā'ke-hous. ſ. A place for baking bread.

BAKER, bā'-kŭr. ſ. He whoſe trade is to bake.

BALANCE, bȧl'-lȧns. ſ. A pair of ſcales; the act of comparing two things; the overplus of weight; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; equipoiſe; the beating part of a watch; in aſtronomy, one of the ſigns, Libra.

To BALANCE, bȧl'-lȧns. v. a. To weigh in a balance; to counterpoiſe; to regulate an account; to pay that which is wanting.

To BALANCE, bȧl'-lȧns. v. n. To heſitate, to fluctuate.

BALANCER, bȧl'-ȧn-ſŭr. ſ. The perſon that weighs.

BALASS RUBY, bål'-ås rö'-by. ſ. A kind of ruby.

BALCONY, bål-kö'-ny. ſ. A frame of wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

BALD, bå ld. a. Without hair; without natural covering; unadorned, inelegant; ſtripped, without dignity.

BALDERDASH, bå'l-dêr-dåſh. ſ. Rude mixture.

BALDLY, bå'ld-ly. ad. Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALDMONY, bå'ld-mun-ny. ſ. Gentian, a plant.

BALDNESS, bå'ld-nis. ſ. The want of hair; the loſs of hair; meanneſs of writing.

BALDRICK, bå'l-drik. ſ. A girdle; the zodiack.

BALE, bå'le. ſ. A bundle of goods.

BALEFUL, bå'le-fůl. a. Sorrowful, ſad; full of miſchief.

BALEFULLY, bå'le-fůl-ly. ad. Sorrowfully, miſchievouſly.

BALK, bå'k. ſ. A great beam.

BALK, bå'k. ſ. A bridge of land left unploughed.

BALK, bâ'k. ſ. Diſappointment when leaſt expected.

To BALK, bâ'k. v. a. To diſappoint, to fruſtrate; to miſs any thing; to omit.

BALKERS, bâ'-kůrz. ſ. Men who give a ſign which way the ſhole of herrings is.

BALL, bå l. ſ. Any thing made in a round form; a round thing to play with; a globe; a globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty; any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs.

BALL, bå l. ſ. An entertainment of dancing.

BALLAD, bål'-låd. ſ. A ſong.

BALLAD-SINGER, bål'-låd-sing-ůr. ſ. One whoſe employment is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

BALLAST, bål'-låſt. ſ. Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady.

BALLETTE, bål'-lêt. ſ. A dance.

BALLOON, bål-lö'n. ſ. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry; a ball placed on a pillar; a ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which is ſhot up into the air, and then burſts.

BALLOT, bål'-lůt. ſ. A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT, bål'-lůt. v. n. To chooſe by ballot.

BALLOTATION, bål-lö-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of voting by ballot.

BALM, bâ'm. ſ. The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous; any valuable or fragrant ointment; any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain.

BALM, bå'm. ſ. The name of a plant.

BALM OF GILEAD, bâ'm of gil'-yåd. ſ. The juice drawn from the balſam tree; a plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent.

BALMY, bål'-my. a. Having the qualities of balm; producing balm; ſoothing, ſoft; fragrant, odoriferous; mitigating, aſſuaſive.

BALNEARY, bål'-nê-å-ry. ſ. A bathing-room.

BALNEATION, bål-nê-å'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of bathing.

BALNEATORY, bål''-nê-å-tůr'-ry. a. Belonging to a bath.

BALSAM, bâ'l-ſům. ſ. Ointment, unguent.

BALSAM APPLE, bâ l-ſům-åp'l. ſ. An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL, bål-ſåm'-i-kål. } a. Unctuous,
BALSAMICK, bål-ſåm'-ik. } mitigating.

BALUSTRADE, bål-ůſ-trâ'de. ſ. Rows of little pillars called baluſters.

BAMBOO, båm'-bö. ſ. An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBOOZLE, båm-bö'zl. v. a. To deceive, to impoſe upon. A low word.

BAMBOOZLER, båm-bö'z-lůr. ſ. A cheat.

BAN, bån'. ſ. Publick notice given of any thing; a curſe, excommunication; interdiction; Ban of the Empire, a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended.

BANANA TREE, bå-nâ'-nå-trê. ſ. Plantain.

BAND, bånd'. ſ. A tye, a bandage; a chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of perſons joined together; a particular kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by

the clergy; in architecture, any flat low moulding, facia, face, or plinth.

To BAND, bănd'. v. a. To unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

BANDAGE, băn'-dĭdzh. ſ. Something bound over another; the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX, băn'-bŏks. ſ. A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight.

BANDELET, băn'-dē-lĕt. ſ. Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT, băn'-dĭt. } ſ. A man out-
BANDITTI, băn-dĭt'-tī. } lawed.

BANDOG, băn'-dŏg. ſ. A maſtiff.

BANDOLEERS, băn-dō-lē'rz. ſ. Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BANDROL, băn'-drŭl. ſ. A little flag or ſtreamer.

BANDY, băn'-dī. ſ. A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball.

To BANDY, băn'-dī. v. a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to give and take reciprocally; to agitate, to toſs about.

BANDYLEG, băn'-dī-lĕg. ſ. A crooked leg.

BANDYLEGGED, băn'-dī-lĕgd. a. Having crooked legs.

BANE, bā'ne. ſ. Poiſon; miſchief, ruin.

To BANE, bā'ne. v. a. To poiſon.

BANEFUL, bā'ne-fŭl. a. Poiſonous; deſtructive.

BANEFULNESS, bā'ne-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Poiſonouſneſs, deſtructiveneſs.

BANEWORT, bā'ne-wŭrt. ſ. Deadly nightſhade.

To BANG, băng'. v. a. To beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

BANG, băng'. ſ. A blow, a thump.

To BANISH, băn'-nĭſh. v. a. To condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

BANISHER, băn'-nĭſh-ŭr. ſ. He that forces another from his own country.

BANISHMENT, băn'-nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. The act of baniſhing another; the ſtate of being baniſhed, exile.

BANK, bănk'. ſ. The earth riſing on each ſide of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a bench of rowers; a place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally; the company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, bănk'. v. a. To lay up money in a bank; to incloſe with banks.

BANK-BILL, bănk'-bĭl'. ſ. A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.

BANKER, bănk'-ŭr. ſ. One that trafficks in money.

BANKRUPTCY, bănk'-rŭp-ſī. ſ. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt; the act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bănk'-rŭpt. a. In debt beyond the power of payment.

BANNER, băn'-nŭr. ſ. A flag, a ſtandard; a ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance.

BANNERET, băn'-nē-rĕt. ſ. A knight made in the field.

BANNEROL, băn'-nē-rŏl. ſ. A little flag or ſtreamer.

BANNIAN, băn-yăn'. ſ. A man's undreſs, or morning gown.

BANNOCK, băn'-nŏk. ſ. A kind of oaten or peaſe meal cake.

BANQUET, băngk'-kwĭt. ſ. A feaſt.

To BANQUET, băngk'-kwĭt. v. n. To feaſt, to fare daintily.

BANQUETER, băngk'-kwĭ-tŭr. ſ. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly; he that makes feaſts.

BANQUET-HOUSE, băngk'-kwĭt-hous. }
BANQUETING-HOUSE, băngk'-kwē-tĭng-hou's. } ſ. A houſe where banquets are kept.

BANQUETTE, băngk-kĕt'. ſ. A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet.

BANSTICLE, băn'-ſtĭkl. ſ. A ſmall fiſh, a ſtickleback.

To BANTER, băn'-tŭr. v. a. To play upon, to rally.

BANTER, băn'-tŭr. ſ. Ridicule, raillery.

BANTERER, băn'-tē-rŭr. ſ. One that banters.

BANTLING, bănt'-lĭng. ſ. A little child.

BAPTISM, băp'-tĭzm. ſ. Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which

the church of Chriſt doth uſe; baptiſm is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

BAPTISMAL, bȧp-tiz'-mȧl. a. Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

BAPTIST, bȧp'-tiſt. ſ. He that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAPTISTERY, bȧp'-tiſ-tėr-rў. ſ. The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered.

To BAPTIZE, bȧp-tī'ze. v. a. To chriſten, to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm.

BAPTIZER, bȧp-tī'-zůr. ſ. One that chriſtens, one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR, bȧ'r. ſ. A piece of wood laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance; a bolt to faſten a door; any obſtacle; a rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour; any thing uſed for prevention; the place where cauſes of law are tried; an incloſed place in a tavern where a houſekeeper ſits; in law, a peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea; any thing by which the ſtructure is held together; bars in muſick, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick, uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

To BAR, bȧ'r. v. a. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar; to hinder, to obſtruct; to prevent; to ſhut out from; to exclude from a claim; to prohibit; to except; to hinder a ſuit.

BARB, bȧ'rb. ſ. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard; the points that ſtand backward in an arrow; the armour for horſes.

BARB, bȧ'rb. ſ. A Barbary horſe.

To BARB, bȧ'rb. v. a. To ſhave, to dreſs out the beard; to furniſh the horſe with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.

BARBACAN, bȧ'r-bȧ-kȧn. ſ. A fortification placed before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES CHERRY, bȧr-bȧ'-důs tſhėr'-rў. ſ. A pleaſant tart fruit in the Weſt Indies.

BARBARIAN, bȧr-bȧ'-ryȧn. ſ. A man uncivilized, a ſavage; a foreigner; a man without pity.

BARBARICK, bȧr-bȧr'-ik. a. Foreign, farfetched.

BARBARISM, bȧ'r-bȧr-izm. ſ. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance of arts, want of learning; brutality, ſavageneſs of manners, incivility; cruelty, hardneſs of heart.

BARBARITY, bȧr-bȧr'-i-tў. ſ. Savageneſs, incivility; cruelty, inhumanity, impurity of ſpeech.

BARBAROUS, bȧ'r-bȧ-růs. a. Stranger to civility, ſavage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.

BARBAROUSLY, bȧ'r-bȧ-růs-lў. ad. Without knowledge of arts; in a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech; cruelly, inhumanly.

BARBAROUSNESS, bȧ'r-bȧ-růſ-nės. ſ. Incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

To BARBECUE, bȧ'r-bė-ků. v. a. A term for dreſſing a hog whole.

BARBECUE, bȧ'r-bė-ků. ſ. A hog dreſt whole.

BARBED, bȧ'r-bid. particip. a. Furniſhed with armour; bearded, jagged with hooks.

BARBEL, bȧ'rbl. ſ. A kind of fiſh found in rivers.

BARBER, bȧ'r-bůr. ſ. A man who ſhaves the beard.

BARBERRY, bȧ'r-bėr-rў. ſ. Pipperidge buſh.

BARD, bȧ'rd. ſ. A poet.

BARE, bā're. a. Naked, without covering; uncovered in reſpect; unadorned, plain, ſimple; detected, without concealment; poor, without plenty; mere; threadbare, much worn; not united with any thing elſe.

To BARE, bā're. v. a. To ſtrip.

BARE, bā're. preterite of To BEAR.

BAREBONE, bā're-bōne. ſ. A very lean perſon.

BAREFACED, bā're-fāſt. a. With the face naked, not maſked; ſhameleſs, unreſerved.

BAREFACEDLY, bāre-fā'ſt-lў. ad. Openly, ſhameleſly, without diſguiſe.

BAREFACEDNESS, bāre-fā'ſt-nės. ſ. Effrontery, aſſurance, audaciouſneſs.

BAREFOOT, bā're-fůt. a. Without ſhoes.

BAREFOOTED, bā're-fůt-id. a. Without ſhoes.

BAREHEADED, bâ're-hêd-did. a. Uncovered in reſpect.

BARELY, bâ're-lỳ. ad. Nakedly, merely, only.

BARENESS, bâ're-nis. ſ. Nakedneſs; leanneſs; poverty; meanneſs of clothes.

BARGAIN, bâr'-gin. ſ. A contract or agreement concerning ſale; the thing bought or ſold; ſtipulation.

To BARGAIN, bâ'r-gin. v. n. To make a contract for ſale.

BARGAINEE, bâr-gin-nê'. ſ. He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BARGAINER, bâ'r-gin-nur. ſ. The perſon who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE, bâ'rje. ſ. A boat for pleaſure; a boat for burden.

BARGER, bâ'r-jur. ſ. The manager of a barge.

BARK, bâ'rk. ſ. The rind or covering of a tree; a ſmall ſhip.

To BARK, bâ'rk. v. a. To ſtrip trees of their bark.

To BARK, bâ'rk. v. n. To make the noiſe which a dog makes; to clamour at.

BARKER, bâ'r-kur. ſ. One that barks or clamours; one employed in ſtripping trees.

BARKY, bâ'r-kỳ. a. Conſiſting of bark.

BARLEY, bâ'r-lỳ. ſ. A grain of which malt is made.

BARLEYBRAKE, bâ'r-lỳ-brâke. ſ. A kind of rural play.

BARLEYCORN, bâ'r-lỳ-kôrn. ſ. A grain of barley.

BARM, bâ'rm. ſ. Yeaſt, the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY, bâ'r-mỳ. a. Containing barm.

BARN, bâ'rn. ſ. A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw.

BARNACLE, bâ'r-nâkl. ſ. A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees; a ſpecies of ſhell fiſh.

BAROMETER, bâ-rôm'-mê-tur. ſ. A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL, bâ-rô-mêt'-trî-kâl. a. Relating to the barometer.

BARON, bâr'-run. ſ. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount; Baron is one of the judges in the court of exchequer; there are alſo barons of the cinque ports, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament; Baron is uſed in law for the huſband in relation to his wife.

BARONAGE, bâr'-run-idzh. ſ. The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS, bâr'-run-ês. ſ. A baron's lady.

BARONET, bâr'-run-êt. ſ. The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight.

BARONY, bâr'-run-ỳ. ſ. That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron.

BAROSCOPE, bâr'-rô-ſkôpe. ſ. An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere.

BARRACAN, bâr'-râ-kân. ſ. A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK, bâr'-râk. ſ. Building to lodge ſoldiers.

BARRATOR, bâr'-râ-tur. ſ. A wrangler, and encourager of law ſuits.

BARRATRY, bâr'-râ-trỳ. ſ. Foul practice in law.

BARREL, bâr'-ril. ſ. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe; a veſſel containing liquor; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder.

To BARREL, bâr'-ril. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREN, bâr'-rin. a. Not prolifick; unfruitful, not fertile, ſterile; not copious, ſcanty; unmeaning, uninventive, dull.

BARRENLY, bâr'-rin-lỳ. ad. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, bâr'-rin-nis. ſ. Want of the power of procreation; unfruitfulneſs, ſterility; want of invention; want of matter; in theology, want of ſenſibility.

BARRENWORT, bâr'-rin-wurt. ſ. A plant.

BARRFUL, bâ'r-ful. a. Full of obſtructions.

BARRICADE, bâr-rỳ-kâ'de. ſ. A fortification made to keep off an attack; any ſtop, bar, obſtruction.

To BARRICADE, bâr-rỳ-kâ'de. v. a. To ſtop up a paſſage.

BARRICADO, bâr-rỳ-kâ'-dô. ſ. A fortification, a bar.

To BARRICADO, bâr-rỳ-kâ'-dô. v. a. To fortify, to bar.

BAR-

BARRIER, bár'-ryer. ſ. A barricade, an entrenchment; a fortification, or ſtrong place; a ſtop, an obſtruction; a bar to mark the limits of any place; a boundary.

BARRISTER, bár'-riſ-tur. ſ. A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice.

BARROW, bár'-ro. ſ. Any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.

BARSHOT, bá'r-ſhot. ſ. Two bullets or half-bullets joined by a bar, and uſed chiefly at ſea to cut down the maſts and riggings of ſhips.

To BARTER, bá'r-tur. v. n. To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BARTER, bá'r-tur. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

BARTER, bá'r-tur. ſ. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BARTERER, bá'r-te-rur. ſ. He that trafficks by exchange.

BARTERY, bá'r-te-ry. ſ. Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM, bá'r-trám. ſ. A plant, pellitory.

BASE, bá ſe. a. Mean, vile, worthleſs; diſingenuous, illiberal, ungenerous; of low ſtation, of mean account; baſe-born, born out of wedlock; applied to metals, without value; applied to ſounds, deep, grave.

BASE-BORN, bá ſe-bárn. a. Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT, bá'ſe-kórt. ſ. Lower court.

BASE-MINDED, bá'ſe-mín-did. a. Mean ſpirited.

BASE-VIOL, báſe-ví'-úl. ſ. An inſtrument uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

BASE, bá'ſe. ſ. The bottom of any thing; the pedeſtal of a ſtatue; the bottom of a cone; ſtockings; the place from which racers or tilters run; the ſtring that gives a baſe ſound; an old ruſtick play.

BASELY, bá'ſe-ly. ad. Meanly, diſhonourably; in baſtardy, as baſely born.

BASENESS, bá'ſe-nis. ſ. Meanneſs, vileneſs; vileneſs of metal; baſtardy; deepneſs of ſound.

BASHAW, báſh-á'. ſ. Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BASHFUL, báſh'-fúl. a. Modeſt, ſhamefaced, ſhy.

BASHFULLY, báſh'-fúl-ly. ad. Timorouſly, modeſtly.

BASHFULNESS, báſh'-fúl-nis. ſ. Modeſty; fooliſh or ruſtick ſhame.

BASIL, báz'-il. ſ. The name of a plant.

BASILICA, bá-zil'-i-ká. ſ. The middle vein of the arm.

BASILICA, bá-zil'-i-ká. ſ. The baſilick vein.

BASILICK, bá-zil'-lik. a. Belonging to the baſilica.

BASILIKON, bá-zil'-y-kon. ſ. An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon.

BASILISK, báz'-i-liſk. ſ. A kind of ſerpent, a cockatrice, ſaid to kill by looking. He is called Baſiliſk, or little king, from a comb or creſt on his head; a ſpecies of cannon.

BASIN, bá'ſn. ſ. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes; a ſmall pond; a part of the ſea incloſed in rocks; any hollow place capacious of liquids; a dock for repairing and building ſhips; Baſins of a Balance, the ſame with the ſcales.

BASIS, bá'-sis. ſ. The foundation of any thing; the loweſt of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raiſed; the pedeſtal; the groundwork.

To BASK, báſk'. v. a. To warm by laying out in the heat.

BASK, báſk'. v. n. To lie in a place to receive heat.

BASKET, báſ'-kit. ſ. A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters.

BASKET-HILT, báſ'-kit-hilt. ſ. A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand.

BASKET-WOMAN, báſ'-kit-wúm-un. ſ. A woman that plies at markets with a baſket.

BASS, bá's. a. In muſick, grave, deep.

BASS-VIOL, báſ-ví'-úl. ſ. See BASE-VIOL.

BASS, bós. ſ. A mat uſed in churches.

BASS-RELIEF, báſ-ré-lí'f. ſ. Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET, báſ'-sit. ſ. A game at cards.

BASSOON, báſ-ſó'n. ſ. A muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASTARD,

BASTARD, bȧs'-tȧrd. ſ. A perſon born of a woman out of wedlock; any thing ſpurious.

BASTARD, bȧs'-tȧrd. a. Begotten out of wedlock; ſpurious, ſuppoſititious, adulterate.

To BASTARDIZE, bȧs'-tȧr-dize. v. a. To convict of being a baſtard; to beget a baſtard.

BASTARDLY, bȧs'-tȧrd-ly. ad. In the manner of a baſtard.

To BASTE, bȧ ſte. v. a. To beat with a ſtick; to drip butter upon meat on the ſpit; to ſew ſlightly.

BASTINADE, bȧſ-ty-nȧ'de. } ſ. The act of
BASTINADO, bȧſ-ty-nȧ'-dō. } beating with a cudgel; a Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on his feet.

To BASTINADE, bȧſ-ty-nȧ'de. } v. a. To
To BASTINADO, bȧſ-ty-nȧ'-dō. } beat.

BASTION, bȧs'-tſhŭn. ſ. A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſtanding out from a rampart, a bulwark.

BAT, bȧt'. ſ. A heavy ſtick.

BAT, bȧt'. ſ. An animal having the body of a mouſe, and the wings of a bird, not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It brings forth its young as mice do, and ſuckles them.

BAT-FOWLING, bȧt'-fow-ling. ſ. Birdcatching in the night-time.

BATABLE, bā'-tȧble. a. Diſputable. Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH, bȧtſh'. ſ. The quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.

BATE, bā'te. ſ. Strife, contention.

To BATE, bā'te. v. a. To leſſen any thing, to retrench; to ſink the price; to leſſen a demand; to cut off.

BATEFUL, bā'te-fŭl. a. Contentious.

BATEMENT, bā'te-mẽnt. ſ. Diminution.

BATH, bȧ'th. ſ. A Bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature; a veſſel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire; a ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints.

To BATHE, bā'the. v. a. To waſh in a bath; to ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors; to waſh with any thing.

To BATHE, bā'the. v. n. To be in the water.

BATING, bā'-ting. prep. Except.

BATLET, bȧt'-lẽt. ſ. A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen.

BATOON, bȧ-tō'n. ſ. A ſtaff or club; a truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.

BATTAILLOUS, bȧt'-tẽ-lŭs. a. Warlike, with military appearance.

BATTALIA, bȧt-tȧl'-lyȧ. ſ. The order of battle.

BATTALION, bȧt-tȧl'-lyŭn. ſ. A diviſion of an army, a troop, a body of forces; an army.

To BATTEN, bȧt'n. v. a. To fatten, to make fat; to fertilize.

To BATTEN, bȧt'n. v. n. To grow fat.

To BATTER, bȧt'-tŭr. v. a. To beat, to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with ſervice.

BATTER, bȧt'-tŭr. ſ. A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together.

BATTERER, bȧt'-tẽ-rŭr. ſ. He that batters.

BATTERY, bȧt'-tẽ-ry. ſ. The act of battering; the inſtruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted; in law, a violent ſtriking of any man.

BATTLE, bȧt'l. ſ. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies; a body of forces; the main body of an army.

To BATTLE, bȧt'l. v. n. To contend in fight.

BATTLE-ARRAY, bȧt'l-ȧr-rā'. ſ. Array, or order of battle.

BATTLE-AX, bȧt'l-ȧks. ſ. A weapon, a bill.

BATTLE-DOOR, bȧt'l-dōr. ſ. An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade, to ſtrike a ball or a ſhuttlecock.

BATTLEMENT, bȧt'l-mẽnt. ſ. A wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.

BATTY, bȧt'-ty. a. Belonging to a bat.

BAVAROY, bȧv'-ȧ-roy. ſ. A kind of cloke.

BAUBEE, bā'-bē'. ſ. In Scotland, a halfpenny.

BAVIN, bȧv'-in. ſ. A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots.

BAWBLE, bâ'bl. ſ. A gew-gaw, a trifling piece of finery.

BAWBLING, bâ'-bling. a. Trifling, contemptible.

BAWCOCK, bâ'-kŏk. ſ. A fine fellow.

BAWD, bâ'd. ſ. A procurer or procureſs.

To BAWD, bâ'd. v. n. To procure.

BAWDILY, bâ'-dĭ-lў. ad. Obſcenely.

BAWDINESS, bâ'-dў-nĭs. ſ. Obſceneneſs.

BAWDRICK, bâ'-drĭk. ſ. A belt.

BAWDRY, bâ'-drў. ſ. A wicked practice of bringing whores and rogues together; obſcenity.

BAWDY, bâ'-dў. a. Obſcene, unchaſte.

BAWDY-HOUSE, bâ'-dў-houſe. ſ. A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

To BAWL, bâ'l. v. n. To hoot, to cry out with great vehemence; to cry as a froward child.

To BAWL, bâ'l. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.

BAWREL, bâ'-rĭl. ſ. A kind of hawk.

BAWSIN, bâ'-sĭn. ſ. A badger.

BAY, bâ'. a. A colour.

BAY, bâ'. ſ. An opening into the land.

BAY, bâ'. ſ. The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies.

BAY, bâ'. ſ. In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the diviſions of a barn or other building. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long.

BAY, bâ'. ſ. A tree.

BAY, bâ'. ſ. An honorary crown or garland.

To BAY, bâ'. v. n. To bark as a dog at a thief; to ſhut in.

BAY SALT, bâ'-ſâ'lt. ſ. Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour.

BAY WINDOW, bâ'-wĭn'-dŏ. ſ. A window jutting outward.

BAYARD, bâ'-yărd. ſ. A bay horſe.

BAYONET, băg'-ŭn-nĕt. ſ. A ſhort ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.

BDELLIUM, dĕl'-lyŭm. ſ. An aromatick gum brought from the Levant.

To BE, bē'. v. n. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, as the man is wiſe; it is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed; to exiſt, to have exiſtence.

BEACH, bē'tſh. ſ. The ſhore, the ſtrand.

BEACHED, bē'-tſhĕd. a. Expoſed to the waves.

BEACHY, bē'-tſhў. a. Having beaches.

BEACON, bē'kn. ſ. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

BEAD, bē'd. ſ. Small globes or balls ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers; little balls worn about the neck for ornament; any globular bodies.

BEAD-TREE, bē'd-trē. ſ. The nut of this tree is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads, whence it takes its name.

BEADLE, bē'dl. ſ. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court; a petty officer in pariſhes.

BEADROLL, bē'd-rōl. ſ. A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

BEADSMAN, bē'dz-măn. ſ. A man employed in praying for another.

BEAGLE, bē'gl. ſ. A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.

BEAK, bē'k. ſ. The bill or horny mouth of a bird; a piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies; any thing ending in a point like a beak.

BEAKED, bē'-kĕd. a. Having a beak.

BEAKER, bē'-kŭr. ſ. A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.

BEAL, bē'l. ſ. A whelk or pimple.

BEAM, bē'm. ſ. The main piece of timber that ſupports the lofts of a houſe; any large and long piece of timber; that part of a balance, to the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended; a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove; the ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body.

BEAM-TREE, bē'm-trē. ſ. Wildſervice.

BEAMY, bē'-mў. a. Radiant, ſhining, emitting beams; having horns or antlers.

BEAN, bē'n. ſ. The common garden bean; the horſe bean.

BEAN-CAPER, bē'n-kā-pŭr. ſ. A plant.

To BEAR, bē'r. v. a. To carry as a burden; to convey or carry; to carry as a mark of authority;

rity; to carry as a mark of diſtinction; to ſupport, to keep from falling; to carry in the mind, as love, hate; to endure, as pain, without ſinking; to ſuffer, to undergo; to produce, as fruit; to bring forth, as a child; to ſupport any thing good or bad; to behave; to impel, to urge, to puſh; to preſs; To bear in hand, to amuſe with falſe pretences, to deceive; To bear off, to carry away by force; To bear out, to ſupport, to maintain.

To BEAR, bā'r. v. n. To ſuffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolifick; to tend, to be directed to any point; to behave; to be ſituated with reſpect to other places; To bear up, to ſtand firm without falling; to bear with, to endure an unpleaſing thing.

BEAR, bā'r. ſ. A rough ſavage animal; the name of two conſtellations, called the greater and leſſer Bear, in the tail of the leſſer Bear is the pole ſtar.

BEAR-BIND, bā'r-bīnd. ſ. A ſpecies of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY, bā'r-flȳ. ſ. An inſect.

BEAR-GARDEN, bā'r-gār-dn. ſ. A place in which bears are kept for ſport; any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR'S BREECH, bā'rz-brītſh. ſ. The name of a plant.

BEARS-EAR, or AURICULA, bā'rz-ēr. ſ. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT, bā'rz-fūt. ſ. A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT, bā'rz-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

BEARD, bērd'. ſ. The hair that grows on the lips and chin; ſharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow.

To BEARD, bērd'. v. a. To take or pluck by the beard; to oppoſe to the face.

BEARDED, bēr'-dĭd. a. Having a beard; having ſharp prickles, as corn; barbed, or jagged.

BEARDLESS, bērd'-lĭs. a. Without a beard; youthful.

BEARER, bā'r-rŭr. ſ. A carrier of any thing; one employed in carrying burdens; one who wears any thing; one who carries the body to the grave; one who ſupports the pall at a funeral; a tree that yields its produce; in architecture, a poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARHERD, bā'r-hērd. ſ. A man that tends bears.

BEARING, bā'r-ring. ſ. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe; geſture, mien, behaviour.

BEARWARD, bā'r-wārd. ſ. A keeper of bears.

BEAST, bē'ſt. ſ. An animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man; an irrational animal, oppoſed to man; a brutal ſavage man.

BEASTLINESS, bē'ſt-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Brutality.

BEASTLY, bē'ſt-lȳ. a. Brutal, contrary to the nature and dignity of man; having the nature or form of beaſts.

To BEAT, bē't. v. a. To ſtrike, to knock; to puniſh with ſtripes; to mark the time in muſick; to give repeated blows; to ſtrike ground to rouze game; to mix things by long and frequent agitation; to batter with engines of war; to make a path by treading it; to conquer, to ſubdue, to vanquiſh; to haraſs, to over-labour; to depreſs; to deprive by violence; to move with fluttering agitation; To beat down, to leſſen the price demanded; To beat up, to attack ſuddenly; To beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot.

To BEAT, bē't. v. n. To move in a pulſatory manner; to daſh, as a flood or ſtorm; to knock at a door; to throb, to be in agitation; to fluctuate, to be in motion; to try in different ways, to ſearch; to act upon with violence; to enforce by repetition.

BEAT, bē't. ſ. Stroke; manner of ſtriking.

BEATEN, bē'tn. particip. from BEAT.

BEATER, bē'-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument with which any thing is beaten; a perſon much given to blows.

BEATIFICAL, bē-ă-tĭf'-ĭ-kăl. } a. Bliſsful. It
BEATIFICK, bē-ă-tĭf'-ĭk. } is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, bē-ă-tĭf'-ȳ-kăl-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to compleat happineſs.

BEATIFICATION, bē-ăt-ȳ-fĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Beatification is an acknowledgment made by the pope,

pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed.

To BEATIFY, bē-ăt'-ĭ-fȳ. v. a. To bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.

BATING, bē'-tĭng. ſ. Correction by blows.

BEATITUDE, bē-ăt'-ĭ-tūde. ſ. Bleſſedneſs, felicity, happineſs; a declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, bō'. ſ. A man of dreſs.

BEAVER, bē'-vŭr. ſ. An animal, otherwiſe named the caſtor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; a hat of the beſt kind; the part of a helmet that covers the face.

BEAVERED, bē'-vŭrd. a. Covered with a beaver.

BEAUISH, bō'-ĭſh. a. Befitting a beau, foppiſh.

BEAUTEOUS, bū'-tſhŭs. a. Fair, elegant in form.

BEAUTEOUSLY, bū'-tſhŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, bū'-tſhŭs-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being beauteous.

BEAUTIFUL, bū'-tȳ-fŭl. a. Fair.

BEAUTIFULLY, bū'-tĭ-fŭl-lȳ. ad. In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, bū'-tĭ-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAUTIFY, bū'-tȳ-fȳ. v. a. To adorn, to embelliſh.

BEAUTY, bū'-tȳ. ſ. That aſſemblage of graces, which pleaſes the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful perſon.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'-tȳ-ſpŏt. ſ. A ſpot placed to heighten ſome beauty.

BECAFICO, bē-kă-fī'-kō. ſ. A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker.

To BECALM, bē-kä'm. v. a. To ſtill the elements; to keep a ſhip from motion; to quiet the mind.

BECAME, bē-kā'me. The preterite of Become.

BECAUSE, bē-kä'z. conjunct. For this reaſon; for; on this account.

To BECHANCE, bē-tſhăns'. v. n. To befal, to happen to.

To BECK, bĕk'. v. a. To make a ſign with the head.

BECK, bĕk'. ſ. A ſign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

To BECKON, bĕk'n. v. n. To make a ſign.

To BECLIP, bē-klĭp'. v. a. To embrace.

To BECOME, bē-kŭm'. v. a. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition; To become of, to be the fate of, to be the end of.

To BECOME, bē-kŭm'. v. a. To appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething; to be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit.

BECOMING, bē-kŭm'-mĭng. part. a. That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety, graceful.

BECOMINGLY, bē-kŭm'-mĭng-lȳ. ad. After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS, bē-kŭm'-mĭng-nĭs. ſ. Elegant congruity, propriety.

BED, bĕd'. ſ. Something made to ſleep on; lodging; marriage; bank of earth raiſed in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; the place where any thing is generated; a layer, a ſtratum; To bring to BED, to deliver of a child; To make the BED, to put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

To BED, bĕd'. v. a. To go to bed with; to be placed in bed; to be made partaker of the bed; to ſow, or plant in earth; to lay in a place of reſt; to lay in order, in ſtrata.

To BED, bĕd'. v. n. To cohabit.

To BEDABBLE, bē-dăb'l. v. a. To wet, to beſprinkle.

To BEDAGGLE, bē-dăg'l. v. a. To bemire.

To BEDASH, bē-dăſh'. v. a. To beſpatter.

To BEDAWB, bē-dä'b. v. a. To beſmear.

To BEDAZZLE, bē-dăz'l. v. a. To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

BEDCHAMBER, bĕd'-tſhām-bŭr. ſ. The chamber appropriated to reſt.

BEDCLOATHS, bĕd'-clōz. ſ. Coverlets ſpread over a bed.

BEDDING, bĕd'-dĭng. ſ. The materials of a bed.

To BEDECK, bē-dĕk'. v. a. To deck, to adorn.

To BEDEW, bē-dū'. v. a. To moiſten gently, as with fall of dew.

BEDFELLOW, bĕd′-fĕl-lō. ſ. One that lies in the ſame bed.

To BEDIGHT, bē-dī′t. v. a. To adorn, to dreſs.

To BEDIM, bē-dĭm′. v. a. To obſcure, to cloud, to darken.

To BEDIZEN, bē-dī′zn. v. a. To dreſs out. A low term.

BEDLAM, bĕd′-lăm. ſ. A madhouſe; a madman.

BEDLAMITE, bĕd′-lă-mīte. ſ. A madman.

BEDMAKER, bĕd′-mā-kŭr. ſ. A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds.

BEDMATE, bĕd′-māte. ſ. A bedfellow.

BEDMOULDING, bĕd′-mōl-dĭng. ſ. A particular moulding.

BEDPOST, bĕd′-pōſt. ſ. The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

BEDPRESSER, bĕd′-prĕſ-ſŭr. ſ. A heavy lazy fellow.

To BEDRAGGLE, bē-drăg′l. v. a. To ſoil the cloaths.

To BEDRENCH, bē-drĕntſh′. v. a. To drench, to ſoak.

BEDRID, bĕd′-rĭd. a. Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs.

BEDRITE, bĕd′-rīte. ſ. The privilege of the marriage bed.

To BEDROP, bē-drŏp′. v. a. To beſprinkle, to mark with drops.

BEDSTEAD, bĕd′-ſtĭd. ſ. The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDSTRAW, bĕd′-ſtrā. ſ. The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

BEDSWERVER, bĕd′-ſwĕr-vŭr. ſ. One that is falſe to the bed.

BEDTIME, bĕd′-tīme. ſ. The hour of reſt.

To BEDUNG, bē-dŭng′. v. a. To cover with dung.

To BEDUST, bē-dŭſt′. v. a. To ſprinkle with duſt.

BEDWARD, bĕd′-wārd. ad. Toward bed.

To BEDWARF, bē-dwā′rf. v. a. To make little, to ſtunt.

BEDWORK, bĕd′-wŭrk. ſ. Work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, bē′. ſ. The animal that makes honey; an induſtrious and careful perſon.

BEE-EATER, bē′-ē-tŭr. ſ. A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, bē′-flow-ŭr. ſ. A ſpecies of fool-ſtones.

BEE-GARDEN, bē′-gār-dĭn. ſ. A place to ſet hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, bē′-hīve. ſ. The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, bē′-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One that keeps bees.

BEECH, bē′tſh. ſ. A tree.

BEECHEN, bē′-tſhĭn. a. Conſiſting of the wood of the beech.

BEEF, bē′f. ſ. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food; an ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural Beaves.

BEEF-EATER, bē′f-ē-tŭr. ſ. A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN, bĭn′. The participle preterite of To BE.

BEER, bē′r. ſ. Liquor made of malt and hops.

BEET, bēt′. ſ. The name of a plant.

BEETLE, bē′tl. ſ. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings; a heavy mallet.

BEETLEBROWED, bē′tl-browd′. a. Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHEADED, bē′tl-hĕd′-id. a. Loggerheaded, having a ſtupid head.

BEETLESTOCK, bē′tl-ſtŏk. ſ. The handle of a beetle.

BEETRAVE, bēt′-rāve. }
BEET-RADISH, bēt′-răd-ĭſh. } ſ. Beet.

BEEVES, bē′vz. ſ. Black cattle, oxen.

To BEFALL, bē-fā′l. v. n. To happen to; to come to paſs.

To BEFIT, bē-fĭt′. v. a. To ſuit, to be ſuitable to.

To BEFOOL, bē-fō′l. v. a. To infatuate, to fool.

BEFORE, bē-fō′re. prep. Further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the preſence of; under the cognizance of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; ſuperior to.

BEFORE, bẽ-fō're. ad. Sooner than, earlier in time; in time paſt; in ſome time lately paſt; previouſly to; to this time, hitherto; further onward in place.

BEFOREHAND, bẽ-fō're-hănd. ad. In a ſtate of anticipation or preoccupation; previouſly, by way of preparation; in a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended; at firſt, before any thing is done.

BEFORETIME, bẽ-fō're-tīme. ad. Formerly.

To BEFORTUNE, bẽ-fā'r-tūne. v. n. To betide.

To BEFOUL, bẽ-fou'l. v. a. To make foul, to ſoil.

To BEFRIEND, bẽ-frĕnd'. v. a. To favour; to be kind to.

To BEFRINGE, bẽ-frĭnj'e. v. a. To decorate, as with fringes.

To BEG, bĕg'. v. n. To live upon alms.

To BEG, bĕg'. v. a. To aſk, to ſeek by petition; to take any thing for granted.

To BEGET, bẽ-gĕt'. v. a. To generate, to procreate; to produce, as effects; to produce, as accidents.

BEGETTER, bẽ-gĕt'-tŭr. ſ. He that procreates, or begets.

BEGGAR, bĕg'-gŭr. ſ. One who lives upon alms; a petitioner; one who aſſumes what he does not prove.

To BEGGAR, bĕg'-gŭr. v. a. To reduce to beggary, to impoveriſh; to deprive; to exhauſt.

BEGGARLINESS, bĕg'-gŭr-lĭ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY, bĕg'-gŭr-lў. a. Mean, poor, indigent.

BEGGARY, bĕg'-gŭr-ў. ſ. Indigence.

To BEGIN, bẽ-gĭn'. v. n. To enter upon ſomething new; to commence any action or ſtate; to enter upon exiſtence; to have its original; to take riſe; to come into act.

To BEGIN, bẽ-gĭn'. v. a. To do the firſt act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the firſt ground; To begin with, to enter upon.

BEGINNER, bẽ-gĭn'-nŭr. ſ. He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing; an unexperienced attempter.

BEGINNING, bẽ-gĭn'-nĭng. ſ. The firſt original or cauſe; the entrance into act or being; the ſtate in which any thing firſt is; the rudiments, or firſt grounds; the firſt part of any thing.

To BEGIRD, bẽ-gĕrd'. v. a. To bind with a girdle; to ſurround, to encircle; to ſhut in with a ſiege, to beleaguer.

BEGLERBEG, bĕg'-lĕr-bĕg. ſ. The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNAW, bẽ-nā'. v. a. To bite, to eat away.

BEGONE, bẽ-gŏn'. interject. Go away, hence, away.

BEGOT, bẽ-gŏt'. } The part. paſſive of
BEGOTTEN, bẽ-gŏt'n. } the verb BEGET.

To BEGREASE, bẽ-grē'ze. v. a. To ſoil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRIME, bẽ-grī'me. v. a. To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed.

To BEGUILE, bẽ-gyī'l. v. a. To impoſe upon, to delude; to deceive, to evade; to deceive pleaſingly, to amuſe.

BEGUN, bẽ-gŭn'. The part. paſſive of BEGIN.

BEHALF, bẽ-hā'f. ſ. Favour, cauſe; vindication, ſupport.

To BEHAVE, bẽ-hā'v. v. a. To carry, to conduct.

To BEHAVE, bẽ-hā'v. v. n. To act, to conduct one's ſelf.

BEHAVIOUR, bẽ-hā'-vyŭr. ſ. Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; exterternal appearance; geſture, manner of action; elegance of manners, gracefulneſs; conduct, general practice, courſe of life; To be upon one's Behaviour, a familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution.

To BEHEAD, bẽ-hĕd'. v. a. To kill by cutting off the head.

BEHELD, bẽ-hĕld'. particip. paſſive from BEHOLD.

BEHEMOTH, bẽ-hē'm-mŏth. ſ. The hippopotamus, or river-horſe.

BEHEST, bẽ-hĕſt'. ſ. Command, precept.

BEHIND,

BEHIND, bē-hī′nd. prep. At the back of another; on the back part; towards the back; following another; remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe; remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged; at a diſtance from ſomething going before; inferiour to another.

BEHIND, bē-hī′nd. ad. Backward.

BEHINDHAND, bē-hī′nd-hănd. ad. In a ſtate in which rents or profits are anticipated; not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs.

To BEHOLD, bē-hō′ld. v. a. To view, to ſee.

BEHOLD, bē-hō′ld. interject. See, lo.

BEHOLDEN, bē-hō′ldn. part. a. Bound in gratitude.

BEHOLDER, bē-hō′l-dŭr. ſ. Spectator.

BEHOLDING, bē-hō′l-dĭng. a. Beholden.

BEHOLDING, bē-hō′l-dĭng. part. from the verb Behold. Seeing, looking upon.

BEHOOF, bē-hō′f. ſ. Profit, advantage.

To BEHOOVE, bē-hō′ve. v. n. To be fit, to be meet. Uſed only impersonally with It.

BEHOOVEFUL, bē-hō′ve-fŭl. a. Uſeful, profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, bē-hō′ve-fŭl-lў. ad. Profitably, uſefully.

To BEHOWL, bē-how′l. v. a. To howl at.

BEING, bē′-ĭng. ſ. Exiſtence, oppoſed to nonentity; a particular ſtate or condition; the perſon exiſting.

BEING, bē′-ĭng. conjunct. Since.

BE IT SO, bē′-ĭt-ſō. A phraſe, ſuppoſe it to be ſo; let it be ſo.

To BELABOUR, bē-lā′-bŭr. v. a. To beat, to thump.

BELAMIE, bĕl′-ă-mў. ſ. A friend, an intimate.

BELAMOUR, bĕl′-ă-mŏr. ſ. A gallant, conſort.

BELATED, bē-lā′-tĭd. a. Benighted.

To BELAY, bē-lā′. v. a. To block up, to ſtop the paſſage; to place in ambuſh.

To BELCH, bĕltſh′. v. n. To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to iſſue out by eructation.

BELCH, bĕltſh′. ſ. The action of eructation; a cant term for liquor.

BELDAM, bĕl′-dăm. ſ. An old woman; a hag.

To BELEAGUER, bē-lē′-gŭr. v. a. To beſiege, to block up a place.

BELEAGURER, bĕlē′-gŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that beſieges a place.

BELFLOWER, bĕl′-flowr. ſ. A plant.

BELFOUNDER, bĕl′-foun-dŭr. ſ. He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

BELFRY, bĕl′-frў. ſ. The place where the bells are rung.

To BELIE, bē-lў′. v. a. To counterfeit, to feign, to mimick; to give the lie to, to charge with falſehood; to calumniate; to give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

BELIEF, bē-lē′f. ſ. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves; the theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion; religion, the body of tenets held; perſuaſion, opinion; the thing believed; creed, a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, bē-lē′-văbl. a. Credible.

To BELIEVE, bē-lē′v. v. a. To credit upon the authority of another; to put confidence in the veracity of any one.

To BELIEVE, bē-lē′v. v. n. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing; to exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

BELIEVER, bē-lē′-vŭr. ſ. He that believes, or gives credit; a profeſſor of Chriſtianity.

BELIEVINGLY, bē-lē′-vĭng-lў. ad. After a believing manner.

BELIKE, bē-lī′ke. ad. Probably, likely, perhaps; Sometimes in a ſenſe of irony.

BELL, bĕl′. ſ. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of ſome inſtrument ſtriking againſt it; it is uſed for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

BELLE, bĕl′. ſ. A young lady.

BELLIGEROUS, bĕl-lĭdzh′-ē-rŭs. a. Waging war.

To BELLOW, bĕl′-lō. v. n. To make a noiſe as a bull; to make any violent outcry; to vociferate,

ciferate, to clamour; to roar as the ſea, or the wind.

BELLOWS, bĕl′-lŭs. ſ. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.

BELLUINE, bĕl′-lŭ-ine. a. Beaſtly, brutal.

BELLY, bĕl′-lȳ. ſ. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels; the womb; that part of a man which requires food; that part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity; any place in which ſomething is incloſed.

To BELLY, bĕl′-lȳ. v. n. To hang out, to bulge out.

BELLYACHE, bĕl′-lȳ-āke. ſ. The cholick.

BELLYBOUND, bĕl′-lȳ-bound. a. Coſtive.

BELLYFUL, bĕl′-lȳ-fŭl. ſ. As much food as fills the belly.

BELLYGOD, bĕl′-lȳ-gŏd. ſ. A glutton.

BELMAN, bĕl′-măn. ſ. He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

BELMETAL, bĕl′-mĕtl. ſ. The metal of which bells are made.

To BELOCK, bē-lŏk′. v. a. To faſten.

To BELONG, bē-lŏng′. v. n. To be the property of; to be the province or buſineſs of; to adhere, or be appendant to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of.

BELOVED, bē-lŭv′-ĕd. a. Dear.

BELOW, bē-lō′. prep. Under in place, not ſo high; inferior in dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of, unbefitting.

BELOW, bē-lō′. ad. In the lower place; on earth, in oppoſition to heaven; in hell, in the regions of the dead.

To BELOWT, bē-low′t. v. a. To treat with opprobrious language.

BELSWAGGER, bĕl′-ſwăg-gŭr. ſ. A whore-maſter.

BELT, bĕlt′. ſ. A girdle, a cincture.

BELWETHER, bĕl′-wĕth-ŭr. ſ. A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck, hence, To bear the bell.

To BEMAD, bē-măd′. v. a. To make mad.

To BEMIRE, bē-mī′re. v. a. To drag, or incumber in the mire.

To BEMOAN, bē-mō′n. v. a. To lament, to bewail.

BEMOANER, bē-mō′-nŭr. ſ. A lamenter.

To BEMOIL, bē-moi′l. v. a. To bedrabble, to bemire.

To BEMONSTER, bē-mŏns′-tŭr. v. a. To make monſtrous.

BEMUSED, bē-mū′zd. a. Overcome with muſing.

BENCH, bĕntſh′. ſ. A ſeat; a ſeat of juſtice; the perſons ſitting upon a bench.

BENCHER, bĕn′-tſhŭr. ſ. The ſenior members of the ſociety of the inns of court.

To BEND, bĕnd′. v. a. To make crooked, to crook; to direct to a certain point; to incline; to ſubdue, to make ſubmiſſive.

To BEND, bĕnd′. v. n. To be incurvated; to lean or jut over; to be ſubmiſſive, to bow.

BEND, bĕnd′. ſ. Flexure, incurvation; the crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip.

BENDABLE, bĕn′-dăbl. a. That may be bent.

BENDER, bĕn′-dŭr. ſ. The perſon who bends; the inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

BENDWITH, bĕnd′-with. ſ. An herb.

BENEAPED, bē-nē′pt. a. A ſhip is ſaid to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENEATH, bē-nē′th. prep. Under, lower in place; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.

BENEATH, bē-nē′th. ad. In a lower place, under; below, as oppoſed to heaven.

BENEDICT, bĕn′-ē-dikt. a. Having mild and ſalubrious qualities.

BENEDICTION, bĕn-ē-dik′-ſhŭn. ſ. Bleſſing, a decretory pronunciation of happineſs; the advantage conferred by bleſſing; acknowledgments for bleſſings received; the form of inſtituting an abbot.

BENEFACTION, bĕn-ē-făk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of conferring a benefit; the benefit conferred.

BENEFACTOR, bĕn-ē-făk′-tŭr. ſ. He that confers a benefit.

BENE-

BENEFACTRESS, bĕn-ē-făk′-trĭs. ſ. A woman who confers a benefit.

BENEFICE, bĕn′-ē-fĭs. ſ. Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally uſed for all eccleſiaſtical livings.

BENEFICED, bĕn′-ē-fĭſt. a. Poſſeſſed of a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, bē-nĕf′-ĭ-ſĕnſe. ſ. Active goodneſs.

BENEFICENT, bē-nĕf′-ĭ-ſĕnt. a. Kind, doing good.

BENEFICIAL, bĕn-ē-fĭſh′-ăl. a. Advantageous, conferring benefits, profitable; helpful, medicinal.

BENEFICIALLY, bĕn-ē-fĭſh′-ăl-lў. ad. Advantageouſly, helpfully.

BENEFICIALNESS, bĕn-ē-fĭſh′-ăl-nĭs. ſ. Uſefulneſs, profit.

BENEFICIARY, bĕn-ē-fĭſh′-ā-rў. a. Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another.

BENEFICIARY, bĕn-ē-fĭſh′-ā-rў. ſ. He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

BENEFIT, bĕn′-ē-fĭt. ſ. A kindneſs, a favour conferred; advantage, profit, uſe; in law, benefit of clergy is, that a man being found guilty of ſuch felony as this benefit is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and ſet free, if the ordinary's commiſſioner ſtanding by, do ſay, Legit ut clericus.

To BENEFIT, bĕn′-ē-fĭt. v. a. To do good to.

To BENEFIT, bĕn′-ē-fĭt. v. n. To gain advantage.

To BENET, bē-nĕt′. v. a. To enſnare.

BENEVOLENCE, bē-nĕv′-vŏ-lĕnſe. ſ. Diſpoſition to do good, kindneſs; the good done, the charity given; a kind of tax.

BENEVOLENT, bē-nĕv′-vŏ-lĕnt. a. Kind, having good-will.

BENEVOLENTNESS, bē-nĕv′-vŏ-lĕnt-nĭs. ſ. The ſame with Benevolence.

BENGAL, bĕn-gā′l. ſ. A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff.

BENJAMIN, bĕn′-jă-mĭn. ſ. The name of a tree.

To BENIGHT, bē-nī′te. v. a. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night; to involve in darkneſs, to embarraſs by want of light.

BENIGN, bē-nī′ne. a. Kind, generous, liberal; wholeſome, not malignant.

BENIGNITY, bē-nĭg′-nĭ-tў. ſ. Graciouſneſs, actual kindneſs; ſalubrity, wholeſome quality.

BENIGNLY, bē-nī′ne-lў. ad. Favourably, kindly.

BENISON, bĕn′-nĭ-ſŭn. ſ. Bleſſing, benediction.

BENNET, bĕn′-nĭt. ſ. An herb.

BENT, bĕnt′. ſ. The ſtate of being bent; degree of flexure; declivity; utmoſt power; application of the mind; inclination, diſpoſition towards ſomething; determination, fixed purpoſe; turn of the temper or diſpoſition; tendency, flexion; a ſtalk or graſs, called the Bent-graſs.

BENT, bĕnt′. part. of the verb To bend. Made crooked; directed to a certain point; determined upon.

BENTING TIME, bĕn′-tĭng-tīme. ſ. The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

To BENUM, bē-nŭm′. v. a. To make torpid; to ſtupify.

BENZOIN, bĕn-zoi′n. ſ. A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.

To BEPAINT, bē-pā′nt. v. a. To cover with paint.

To BEPINCH, bē-pĭntſh′. v. a. To mark with pinches.

To BEPISS, bē-pĭs′. v. a. To wet with urine.

To BEQUEATH, bē-kwē′th. v. a. To leave by will to another.

BEQUEST, bē-kwĕſt′. ſ. Something left by will.

To BERATTLE, bē-răt′l. v. a. To rattle off.

BERBERRY, bā′r-bĕr-rў. ſ. A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

To BEREAVE, bē-rē′ve. v. a. To ſtrip of, to deprive of; to take away from.

BEREFT, bē-rĕft′. part. paſſ. of Bereave.

BERGAMOT, bĕr′-gă-mŏt. ſ. A ſort of pear, commonly called Burgamot; a ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear ſtock; a ſort of ſnuff.

To BERHYME, bē-rī'me. v. a. To celebrate in rhyme or verſes.

BERLIN, bĕr-lin'. ſ. A coach of a particular form.

BERRY, bĕr'-rў. ſ. Any ſmall fruit with many ſeeds.

To BERRY, bĕr'-rў. v. n. To bear berries.

BERTRAM, bĕr'-trăm. ſ. Baſtard pellitory.

BERYL, bĕr'-rĭl. ſ. A kind of precious ſtone.

To BESCREEN, bē-ſkrē'n. v. a. To ſhelter, to conceal.

To BESEECH, bē-ſē'tſh. v. a. To entreat, to ſupplicate, to implore; to beg, to aſk.

To BESEEM, bē-ſē'm. v. n. To become, to be fit.

To BESET, bē-ſĕt'. v. a. To beſiege, to hem in; to embarraſs, to perplex; to waylay, to ſurround; to fall upon, to haraſs.

To BESHREW, bē-ſhrō'. v. a. To wiſh a curſe to; to happen ill to.

BESIDE, bē-sī'de. } prep. At the ſide of ano-
BESIDES, bē-sī'des. } ther, near; over and above; not according to, though not contrary; out of, in a ſtate of deviation from.

BESIDE, bē-sī'de. } ad. Over and above; not
BESIDES, bē-sī'des. } in this number, beyond this claſs.

To BESIEGE, bē-ſē'je. v. a. To beleaguer, to lay ſiege to, to beſet with armed forces.

BESIEGER, bē-ſē'-jŭr. ſ. One employed in a ſiege.

To BESLUBBER, bē-ſlŭb'-bŭr. v. a. To dawb, to ſmear.

To BESMEAR, bē-ſmē'r. v. a. To bedawb; to ſoil, to foul.

To BESMIRCH, bē-ſmĕrtſh'. v. a. To ſoil, to diſcolour.

To BESMOKE, bē-ſmō'ke. v. a. To foul with ſmoke; to harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMUT, bē-ſmŭt'. v. a. To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BESOM, bē'z-ŭm. ſ. An inſtrument to ſweep with.

To BESORT, bē-ſā'rt. v. a. To ſuit, to fit.

BESORT, bē-ſā'rt. ſ. Company, attendance, train.

To BESOT, bē-ſŏt'. v. a. To infatuate, to ſtupiſy; to make to doat.

BESOUGHT, bē-ſā't. part. paſſ. of BESEECH; which ſee.

To BESPANGLE, bē-ſpăng'l. v. a. To adorn with ſpangles, to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

To BESPATTER, bē-ſpăt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

To BESPAWL, bē-ſpā'l. v. a. To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPEAK, bē-ſpē'k. v. a. To order or entreat any thing beforehand; to make way by a previous apology; to forebode; to ſpeak to, to addreſs; to betoken, to ſhew.

BESPEAKER, bē-ſpē'-kŭr. ſ. He that beſpeaks any thing.

To BESPECKLE, bē-ſpĕk'l. v. a. To mark with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To BESPEW, bē-ſpū'. v. a. To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPICE, bē-ſpī'ſe. v. a. To ſeaſon with ſpices.

To BESPIT, bē-ſpĭt'. v. a. To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPOT, bē-ſpŏt'. v. a. To mark with ſpots.

To BESPREAD, bē-ſprĕd'. v. a. To ſpread over.

To BESPRINKLE, bē-ſprĭnk'l. v. a. To ſprinkle over.

To BESPUTTER, bē-ſpŭt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſputter over ſomething, to dawb any thing by ſputtering.

BEST, bĕſt'. a. Moſt good.

BEST, bĕſt'. ad. In the higheſt degree of goodneſs; fitteſt.

To BESTAIN, bē-ſtā'n. v. a. To mark with ſtains, to ſpot.

To BESTEAD, bē-ſtĕd'. v. a. To profit; to treat, to accommodate.

BESTIAL, bĕs'-tſhăl. a. Belonging to a beaſt; brutal, carnal.

BESTIALITY, bĕſ-tſhăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of beaſts.

BESTIALLY, bĕs'-tſhăl-lў. ſ. Brutally.

To BESTICK, bē-ſtĭk'. v. a. To ſtick over with any thing.

To BESTIR, bē-ſtŭr'. v. a. To put into vigorous action.

To BESTOW, bĕſ-tō'. v. a. To give, to confer

fer upon; to give as charity; to give in marriage; to give as a preſent; to apply; to lay out upon; to lay up, to ſlow, to place.

BESTOWER, bĭſ-tō′-ŭr. ſ. Giver, diſpoſer.

BESTRAUGHT, bē-ſtrâ′t. particip. Diſtracted, mad.

To BESTREW, bē-ſtrō′. v. a. To ſprinkle over.

To BESTRIDE, bē-ſtrī′de. v. a. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs; to ſtep over.

To BESTUD, bē-ſtŭd′. v. a. To adorn with ſtuds.

BET, bĕt′. ſ. A wager.

To BET, bĕt′. v. a. To wager, to ſtake at a wager.

To BETAKE, bē-tā′ke. v. a. To take, to ſeize; to have recourſe to.

To BETHINK, bē-thĭnk′. v. a. To recal to reflection.

To BETHRAL, bē-thrâ′l. v. a. To enſlave, to conquer.

To BETHUMP, bē-thŭmp′. v. a. To beat.

To BETIDE, bē-tī′de. v. n. To happen to, to befal; to come to paſs, to fall out.

BETIME, bē-tī′me. } ad. Seaſonably, early;
BETIMES, bē-tī′mz. } ſoon, before long time has paſſed; early in the day.

To BETOKEN, bē-tō′kn. v. a. To ſignify, to mark, to repreſent; to foreſhew, to preſignify.

BETONY, bĕt′-tō-nў. ſ. A plant.

BETOOK, bē-tŭk′. irreg. pret. from Betake.

To BETOSS, bē-tŏs′. v. a. To diſturb, to agitate.

To BETRAY, bē-trā′. v. a. To give into the hands of enemies; to diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy; to make liable to ſomething inconvenient; to ſhow, to diſcover.

BETRAYER, bē-trā′-ŭr. ſ. He that betrays, a traitor.

To BETRIM, bē-trĭm′. v. a. To deck, to dreſs, to grace.

To BETROTH, bē-trâ′th. v. a. To contract to any one, to affiance; to nominate to a biſhoprick.

To BETRUST, bē-trŭſt′. v. a. To entruſt, to put into the power of another.

BETTER, bĕt′-tŭr. a. Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe.

BETTER, bĕt′-tŭr. ad. Well in a greater degree.

To BETTER, bĕt′-tŭr. v. a. To improve, to meliorate; to ſurpaſs, to exceed, to advance.

BETTER, bĕt′-tŭr. ſ. Superior in goodneſs.

BETTOR, bĕt′-tŭr. ſ. One that lays bets or wagers.

BETTY, bĕt′-tў. ſ. An inſtrument to break open doors.

BETWEEN, bē-twē′n. prep. In the intermediate ſpace; from one to another; belonging to two in partnerſhip; bearing relation to two; in ſeparation of one from the other.

BETWIXT, bē-twĭk′ſt. prep. Between.

BEVEL, } bĕv′-ĭl. { ſ. In maſonry and joinery, a
BEVIL, } { kind of ſquare, one leg of which is frequently crooked.

BEVERAGE, bĕv′-ĕr-ĭdzh. ſ. Drink, liquor to be drunk.

BEVY, bĕv′-ў. ſ. A flock of birds; a company, an aſſembly.

To BEWAIL, bē-wā′l. v. a. To bemoan, to lament.

To BEWARE, bē-wā′re. v. n. To regard with caution, to be ſuſpicious of danger from.

To BEWEEP, bē-wē′p. v. a. To weep over or upon.

To BEWET, bē-wĕt′. v. a. To wet, to moiſten.

To BEWILDER, bē-wĭl′-dŭr. v. a. To loſe in pathleſs places, to puzzle.

To BEWITCH, bē-wĭtſh′. v. a. To injure by witchcraft; to charm, to pleaſe.

BEWITCHERY, bē-wĭtſh′-ē-rў. ſ. Faſcination, charm.

BEWITCHMENT, bē-wĭtſh′-mĕnt. ſ. Faſcination.

To BEWRAY, bē-rā′. v. a. To betray, to diſcover perfidiouſly; to ſhew, to make viſible.

BEWRAYER, bē-rā′-ŭr. ſ. Betrayer, diſcoverer.

BEYOND, bē-yŏnd′. prep. Before, at a diſtance not reached; on the farther ſide of; farther onward than; paſt, out of the reach of; above, exceeding to a greater degree than; above

in

in excellence; remote from, not within the ſphere of; To go beyond, is to deceive.

BEZOAR, bē'-zōr. ſ. A medicinal ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, brought from the Eaſt Indies.

BEZOARDICK, bē-zō-ā'r-dĭk. a. Compounded with bezoar.

BIANGULATED, bȳ-ăng'-gū-lā-tĭd. } a. Having two
BIANGULOUS, bȳ-ăng'-gū-lŭs. } ing two corners or angles.

BIAS, bī'-ăs. ſ. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtrait line; any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe; propenſion, inclination.

To BIAS, bī'-ăs. v. a. To incline to ſome ſide.

BIB, bĭb'. ſ. A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children, over their cloaths.

BIBACIOUS, bī-bā'-ſhŭs. a. Much addicted to drinking.

BIBBER, bĭb'-bŭr. ſ. A tippler.

BIBLE, bī bl. ſ. The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bĭb-lȳ-ŏg'-grā-fŭr. ſ. A tranſcriber.

BIBLIOTHECAL, bĭb-lyō-thē'-kăl. a. Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS, bĭb'-ū-lŭs. a. That which has the quality of drinking moiſture.

BICAPSULAR, bī-kăp'-ſū-lăr. a. A plant whoſe ſeed-pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE, bī ſe. ſ. A colour uſed in painting.

BICIPITAL, bī-ſĭp'-ĭ-tăl. } a. Having two
BICIPITOUS, bī-ſĭp'-ĭ-tŭs. } heads; it is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.

To BICKER, bĭk'-kŭr. v. n. To ſkirmiſh, to fight off and on; to quiver, to play backward and forward.

BICKERER, bĭk'-kē-rŭr. ſ. A ſkirmiſher.

BICKERN, bĭk'-kŭrn. ſ. An iron ending in a point.

BICORNE, bī'-kŏrn. } a. Having two
BICORNOUS, bī-kā'r-nŭs. } horns.

BICORPORAL, bī-kā'r-pŏ-răl. a. Having two bodies.

To BID, bĭd'. v. a. To deſire, to aſk; to command, to order; to offer, to propoſe; to pronounce, to declare; to denounce.

BIDEN, bĭd'n. part. paſſ. Invited; commanded.

BIDDER, bĭd'-dŭr. ſ. One who offers or propoſes a price.

BIDDING, bĭd'-dĭng. ſ. Command, order.

To BIDE, bī'de. v. a. To endure, to ſuffer.

To BIDE, bī'de. v. n. To dwell, to live, to inhabit; to remain in a place.

BIDENTAL, bī-dĕn'-tăl. a. Having two teeth.

BIDING, bī'-dĭng. ſ. Reſidence, habitation.

BIENNIAL, bī-ĕn'-nyăl. a. Of the continuance of two years.

BIER, bē'r. ſ. A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.

BIESTINGS, bē'ſ-tĭngz. ſ. The firſt milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFARIOUS, bī-fā'-ryŭs. ſ. Twofold.

BIFEROUS, bĭf'-fē-rŭs. a. Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID, bī'-fĭd. } a. Opening with
BIFIDATED, bĭf'-fī'-dā-tĭd. } a cleft.

BIFOLD, bī'-fōld. a. Twofold, double.

BIFORMED, bī'-fārmd. a. Compounded of two forms.

BIFURCATED, bī-fŭr'-kā-tĭd. a. Shooting out into two heads.

BIFURCATION, bī-fŭr-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diviſion into two.

BIG, bĭg'. a. Great in bulk, large; teeming, pregnant; full of ſomething; diſtended, ſwoln; great in air and mien, proud; great in ſpirit, brave.

BIGAMIST, bĭg'-gā-mĭſt. ſ. One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, bĭg'-gā-mȳ. ſ. The crime of having two wives at once.

BIGBELLIED, bĭg'-bĕl-lȳd. a. Pregnant.

BIGGIN, bĭg'-gĭn. ſ. A child's cap.

BIGLY, bĭg'-lȳ. ad. Tumidly, haughtily.

BIGNESS, bĭg'-nĭs. ſ. Greatneſs of quantity; ſize, whether greater or ſmaller.

BIGOT, bĭg'-gŭt. ſ. A man devoted to a certain party.

BIGOTED,

BIGOTED, bĭg'-gŭt-ĭd. a. Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething.

BIGOTRY, bĭg'-gŭt-rў. ſ. Blind zeal, prejudice; the practice of a bigot.

BIGSWOLN, bĭg'-ſwōln. a. Turgid.

BILANDER, bĭl'-ăn-dŭr. ſ. A ſmall veſſel uſed for the carriage of goods.

BILBERRY, bĭl'-bĕr-rў. ſ. Whortleberry.

BILBO, bĭl'-bō. ſ. A rapier, a ſword.

BILBOES, bĭl'-bōz. ſ. A ſort of ſtocks.

BILE, bī le. ſ. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, ſeparated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged by the common duct.

BILE, bī le. ſ. A ſore angry ſwelling.

To BILGE, bĭlj'e. v. n. To ſpring a leak.

BILIARY, bĭl'-lyă-rў. a. Belonging to the bile.

BILINGSGATE, bĭl'-lĭngz-gāte. ſ. Ribaldry, foul language.

BILINGUOUS, bī-lĭng'-gwŭs. a. Having two tongues.

BILIOUS, bĭl'-lyŭs. a. Conſiſting of bile.

To BILK, bĭlk'. v. a. To cheat, to defraud.

BILL, bĭl'. ſ. The beak of a fowl.

BILL, bĭl'. ſ. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

BILL, bĭl'. ſ. A written paper of any kind; an account of money; a law preſented to the parliament; a phyſician's preſcription; an advertiſement.

To BILL, bĭl'. v. n. To careſs, as doves by joining bills.

To BILL, bĭl'. v. a. To publiſh by an advertiſement.

BILLET, bĭl'-lĕt. ſ. A ſmall paper, a note; Billet-doux, or a ſoft Billet, a love letter.

BILLET, bĭl'-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

To BILLET, bĭl'-lĭt. v. a. To direct a ſoldier where he is to lodge; to quarter ſoldiers.

BILLIARDS, bĭl'-lyĕrdz. ſ. A kind of play.

BILLOW, bĭl'-lō. ſ. A wave ſwoln.

BILLOWY, bĭl'-lō-ў. a. Swelling, turgid.

BIN, bĭn'. ſ. A place where bread or wine is repoſited.

BINARY, bī'-nă-rў. Two double.

To BIND, bī nd. v. a. To confine with bonds, to enchain; to gird, to enwrap; to faſten to any thing; to faſten together; to cover a wound with dreſſings; to compel, to conſtrain; to oblige by ſtipulation; to confine, to hinder; to make coſtive; to reſtrain; To bind to, to oblige to ſerve ſome one; To bind over, to oblige to make appearance.

To BIND, bī'nd. v. n. To contract, to grow ſtiff; to be obligatory.

BINDER, bī'n-dŭr. ſ. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books; a man that binds ſheaves; a fillet, a ſhred cut to bind with.

BINDING, bī'n-dĭng. ſ. A bandage.

BINDWEED, bī'nd-wēd. ſ. The name of a plant.

BINOCLE, bī'n-ŏkl. ſ. A teleſcope fitted ſo with two tubes, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes.

BINOCULAR, bī-nŏk'-ū-lŭr. a. Having two eyes.

BIOGRAPHER, bī-ŏg'-gră-fŭr. ſ. A writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHY, bī-ŏg'-gră-fў. ſ. Writing the lives of men is called Biography.

BIPAROUS, bī'-pă-rŭs. a. Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTITE, bī'-pār-tīte. a. Having two correſpondent parts.

BIPARTITION, bī-pār-tĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of dividing into two.

BIPED, bī'-pĕd. ſ. An animal with two feet.

BIPEDAL, bī-pē'-dăl. a. Two feet in length.

BIPENNATED, bī-pĕn'-nā-tĭd. a. Having two wings.

BIPETALOUS, bī-pĕt'-tă-lŭs. a. Conſiſting of two flower-leaves.

BIQUADRATE, bī'-qwă-drāte. } ſ. The
BIQUADRATICK, bī-qwă-drăt'-ĭk. } fourth power ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf.

BIRCH, bŭrtſh'. ſ. A tree.

BIRCHEN, bŭrtſh'-ĭn. a. Made of birch.

BIRD, bŭrd'. ſ. A general term for the feathered kind, a fowl.

To BIRD, bŭrd'. v. n. To catch birds.

BIRDBOLT, bŭrd'-bōlt. ſ. A ſmall arrow.

BIRDCATCHER, bûrd'-kătſh-ûr. ſ. One that makes it his employment to take birds.

BIRDER, bûrd'-ûr. ſ. A birdcatcher.

BIRDINGPIECE, bûrd'-îng-pēs. ſ. A gun to ſhoot birds with.

BIRDLIME, bûrd'-līme. ſ. A glutinous ſubſtance ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

BIRDMAN, bûrd'-măn. ſ. A birdcatcher.

BIRDSEYE, bûrdz'-ī. ſ. The name of a plant.

BIRDSFOOT, bûrdz'-fût. ſ. A plant.

BIRDSNEST, bûrdz'-nĕſt. ſ. An herb.

BIRDSNEST, bûrdz'-nĕſt'. ſ. The place where a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young.

BIRDSTONGUE, bûrdz'-tûng. ſ. An herb.

BIRGANDER, bĕr'-găn-dûr. ſ. A fowl of the gooſe kind.

BIRTH, bĕrth'. ſ. The act of coming into life; extraction, lineage; rank which is inherited by deſcent; the condition in which any man is born; thing born; the act of bringing forth.

BIRTHDAY, bĕrth'-dā. ſ. The day on which any one is born.

BIRTHDOM, bĕrth'-dûm. ſ. Privilege of birth.

BIRTHNIGHT, bĕrth'-nīt. ſ. The night in which any one is born.

BIRTHPLACE, bĕrth'-plāſe. ſ. Place where any one is born.

BIRTHRIGHT, bĕrth'-rīt. ſ. The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born.

BIRTHSTRANGLED, bĕrth'-ſtrăngld. a. Strangled in being born.

BIRTHWORT, bĕrth'-wûrt. ſ. The name of a plant.

BISCUIT, bĭs'-kĭt. ſ. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea; a compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar.

To BISECT, bĭſ-ſĕk't. v. a. To divide into two parts.

BISECTION, bĭſ-ſĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP, bĭſh'-ŭp. ſ. One of the head order of the clergy.

BISHOP, bĭſh'-ŭp. ſ. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.

BISHOPRICK, bĭſh'-ŭp-rĭk. ſ. The dioceſe of a biſhop.

BISHOPWEED, bĭſh'-ŭp-wēd. ſ. A plant.

BISK, bĭſk'. ſ. Soup, broth.

BISMUTH, bĭz'-mŭth. ſ. Marcaſite, a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia.

BISSEXTILE, bĭſ-ſĕks'-tĭl. ſ. Leap year.

BISSON, bĭs'-ſŭn. a. Blind.

BISTORT, bĭs'-tŏrt. ſ. A plant called ſnakeweed.

BISTOURY, bĭs'-tûr-ȳ. ſ. A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions.

BIT, bĭt'. ſ. The iron part of the bridle which is put into the horſe's mouth.

BIT, bĭt'. ſ. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once; a ſmall piece of any thing; a Spaniſh Weſt India ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.

To BIT, bĭt'. v. a. To put the bridle upon a horſe.

BITCH, bĭtſh'. ſ. The female of the dog kind; a name of reproach for a woman.

To BITE, bī'te. v. a. To cruſh or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte; to cheat, to trick.

BITE, bī'te. ſ. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth; the act of a fiſh that takes the bait; a cheat, a trick; a ſharper.

BITER, bī'-tûr. ſ. He that bites; a fiſh apt to take the bait; a tricker, a deceiver.

BITTACLE, bĭt'-tăkl. ſ. A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed.

BITTER, bĭt'-tûr. a. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood; ſharp, cruel, ſevere; calamitous, miſerable; reproachful, ſatirical; unpleaſing or hurtful.

BITTERGROUND, bĭt'-tûr-ground. ſ. A plant.

BITTERLY, bĭt'-tûr-lȳ. ad. With a bitter taſte; in a biting manner, ſorrowfully, calamitouſly; ſharply, ſeverely.

BITTERN,

BITTERN, bĭt′-tẽrn. ſ. A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fiſh.

BITTERNESS, bĭt′-tŭr-nĭs. ſ. A bitter taſte; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; ſharpneſs, ſeverity of temper; ſatire, piquancy, keenneſs of reproach; ſorrow, vexation, affliction.

BITTERSWEET, bĭt′-tŭr-ſwẽt. ſ. An apple which has a compounded taſte.

BITUMEN, bĭ-tū′-mẽn. ſ. A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes.

BITUMINOUS, bĭ-tū′-mĭ-nŭs. a. Compounded of bitumen.

BIVALVE, bī′-vălv. a. Having two valves or ſhutters, uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters.

BIVALVULAR, bī-văl′-vŭ-lăr. a. Having two valves.

BIXWORT, bĭk′ſ-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

BIZANTINE, bĭz′-ăn-tīne. ſ. A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days.

To BLAB, blăb′. v. a. To tell what ought to be kept ſecret.

To BLAB, blăb′. v. n. To tattle, to tell tales.

BLAB, blăb′. ſ. A teltale.

BLABBER, blăb′-bŭr. ſ. A tattler, a teltale.

BLACK, blăk′. a. Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance, ſullen; horrible, wicked; diſmal, mournful.

BLACK-BRYONY, blăk-brĭ′-ŏ-nў. ſ. The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blăk′-kătl. ſ. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blăg-gärd. a. A dirty fellow. A low term.

BLACK-LEAD, blăk-lĕd′. ſ. A mineral found in the lead mines, much uſed for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING, blăk-pŭd′-dĭng. ſ. A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, blăk-rŏd′. ſ. The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is uſher of the parliament.

BLACK, blăk′. ſ. A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

To BLACK, blăk′. v. a. To make black, to blacken.

BLACKAMOOR, blăk′-ă-mŏr. ſ. A negro.

BLACKBERRY, blăk′-bẽr-rў. ſ. A ſpecies of bramble; the fruit of it.

BLACKBIRD, blăk′-bŭrd. ſ. The name of a bird.

To BLACKEN, blăk′n. v. a. To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To BLACKEN, blăk′n. v. n. To grow black.

BLACKISH, blăk′-ĭſh. a. Somewhat black.

BLACKMOOR, blăk′-mŏr. ſ. A negro.

BLACKNESS, blăk′-nĭs. ſ. Black colour; darkneſs.

BLACKSMITH, blăk′-ſmĭth. ſ. A ſmith that works in iron, ſo called from being very ſmutty.

BLACKTAIL, blăk′-tăl. ſ. The ruff or pope. A ſmall fiſh.

BLACKTHORN, blăk′-thŏrn. ſ. The ſloe.

BLADDER, blăd′-dŭr. ſ. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine; a bliſter, a puſtule.

BLADDER-NUT, blăd′-dŭr-nŭt. ſ. A plant.

BLADDER SENA, blăd′-dŭr-ſẽn-ă. ſ. A plant.

BLADE, blā′de. ſ. The ſpire of graſs, the green ſhoots of corn.

BLADE, blā′de. ſ. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument; a briſk man, either fierce or gay.

BLADEBONE, blā′de-bōne. ſ. The ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.

BLADED, blā′-dĭd. a. Having blades or ſpires.

BLAIN, blā′n. ſ. A puſtule, a bliſter.

BLAMEABLE, blā′-măbl. a. Culpable, faulty.

BLAMEABLENESS, blā′-măbl-nĭs. ſ. Fault.

BLAMABLY, blā′-mă-blў. ad. Culpably.

To BLAME, blā′me. v. a. To cenſure, to charge with a fault.

BLAME, blā′me. ſ. Imputation of a fault; crime; hurt.

BLAMEFUL, blā′me-fŭl. a. Criminal, guilty.

BIRDCATCHER, bûrd'-kătſh-ûr. ſ. One that makes it his employment to take birds.

BIRDER, bûrd'-ûr. ſ. A birdcatcher.

BIRDINGPIECE, bûrd'-ing-pês. ſ. A gun to ſhoot birds with.

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BIRDSEYE, bûrdz'-î. ſ. The name of a plant.

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BIRTHWORT, bêrth'-wûrt. ſ. The name of a plant.

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BISHOPWEED, bîſh'-ûp-wêd. ſ. A plant.

BISK, bîſk'. ſ. Soup, broth.

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To BITE, bî'te. v. a. To cruſh or pierce with the teeth; to give pain by cold; to hurt or pain with reproach; to cut, to wound; to make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte; to cheat, to trick.

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BITER, bî'-tûr. ſ. He that bites; a fiſh apt to take the bait; a tricker, a deceiver.

BITTACLE, bît'-tăkl. ſ. A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed.

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BITTERGROUND, bît'-tûr-ground. ſ. A plant.

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BITTERNESS, bĭt′-tŭr-nĭs. ſ. A bitter taſte; malice, grudge, hatred, implacability; ſharpneſs, ſeverity of temper; ſatire, piquancy, keenneſs of reproach; ſorrow, vexation, affliction.

BITTERSWEET, bĭt′-tŭr-ſwēt. ſ. An apple which has a compounded taſte.

BITUMEN, bĭ-tū′-mĕn. ſ. A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes.

BITUMINOUS, bĭ-tū′-mĭ-nŭs. a. Compounded of bitumen.

BIVALVE, bī′-vălv. a. Having two valves or ſhutters, uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters.

BIVALVULAR, bī-văl′-vū-lăr. a. Having two valves.

BIXWORT, bĭk′ſ-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

BIZANTINE, bĭz′-ăn-tīne. ſ. A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days.

To BLAB, blăb′. v. a. To tell what ought to be kept ſecret.

To BLAB, blăb′. v. n. To tattle, to tell tales.

BLAB, blăb′. ſ. A teltale.

BLABBER, blăb′-bŭr. ſ. A tattler, a teltale.

BLACK, blăk′. a. Of the colour of night; dark; cloudy of countenance, ſullen; horrible, wicked; diſmal, mournful.

BLACK-BRYONY, blăk-brī′-ŏ-nў. ſ. The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE, blăk′-kătl. ſ. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACK-GUARD, blăg-gā′rd. a. A dirty fellow. A low term.

BLACK-LEAD, blăk-lĕd′. ſ. A mineral found in the lead mines, much uſed for pencils.

BLACK-PUDDING, blăk-pŭd′-dĭng. ſ. A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLACK-ROD, blăk-rŏd′. ſ. The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is uſher of the parliament.

BLACK; blăk′. ſ. A black colour; mourning; a blackamoor; that part of the eye which is black.

To BLACK, blăk′. v. a. To make black, to blacken.

BLACKAMOOR, blăk′-ă-mōr. ſ. A negro.

BLACKBERRY, blăk′-bĕr-rў. ſ. A ſpecies of bramble; the fruit of it.

BLACKBIRD, blăk′-bŭrd. ſ. The name of a bird.

To BLACKEN, blăk′n. v. a. To make of a black colour; to darken, to defame.

To BLACKEN, blăk′n. v. n. To grow black.

BLACKISH, blăk′-ĭſh. a. Somewhat black.

BLACKMOOR, blăk′-mōr. ſ. A negro.

BLACKNESS, blăk′-nĭs. ſ. Black colour; darkneſs.

BLACKSMITH, blăk′-ſmĭth. ſ. A ſmith that works in iron, ſo called from being very ſmutty.

BLACKTAIL, blăk′-tāl. ſ. The ruff or pope. A ſmall fiſh.

BLACKTHORN, blăk′-thŏrn. ſ. The ſloe.

BLADDER, blăd′-dŭr. ſ. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine; a bliſter, a puſtule.

BLADDER-NUT, blăd′-dŭr-nŭt. ſ. A plant.

BLADDER SENA, blăd′-dŭr-ſĕn-ă. ſ. A plant.

BLADE, blā′de. ſ. The ſpire of graſs, the green ſhoots of corn.

BLADE, blā′de. ſ. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument; a briſk man, either fierce or gay.

BLADEBONE, blā′de-bōne. ſ. The ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.

BLADED, blā′-dĭd. a. Having blades or ſpires.

BLAIN, blā′n. ſ. A puſtule, a bliſter.

BLAMEABLE, blā′-măbl. a. Culpable, faulty.

BLAMEABLENESS, blā′-măbl-nĭs. ſ. Fault.

BLAMABLY, blā′-mă-blў. ad. Culpably.

To BLAME, blā′me. v. a. To cenſure, to charge with a fault.

BLAME, blā′me. ſ. Imputation of a fault; crime; hurt.

BLAMEFUL, blā′me-fŭl. a. Criminal, guilty.

BLAMELESS, blā'me-lis. a. Guiltleſs, innocent.

BLAMELESLY, blā'me-lēſ-lȳ. ad. Innocently.

BLAMELESNESS, blā'me-lēſ-nis. ſ. Innocence.

BLAMER, blā'm-ur. ſ. A cenſurer.

BLAMEWORTHY, blā'me-wûr-thȳ. a. Culpable, blameable.

To BLANCH, blānt'ſh. v. a. To whiten; to ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks; to obliterate, to paſs over.

BLANCHER, blān'-tſhûr. ſ. A whitener.

BLAND, blānd'. a. Soft, mild, gentle.

To BLANDISH, blān'-diſh. v. a. To ſmooth, to ſoften.

BLANDISHMENT, blān'-diſh-mēnt. ſ. Act of fondneſs, expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture; ſoft words, kind ſpeeches; kind treatment.

BLANK, blānk'. a. White; unwritten; confuſed; without rhime.

BLANK, blānk'. ſ. A void ſpace; a lot, by which nothing is gained; a paper unwritten; the point to which an arrow or ſhot is directed.

BLANKET, blānk'-it. ſ. A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven; a kind of pear.

To BLANKET, blānk'-it. v. a. To cover with a blanket; to toſs in a blanket.

BLANKLY, blānk'-lȳ. a. In a blank manner, with paleneſs, with confuſion.

To BLASPHEME, blāſ-fē'm. v. a. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to ſpeak evil of.

To BLASPHEME, blāſ-fē'm. v. n. To ſpeak blaſphemy.

BLASPHEMER, blāſ-fē'-mûr. ſ. A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLASPHEMOUS, blās'-fē-mûs. a. Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, blās'-fē-mûſ-lȳ. ad. Impiouſly, with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, blās'-fē-mȳ. ſ. Blaſphemy is an offering of ſome indignity unto God himſelf.

BLAST, blāſt'. ſ. A guſt, or puff of wind; the ſound made by any inſtrument of wind muſick; the ſtroke of a malignant planet.

To BLAST, blāſt'. v. a. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague; to make to wither; to injure, to invalidate; to confound, to ſtrike with terrour.

BLASTMENT, blāſt'-mēnt. ſ. Sudden ſtroke of infection.

BLATANT, blā'-tānt. a. Bellowing as a calf.

To BLATTER, blāt'-tûr. v. n. To roar.

BLAY, blā'. ſ. A ſmall whitiſh river fiſh; a bleak.

BLAZE, blā'ze. ſ. A flame, the light of the flame; publication; a white mark upon a horſe.

To BLAZE, blā'ze. v. n. To flame; to be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE, blā'ze. v. a. To publiſh, to make known; to blazon; to inflame; to fire.

BLAZER, blā'-zûr. ſ. One that ſpreads reports.

To BLAZON, blāz'n. v. a. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial; to deck, to embelliſh; to diſplay, to ſet to ſhow; to celebrate, to ſet out; to blaze about, to make publick.

BLAZONRY, blāz'-ûn-rȳ. ſ. The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, blē'tſh. v. a. To whiten.

BLEAK, blē'k. a. Pale; cold, chill.

BLEAK, blē'k. ſ. A ſmall river fiſh.

BLEAKNESS, blē'k-nis. ſ. Coldneſs, chilneſs.

BLEAKY, blē'-kȳ. a. Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR, blē'r. a. Dim with rheum or water; dim, obſcure in general.

BLEAREDNESS, blē'-rēd-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being dimmed with rheum.

To BLEAT, blē't. v. n. To cry as a ſheep.

BLEAT, blē't. ſ. The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

BLEB, blēb'. ſ. A bliſter.

To BLEED, blē'd. v. n. To loſe blood, to run with blood; to drop, as blood.

To BLEED, blē'd. v. a. To let blood.

To BLEMISH, blēm'-iſh. v. a. To mark with any deformity; to defame, to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

BLEMISH, blēm'-iſh. ſ. A mark of deformity, a ſcar; reproach, diſgrace.

To

To BLENCH, blĕntſh'. v. n. To ſhrink, to ſtart back.

To BLEND, blĕnd'. v. a. To mingle together; to confound; to pollute, to ſpoil.

BLENT, blĕnt'. The obſolete participle of Blend.

To BLESS, blĕs'. v. a. To make happy, to proſper; to wiſh happineſs to another; to praiſe; to glorify for benefits received.

BLESSED, blĕs'-sĕd. particip. a. Happy, enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLESSEDLY, blĕs'-sĕd-lў. ad. Happily.

BLESSEDNESS, blĕs'-sĕd-nĭs. ſ. Happineſs, felicity; ſanctity; heavenly felicity; Divine favour.

BLESSER, blĕs'-sŭr. ſ. He that bleſſes.

BLESSING, blĕs'-sĭng. ſ. Benediction; the means of happineſs; Divine favour.

BLEST, blĕſt'. part. a. Happy.

BLEW, blū'. The preterite from Blow.

BLIGHT, blī't. ſ. Mildew; any thing nipping, or blaſting.

To BLIGHT, blī't. v. a. To blaſt, to hinder from fertility.

BLIND, blī'nd. a. Without ſight, dark; intellectually dark; unſeen, private; dark, obſcure.

To BLIND, blī'nd. v. a. To make blind; to darken; to obſcure to the eye; to obſcure to the underſtanding.

BLIND, blī'nd. ſ. Something to hinder the ſight; ſomething to miſlead.

To BLINDFOLD, blī'nd-fōld. v. a. To hinder from ſeeing by blinding the eyes.

BLINDFOLD, blī'nd-fōld. a. Having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, blī'nd-lў. ad. Without ſight; implicitly, without examination; without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, blīnd-mănz-bŭf'. ſ. A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company.

BLINDNESS, blī'nd-nĭs. ſ. Want of ſight; ignorance, intellectual darkneſs.

BLINDSIDE, blī'nd-sī'de. ſ. Weakneſs, foible.

BLINDWORM, blī'nd-wŭrm. ſ. A ſmall viper, venomous.

To BLINK, blĭnk'. v. n. To wink; to ſee obſcurely.

BLINKARD, blĭnk'-ĕrd. ſ. One that has bad eyes; ſomething twinkling.

BLISS, blĭs'. ſ. The higheſt degree of happineſs; the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls; felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, blĭs'-fŭl. a. Happy in the higheſt degree.

BLISSFULLY, blĭs'-fŭl-lў. ad. Happily.

BLISSFULNESS, blĭs'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Happineſs.

BLISTER, blĭs'-tŭr. ſ. A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis; any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts.

To BLISTER, blĭs'-tŭr. v. n. To riſe in bliſters.

To BLISTER, blĭs'-tŭr. v. a. To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt.

BLITHE, blī'thе. a. Gay, airy.

BLITHLY, blī'th-lў. ad. In a blithe manner.

BLITHENESS, blī'th-nĭs. } ſ. The
BLITHSOMENESS, blī'th-ſŭm-nĭs. } quality of being blithe.

BLITHSOME, blī'th-ſŭm. a. Gay, cheerful.

To BLOAT, blō'te. v. a. To ſwell.

To BLOAT, blō'te. v. n. To grow turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, blō'-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. Turgidneſs; ſwelling.

BLOBBER, blŏb'-bŭr. ſ. A bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, blŏb'-bŭr-lĭp. ſ. A thick lip.

BLOBBERLIPPED, blŏb'-bŭr-lĭpt. } a. Having ſwelled or thick lips.
BLOBLIPPED, blŏb'-lĭpt. }

BLOCK, blŏk'. ſ. A ſhort heavy piece of timber; a rough piece of marble; the wood on which hats are formed; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; an obſtruction, a ſtop; a ſea term for a pully; a blockhead.

To BLOCK, blŏk'. v. a. To ſhut up, to encloſe.

BLOCK-HOUSE, blŏk'-houſe. ſ. A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs.

BLOCK-TIN, blŏk'-tĭn'. ſ. Tin pure or unmixed.

BLOCKADE, blŏk-kā′de. ſ. A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

To **BLOCKADE**, blŏk-kā′de. v. a. To ſhut up.

BLOCKHEAD, blŏk′-hĕd. ſ. A ſtupid fellow, a dolt, a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, blŏk′-hĕd′-ĭd. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISH, blŏk′-ĭſh. a. Stupid, dull.

BLOCKISHLY, blŏk′-ĭſh-lў. ad. In a ſtupid manner.

BLOCKISHNESS, blŏk′-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Stupidity.

BLOOD, blŭd′. ſ. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals; child; progeny; family, kindred; deſcent, lineage; birth, high extraction; murder, violent death; temper of mind, ſtate of the paſſions; hot ſpark; man of fire.

To **BLOOD**, blŭd′. v. a. To ſtain with blood; to enure to blood, as a hound; to heat, to exaſperate.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blŭd′-bŏl-tŭrd. a. Blood ſprinkled.

BLOODSTONE, blŭd′-ſtōne. ſ. The bloodſtone is green, ſpotted with a bright blood-red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blŭd′-thŭrſ-tў. a. Deſirous to ſhed blood.

BLOOD-FLOWER, blŭd′-flowr. ſ. A plant.

BLOODGUILTINESS, blŭd′-gĭlt′-ў-nĭs. ſ. Murder.

BLOOD-HOUND, blŭd′-hound. ſ. A hound that follows by the ſcent.

BLOODILY, blŭd′-ĭ-lў. a. Cruelly.

BLOODINESS, blŭd′-ў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being bloody.

BLOODLESS, blŭd′-lĭs. a. Without blood, dead; without ſlaughter.

BLOODSHED, blŭd′-ſhĕd. ſ. The crime of blood, or murder; ſlaughter.

BLOODSHEDDER, blŭd′-ſhĕd-dŭr. ſ. Murderer.

BLOODSHOT, blŭd′-ſhŏt′. } a. Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels.
BLOODSHOTTEN, blŭd′-ſhŏt′n. }

BLOODSUCKER, blŭd′-ſŭk-ŭr. ſ. A leech, a fly, any thing that ſucks blood; a murderer.

BLOODY, blŭd′-ў. a. Stained with blood; cruel, murderous.

BLOOM, blō′m. ſ. A bloſſom; the ſtate of immaturity.

To **BLOOM**, blō′m. v. n. To bring or yield bloſſoms; to produce, as bloſſoms; to be in a ſtate of youth.

BLOOMY, blō′-mў. a. Full of blooms, flowery.

BLOSSOM, blŏs′-sŭm. ſ. The flower that grows on any plant.

To **BLOSSOM**, blŏs′-sŭm. v. n. To put forth bloſſoms.

To **BLOT**, blŏt′. v. a. To obliterate, to make writing inviſible; to efface, to eraſe; to blur; to diſgrace, to diſfigure; to darken.

BLOT, blŏt′. ſ. An obliteration of ſomething written; a blur, a ſpot; a ſpot in reputation.

BLOTCH, blŏtſh′. ſ. A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

To **BLOTE**, blō′te. v. a. To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke.

BLOW, blō′. ſ. A ſtroke; the fatal ſtroke; a ſingle action, a ſudden event; the act of a fly, by which he lodges eggs in fleſh.

To **BLOW**, blō′. v. n. To move with a current of air; this word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with It; to pant, to puff; to breathe hard; to ſound by being blown; to play muſically by wind; to bloom, to bloſſom; To blow over, to paſs away without effect; To blow up, to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To **BLOW**, blō′. v. a. To drive by the force of the wind; to inflame with wind; to ſwell, to puff into ſize; to ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick; to warm with the breath; to ſpread by report; to infect with the eggs of flies; To blow out, to extinguiſh by wind; To blow up, to raiſe or ſwell with breath; To blow up, to deſtroy with gunpowder; To blow upon, to make ſtale.

BLOWZE, blow′ze. ſ. A ruddy fat-faced wench; a female whoſe hair is in diſorder.

BLOWZY, blow′-zў. a. Sun-burnt, high coloured.

BLUBBER, blŭb′-bŭr. ſ. The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To **BLUBBER**, blŭb′-bŭr. v. n. To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.

BLUDGEON, blŭd'-jŭn. ſ. A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded.

BLUE, blū'e. a. One of the ſeven original colours.

BLUEBOTTLE, blū'e-bŏt'l. ſ. A flower of the bell ſhape; a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUELY, blū'e-lў. ad. With a blue colour.

BLUENESS, blū'e-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, blŭf'. a. Big, ſurly, bluſtering.

To BLUNDER, blŭn'-dŭr. v. n. To miſtake groſsly, to err very widely; to flounder, to ſtumble.

To BLUNDER, blŭn'-dŭr. v. a. To mix fooliſhly or blindly.

BLUNDER, blŭn'-dŭr. ſ. A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

BLUNDERBUSS, blŭn'-dĕr-bŭs. ſ. A gun that is diſcharged with many bullets.

BLUNDERER, blŭn'-dĕ-rŭr. ſ. A blockhead.

BLUNDERHEAD, blŭn'-dŭr-hĕd. ſ. A ſtupid fellow.

BLUNT, blŭnt'. a. Dull on the edge or point, not ſharp; dull in underſtanding, not quick; Rough, not delicate; abrupt, not elegant.

To BLUNT, blŭnt'. v. a. To dull the edge or point; to repreſs or weaken any appetite.

BLUNTLY, blŭnt'-lў. ad. Without ſharpneſs; coarſely, plainly.

BLUNTNESS, blŭnt'-nĭs. ſ. Want of edge or point; coarſeneſs, roughneſs of manners.

BLUR, blŭr'. ſ. A blot, a ſtain.

To BLUR, blŭr'. v. a. To blot, to efface; to ſtain.

To BLURT, blŭrt'. v. a. To let fly without thinking.

To BLUSH, blŭſh'. v. n. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek; to carry a red colour.

BLUSH, blŭſh'. ſ. The colour in the cheeks; a red or purple colour; ſudden appearance.

BLUSHY, blŭſh'-y. a. Having the colour of a bluſh.

To BLUSTER, blŭs'-tŭr. v. n. To roar, as a ſtorm; to bully, to puff.

BLUSTER, blŭs'-tŭr. ſ. Roar, noiſe, tumult; boaſt, boiſterouſneſs.

BLUSTERER, blŭs'-tĕ-rŭr. ſ. A ſwaggerer, a bully.

BLUSTROUS, blŭs'-trŭs. a. Tumultuous, noiſy.

BO. bō'. interj. A word of terrour.

BOAR, bō'r. ſ. The male ſwine.

BOARD, bō'rd. ſ. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs; a table; a table at which a council or court is held; a court of juriſdiction; the deck or floor of a ſhip.

To BOARD, bō'rd. v. a. To enter a ſhip by force; to attack, or make the firſt attempt; to lay or pave with boards.

To BOARD, bō'rd. v. n. To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

BOARD-WAGES, bō'rd-wā'-jĭz. ſ. Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.

BOARDER, bō'r-dŭr. ſ. One who diets with another at a certain rate.

BOARISH, bō'r-ĭſh. a. Swiniſh, brutal, cruel.

To BOAST, bō'ſt. v. n. To diſplay one's own worth or actions.

To BOAST, bō'ſt. v. a. To brag of; to magnify, to exalt.

BOAST, bō'ſt. ſ. A proud ſpeech; cauſe of boaſting.

BOASTER, bō'ſ-tŭr. ſ. A bragger.

BOASTFUL, bōſt'-fŭl. a. Oſtentatious.

BOASTINGLY, bō'ſ-tĭng-lў. ad. Oſtentatiouſly.

BOAT, bō't. ſ. A veſſel to paſs the water in.

BOATION, bō-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Roar, noiſe.

BOATMAN, bō't-măn. } ſ. He that manages
BOATSMAN, bō'tſ-măn. } a boat.

BOATSWAIN, bō'ſn. ſ. An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, and anchors.

To BOB, bŏb'. v. a. To beat, to drub; to cheat, to gain by fraud.

To BOB, bŏb'. v. n. To play backward and forward.

BOB, bŏb'. ſ. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſe; the words repeated at the end of a ſtanza; a blow; a ſhort wig.

BOBBIN,

BOBBIN, bŏb′-bĭn. ſ. A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch.

BOBCHERRY, bŏb′-tſhĕr-rў. ſ. A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

BOBTAIL, bŏb′-tāl. ſ. Cut tail.

BOBTAILED, bŏb′-tā′ld. a. Having a tail cut.

BOBWIG, bŏb′-wĭg′. ſ. A ſhort wig.

To BODE, bō′de. v. a. To portend, to be the omen of.

BODEMENT, bō′de-mĕnt. ſ. Portent, omen.

To BODGE, bŏd′zh. v. n. To boggle.

BODICE, bŏd′-dĭs. ſ. Stays, a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone,

BODILESS, bŏd′-ў-lĭs. a. Incorporeal, without a body.

BODILY, bŏd′-ĭ-lў. a. Corporeal, containing body; relating to the body, not the mind; real, actual.

BODILY, bŏd′-ĭ-lў. ad. Corporeally.

BODKIN, bŏd′-kĭn. ſ. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point; an inſtrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop; an inſtrument to dreſs the hair.

BODY, bŏd′-ў. ſ. The material ſubſtance of an animal; matter, oppoſed to ſpirit; a perſon; a human being; reality, oppoſed to repreſentation; a collective maſs; the main army, the battle; a corporation; the outward condition; the main part; a pandect, a general collection; ſtrength, as wine of a good body.

BODY-CLOATHS, bŏd′-ў-clōz. ſ. Cloathing for horſes that are dieted.

BOG, bŏg′. ſ. A marſh, a fen, a moraſs.

BOG-TROTTER, bŏg′-trŏt-tŭr. ſ. One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE, bŏg′l. v. n. To ſtart, to fly back; to heſitate.

BOGGLER, bŏg′-lŭr. ſ. A doubter, a timorous man.

BOGGY, bŏg′-ў. a. Marſhy, ſwampy.

BOGHOUSE, bŏg′-houſe. ſ. A houſe of office.

BOHEA, bō-hē′. ſ. A ſpecies of tea.

To BOIL, boi′l. v. n. To be agitated by heat; to be hot, to be fervent; to move like boiling water; to be in hot liquor.

To BOIL, boi′l. v. a. To ſeeth; to heat by putting into boiling water; to dreſs in boiling water.

BOILER, boi′-lŭr. ſ. The perſon that boils any thing; the veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, boi′ſ-tē-rŭs. a. Violent, loud, roaring, ſtormy; turbulent, furious; unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY, boi′ſ-tē-rŭſ-lў. ad. Violently, tumultuouſly.

BOISTEROUSNESS, boi′ſ-tē-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

BOLARY, bō′-lā-rў. a. Partaking of the nature of bole.

BOLD, bō′ld. a. Daring, brave, ſtout; executed with ſpirit; confident, not ſcrupulous; impudent, rude; licentious; ſtanding out to the view; To make bold, to take freedoms.

To BOLDEN, bō′ldn. v. n. To make bold.

BOLDFACE, bō′ld-fāſe. ſ. Impudence, ſaucineſs.

BOLDFACED, bō′ld-fāſt. a. Impudent.

BOLDLY, bō′ld-lў. ad. In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS, bō′ld-nĭs. ſ. Courage, bravery; exemption from caution; aſſurance, impudence.

BOLE, bō′le. ſ. The body or trunk of a tree; a kind of earth; a meaſure of corn containing ſix buſhels.

BOLIS, bō′-lĭs. ſ. Bolis is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, bō′l. ſ. A round ſtalk or ſtem.

BOLSTER, bō′l-ſtŭr. ſ. Something laid in the bed, to ſupport the head; a pad, or quilt; compreſs for a wound.

To BOLSTER, bō′l-ſtŭr. v. a. To ſupport the head with a bolſter; to afford a bed to; to hold wounds together with a compreſs; to ſupport, to maintain.

BOLT, bō′lt. ſ. An arrow, a dart; a thunderbolt; Bolt upright, that is, upright as an arrow; the bar of a door; an iron to faſten the legs; a ſpot or ſtain.

To BOLT, bō′lt. v. a. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt; to blurt out; to fetter, to ſhackle; to ſift, or ſeparate with a ſieve; to examine, to try out; to purify, to purge.

To BOLT, bōlt. v. n. To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs.

BOLTER, bōl-tŭr. ſ. A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran.

BOLTHEAD, bōlt-hĕd. ſ. A long ſtrait necked glaſs veſſel, a matraſs, or receiver.

BOLTING-HOUSE, bōl-tĭng-houſe. ſ. The place where meal is ſifted.

BOLTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT, bō-ſprĭt. ſ. A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope.

BOLUS, bō-lŭs. ſ. A medicine, made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills.

BOMB, bŏm. ſ. A loud noiſe; a hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar.

BOMB-CHEST, bŏm-tſhĕſt. ſ. A kind of cheſt filled with bombs, placed under-ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH, bŏm-kĕtſh. } ſ. A kind of
BOMB-VESSEL, bŏm-vĕs-sĭl. } ſhip, ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar.

BOMBARD, bŏm-bärd. ſ. A great gun; a barrel for wine.

To BOMBARD, bŏm-bärd. v. a. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, bŏm-bär-dēr. ſ. The engineer, whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, bŏm-bärd-mĕnt. ſ. An attack made by throwing bombs.

BOMBASIN, bŏm-bă-zĕn. ſ. A ſlight ſilken ſtuff.

BOMBAST, bŏm-băſt. ſ. Fuſtian, big words.

BOMBAST, bŏm-băſt. a. High ſounding.

BOMBULATION, bŏm-bŭ-lā-ſhŭn. ſ. Sound, noiſe.

BONAROBA, bō-nă-rō-bă. ſ. A whore.

BONASUS, bō-nā-ſŭs. ſ. A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIEN, bŏn-krĕt-tſhyĕn. ſ. A ſpecies of pear.

BOND, bŏnd. ſ. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound; ligament that holds any thing together; union, connexion; impriſonment, captivity; cement of union, cauſe of union; a writing of obligation; law by which any one is obliged.

BONDAGE, bŏn-dĭdzh. ſ. Captivity, impriſonment.

BONDMAID, bŏnd-mād. ſ. A woman ſlave.

BONDMAN, bŏnd-măn. ſ. A man ſlave.

BONDSERVANT, bŏnd-ſĕr-vănt. ſ. A ſlave.

BONDSERVICE, bŏnd-ſĕr-vĭs. ſ. Slavery.

BONDSLAVE, bŏnd-ſlāve. ſ. A man in ſlavery.

BONDSMAN, bŏnd-z-măn. ſ. One bound for another.

BONDWOMAN, bŏnd-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman ſlave.

BONE, bōne. ſ. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal; a fragment of meat, a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it; To make no bones, to make no ſcruple; dice.

To BONE, bōne. v. a. To take out the bones from the fleſh.

BONELACE, bōne-lāſe. ſ. Flaxen lace.

BONELESS, bōne-lĭs. a. Without bones.

To BONESET, bōne-ſĕt. v. n. To reſtore a bone out of joint, or join a bone broken.

BONESETTER, bōne-ſĕt-tŭr. ſ. One who makes a practice of ſetting bones.

BONFIRE, bōn-fīre. ſ. A fire made for triumph.

BONGRACE, bōn-grās. ſ. A covering for the forehead.

BONNET, bŏn-nĭt. ſ. A hat, a cap.

BONNETS, bŏn-nĭts. ſ. Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail.

BONNILY, bŏn-nȳ-lȳ. ad. Gaily, handſomely.

BONNINESS, bŏn-nȳ-nĭs. ſ. Gayety, handſomeneſs.

BONNY, bŏn-nȳ. a. Handſome, beautiful; gay, merry.

BONNY-CLABBER, bŏn-nȳ-klăb-bŭr. ſ. Sour buttermilk.

BONUM MAGNUM, bō-nŭm-măg-nŭm. ſ. A great plum.

BONY, bō-nȳ. a. Conſiſting of bones; full of bones.

BOOBY, bo͞o′-by. ſ. A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow.

BOOK, bo͝ok. ſ. A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the regiſter in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

To BOOK, bo͝ok. v. a. To regiſter in a book.

BOOK-KEEPING, bo͝ok-kēp-ing. ſ. The art of keeping accounts.

BOOKBINDER, bo͝ok-bīn-dŭr. ſ. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL, bo͝ok-fŭl. a. Crouded with undigeſted knowledge.

BOOKISH, bo͝o′-kiſh. a. Given to books.

BOOKISHNESS, bo͝o′-kiſh-nis. ſ. Overſtudidiouſneſs.

BOOKLEARNED, bo͝ok-lĕr′-nid. a. Verſed in books.

BOOKLEARNING, bo͝ok-lĕr′-ning. ſ. Skill in literature, acquaintance with books.

BOOKMAN, bo͝o′k-măn. ſ. A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

BOOKMATE, bo͝o′k-māte. ſ. Schoolfellow.

BOOKSELLER, bo͝o′k-ſĕl-lŭr. ſ. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

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BOON, bo͝o′n. ſ. A gift, a grant.

BOON, bo͝o′n. a. Gay, merry.

BOOR, bo͝o′r. ſ. A lout, a clown.

BOORISH, bo͝o′r-iſh. a. Clowniſh, ruſtick.

BOORISHLY, bo͝o′r-iſh-lў. ad. After a clowniſh manner.

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BOOT, bo͝o′t. ſ. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

BOOT of a Coach, bo͝o′t. ſ. The place under the coach box.

BOOT-HOSE, bo͝o′t-hōze. ſ. Stockings to ſerve for boots.

BOOT-TREE, bo͝o′t-trēe. ſ. Wood ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for ſtretching them.

BOOTCATCHER, bo͝o′t-kătſh-ŭr. ſ. The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

BOOTED, bo͝o′t-id. a. In boots.

BOOTH, bo͝o′th. ſ. A houſe built of boards or boughs.

BOOTLESS, bo͝o′t-lis. a. Uſeleſs, unavailing; without ſucceſs.

BOOTY, bo͝o′-tў. ſ. Plunder, pillage; things gotten by robbery; To play booty, to loſe by deſign.

BOPEEP, bō-pē′p. ſ. To play Bopeep, is to look out, and drawback, as if frighted.

BORACHIO, bō-răt′-tſhō. ſ. A drunkard.

BORABLE, bō′-răbl. a. That may be bored.

BORAGE, bŭr′-ridzh. a. A plant.

BORAX, bō′-răks. ſ. An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine.

BORDEL, bōr-dĕl′. ſ. A brothel, a bawdy-houſe.

BORDER, bā′r-dŭr. ſ. The outer part or edge of any thing; the edge of a country; the outer part of a garment adorned with needlework; a bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers.

To BORDER, bā′r-dŭr. v. n. To confine upon; to approach nearly to.

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BORE, bō're. The preterite of Bear.

BOREAL, bō'-ryal. a. Northern.

BOREAS, bō'-ryas. ſ. The north winds.

BOREE, bō'-rē. ſ. A ſtep in dancing.

BORN, bā'rn. Come into life.

BORNE, bō'rne. Carried, ſupported.

BOROUGH, bŭr'-rō. ſ. A town with a corporation.

To BORROW, bŏr'-rō. v. a. To take ſomething from another upon credit; to aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time; to uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.

BORROWER, bŏr'-rō-ŭr. ſ. He that borrows; he that takes what is another's.

BOSCAGE, bŏs'-kāje. ſ. Wood, or woodlands.

BOSKY, bŏs'-kȳ. a. Woody.

BOSOM, bŏ'-zŭm. ſ. The breaſt, the heart; the innermoſt part of an incloſure; the folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt; the tender affections; inclination, deſire; in compoſition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondneſs, as my boſom friend.

To BOSOM, bŏ'-zŭm. v. a. To incloſe in the boſom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSON, bō'ſn. ſ. Corrupted from Boatſwain.

BOSS, bŏs'. ſ. A ſtud; the part riſing in the midſt of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSAGE, bŏs'-ſāje. ſ. Any ſtone that has a projecture.

BOSVEL, bŏz'-vil. ſ. A ſpecies of crowfoot.

BOTANICAL, bō-tăn'-ĭ-kăl. } a. Relating to
BOTANICK, bō-tăn'-nik. } herbs, ſkilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, bŏt'-ă-nĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in plants.

BOTANOLOGY, bō-tăn-ŏl'-ō-jy. ſ. A diſcourſe upon plants.

BOTCH, bŏt'ſh. ſ. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin; a part in any work ill finiſhed; an adventitious part clumſily added.

To BOTCH, bŏtſh'. v. a. To mend or patch cloaths clumſily; to put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to mark with botches.

BOTCHY, bŏt'-tſhy. a. Marked with botches.

BOTH, bō'th. a. The two.

BOTH, bō'th. conj. As well.

BOTS, bŏt's. ſ. Small worms in the entrails of horſes.

BOTTLE, bŏt'l. ſ. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter; a quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

To BOTTLE, bŏt'l. v. a. To incloſe in bottles.

BOTTLEFLOWER, bŏt'l-flow-ŭr. ſ. A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bŏt'l-ſkrō. ſ. A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. ſ. The loweſt part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the ground-work; a dale, a valley; the deepeſt part; bound, limit; the utmoſt of any man's capacity; the laſt reſort; a veſſel for navigation; a chance, or ſecurity; a ball of thread wound up together.

To BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. v. a. To build upon, to fix upon as a ſupport; to wind upon ſomething.

To BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. v. n. To reſt upon as its ſupport.

BOTTOMED, bŏt'-tŭmd. a. Having a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bŏt'-tŭm-lĭs. a. Without a bottom, fathomleſs.

BOTTOMRY, bŏt'-tŭm-ry. ſ. The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom.

BOUD, bou'd. ſ. An inſect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE, bo'uje. v. n. To ſwell out.

BOUGH, bou'. ſ. An arm or a large ſhoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, bā't. preter. of To buy.

To BOUNCE, bou'nſe. v. n. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force; to make a ſudden leap; to boaſt, to bully.

BOUNCE, bou'nſe. ſ. A ſtrong ſudden blow; a ſudden crack or noiſe; a boaſt, a threat.

BOUNCER, bou'n-ſŭr. ſ. A boaſter, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bou'nd. ſ. A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained; a leap, a jump, a ſpring; a rebound.

To

BOOBY, bo͞o′-by. ſ. A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow.

BOOK, bo͝o′k. ſ. A volume in which we read or write; a particular part of a work; the regiſter in which a trader keeps an account; In books, in kind remembrance; Without book, by memory.

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BOSKY, bŏs'-kў. a. Woody.

BOSOM, bŏ'-zŭm. ſ. The breaſt, the heart; the innermoſt part of an incloſure; the folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt; the tender affections; inclination, deſire; in compoſition, implies intimacy, confidence, fondneſs, as my boſom friend.

To BOSOM, bŏ'-zŭm. v. a. To incloſe in the boſom; to conceal in privacy.

BOSON, bō'sn. ſ. Corrupted from Boatſwain.

BOSS, bŏs'. ſ. A ſtud; the part riſing in the midſt of any thing; a thick body of any kind.

BOSSAGE, bŏs'-săje. ſ. Any ſtone that has a projecture.

BOSVEL, bŏz'-vĭl. ſ. A ſpecies of crowfoot.

BOTANICAL, bō-tăn'-ĭ-kăl. } a. Relating to
BOTANICK, bō-tăn'-nĭk. } herbs, ſkilled in herbs.

BOTANIST, bŏt'-ă-nĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in plants.

BOTANOLOGY, bō-tăn-ŏl'-ō-jў. ſ. A diſcourſe upon plants.

BOTCH, bŏt'ſh. ſ. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin; a part in any work ill finiſhed; an adventitious part clumſily added.

To BOTCH, bŏtſh'. v. a. To mend or patch cloaths clumſily; to put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to mark with botches.

BOTCHY, bŏt'-tſhў. a. Marked with botches.

BOTH, bō'th. a. The two.

BOTH, bō'th. conj. As well.

BOTS, bŏt's. ſ. Small worms in the entrails of horſes.

BOTTLE, bŏt'l. ſ. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter; a quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle, a quart; a quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

To BOTTLE, bŏt'l. v. a. To incloſe in bottles.

BOTTLEFLOWER, bŏt'l-flow-ŭr. ſ. A plant.

BOTTLESCREW, bŏt'l-ſkrō. ſ. A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. ſ. The loweſt part of any thing; the ground under the water; the foundation, the ground-work; a dale, a valley; the deepeſt part; bound, limit; the utmoſt of any man's capacity; the laſt reſort; a veſſel for navigation; a chance, or ſecurity; a ball of thread wound up together.

To BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. v. a. To build upon, to fix upon as a ſupport; to wind upon ſomething.

To BOTTOM, bŏt'-tŭm. v. n. To reſt upon as its ſupport.

BOTTOMED, bŏt'-tŭmd. a. Having a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, bŏt'-tŭm-lĭs. a. Without a bottom, fathomleſs.

BOTTOMRY, bŏt'-tŭm-rў. ſ. The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom.

BOUD, bou'd. ſ. An inſect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE, bo'uje. v. n. To ſwell out.

BOUGH, bou'. ſ. An arm or a large ſhoot of a tree.

BOUGHT, bā't. preter. of To buy.

To BOUNCE, bou'nſe. v. n. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force; to make a ſudden leap; to boaſt, to bully.

BOUNCE, bou'nſe. ſ. A ſtrong ſudden blow; a ſudden crack or noiſe; a boaſt, a threat.

BOUNCER, bou'n-ſŭr. ſ. A boaſter, a bully, an empty threatener; a liar.

BOUND, bou'nd. ſ. A limit, a boundary; a limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained; a leap, a jump, a ſpring; a rebound.

To

To BOUND, bou'nd. v. a. To limit, to terminate; to reſtrain, to confine; to make to bound.

To BOUND, bou'nd. v. n. To jump, to ſpring; to rebound, to fly back.

BOUND, bou'nd. participle paſſive of Bind.

BOUND, bou'nd. a. Deſtined, intending to come to any place.

BOUNDARY, bou'n-dă-rў. ſ. Limit, bound.

BOUNDEN, bou'n-dĕn. participle paſſive of Bind.

BOUNDING-STONE, bou'n-dĭng-ſtōne. } ſ.
BOUND-STONE, bou'nd-ſtōne. }
A ſtone to play with.

BOUNDLESSNESS, bou'nd-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Exemption from limits.

BOUNDLESS, bou'nd-lĭs. a. Unlimited, unconfined.

BOUNTEOUS, bou'n-tyŭs. a. Liberal, kind, generous.

BOUNTEOUSLY, bo 'n-tyŭſ-lў. ad. Liberally, generouſly.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, bou'n-tyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Munificence, liberality.

BOUNTIFUL, bou'n-tў-fŭl. a. Liberal, generous, munificent.

BOUNTIFULLY, bou'n-tў-fŭl-lў. ad. Liberally.

BOUNTIFULNESS, bou'n-tў-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being bountiful, generoſity.

BOUNTIHEAD, bou'n-tў-hĕd.. } ſ. Goodneſs,
BOUNTYHOOD, bŏu'n-tў-hŭd. } virtue.

BOUNTY, bou'n-tў. ſ. Generoſity, liberality, munificence.

To BOURGEON, bŭr'-jŭn. v. n. To ſprout, to ſhoot into branches.

BOURN, bō'rn. ſ. A bound, a limit; a brook, a torrent.

To BOUSE, bō'ze. v. n. To drink laviſhly.

BOUSY, bō'-zў. a. Drunken.

BOUT, bou't. ſ. A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.

To BOW, bow'. v. a. To bend, or inflect; to bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion; to bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion; to depreſs, to cruſh.

To BOW, bow'. v. n. To bend, to ſuffer flexure; to make a reverence; to ſtoop; to ſink under preſſure.

BOW, bow'. ſ. An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion.

BOW, bō'. ſ. An inſtrument of war; a rainbow; the inſtruments with which ſtring-inſtruments are played upon; the doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip knot; Bow of a ſhip, that part of her which begins at the loof, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle.

BOW-BENT, bō'-bĕnt. a. Crooked.

BOW-HAND, bō'-hănd. ſ. The hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED, bō'-lĕgd. a. Having crooked legs.

BOWELS, bow'-ĭls. ſ. Inteſtines, the veſſels and organs within the body; the inner parts of any thing; tenderneſs, compaſſion.

BOWER, bow'-ŭr. ſ. An arbour; it ſeems to ſignify, in Spenſer, a blow, a ſtroke.

BOWER, bow'-ŭr. ſ. Anchor ſo called.

BOWERY, bow'-ŭr-rў. a. Full of bowers.

BOWL, bō l. ſ. A veſſel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a baſin, or fountain.

BOWL, bō'l. ſ. Round maſs rolled along the ground.

To BOWL, bō'l. v. a. To play at bowls; to throw bowls at any thing.

BOWLER, bō'-lŭr. ſ. He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE, bow'-lĭn. ſ. A rope faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail.

BOWLING-GREEN, bō'-lĭng-grēn. ſ. A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

BOMAN, bō'-măn. ſ. An archer.

BOWSPRIT, bō'-ſprĭt. ſ. Boltſprit, which ſee.

BOWSTRING, bō'-ſtrĭng. ſ. The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

BOWYER, bō'-yĕr. ſ. An archer; one whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX, bŏks. ſ. A tree; the wood of the tree.

BOX, bŏks. ſ. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; the caſe of the mariners compaſs; the cheſt into which money given is put; ſeat in the playhouſe.

To BOX, bŏks'. v. a. To incloſe in a box.

BOX, bŏks′. ſ. A blow on the head given with the hand.

To BOX, bŏks′. v. n. To fight with the fiſt.

BOXEN, bŏk′ſn. a. Made of box, reſembling box.

BOXER, bŏks′-ŭr. ſ. A man who fights with his fiſts.

BOY, boy′. ſ. A male child, not a girl; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant; a word of contempt for young men.

BOYHOOD, boy′-hŭd. ſ. The ſtate of a boy.

BOYISH, boy′-iſh. a. Belonging to a boy; childiſh, trifling.

BOYISHLY, boy′-iſh-lў. ad. Childiſhly, triflingly.

BOYISHNESS, boy′-iſh-nĭs. ſ. Childiſhneſs, triflingneſs.

BOYISM, boy′-izm. ſ. Puerility, childiſhneſs.

BRABBLE, brăb′l. ſ. A clamorous conteſt.

To BRABBLE, brăb′l. v. n. To conteſt noiſily.

BRABBLER, brăb′-lŭr. ſ. A clamorous noiſy fellow.

To BRACE, brā′ſe. v. a. To bind, to tie cloſe with bandages; to ſtrain up.

BRACE, brā′ſe. ſ. Cincture, bandage; that which holds any thing tight; Braces of a coach, thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs; Braces in printing, a crooked line incloſing a paſſage, as in a triplet; tenſion, tightneſs.

BRACE, brā′ſe. ſ. A pair, a couple.

BRACELET, brās′-lĭt. ſ. An ornament for the arms.

BRACER, brā′-ſŭr. ſ. A cincture, a bandage.

BRACH, brăt′ſh. ſ. A bitch hound.

BRACHIAL, brāk′-yăl. a. Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY, brā-kĭg′-grā-fў. ſ. The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs.

BRACK, brăk. ſ. A breach.

BRACKET, brăk′-kĭt. ſ. A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

BRACKISH, brāk′-iſh. a. Salt, ſomething ſalt.

BRACKISHNESS, brāk′-iſh-nĭs. ſ. Saltneſs.

BRAD, brăd′. ſ. A ſort of nail to floor rooms with.

To BRAG, brăg′. v. n. To boaſt, to diſplay oſtentatiouſly.

BRAG, brăg′. ſ. A boaſt, a proud expreſſion; the thing boaſted.

BRAGGADOCIO, brăg-gă-dō′-ſhō. ſ. A puffing, boaſting fellow.

BRAGGART, brăg′-gărt. a. Boaſtful, vainly oſtentatious.

BRAGGART, brăg′-gărt. ſ. A boaſter.

BRAGGER, brăg′-gŭr. ſ. A boaſter.

BRAGLESS, brăg′-lĭs. a. Without a boaſt.

BRAGLY, brăg′-lў. ad. Finely.

To BRAID, brā′d. v. a. To weave together.

BRAID, brā′d. ſ. A texture, a knot.

BRAILS, brā′lz. ſ. Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN, brā′n. ſ. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe; the underſtanding.

To BRAIN, brā′n. v. a. To kill by beating out the brain.

BRAINISH, brā′-nĭſh. a. Hotheaded, furious.

BRAINLESS, brā n-lĭs. a. Silly.

BRAINPAN, brā′n-păn. ſ. The ſkull containing the brains.

BRAINSICK, brā′n-sĭk. a. Addleheaded, giddy.

BRAINSICKLY, brā′n-sĭk-lў. ad. Weakly, headily.

BRAINSICKNESS, brā′n-sĭk-nĭs. ſ. Indiſcretion, giddineſs.

BRAKE, brā′k. The preterite of Break.

BRAKE, brā′k, ſ. Fern, brambles.

BRAKE, brā′k. ſ. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax; the handle of a ſhip's pump; a baker's kneading trough.

BRAKY, brā′-kў. a. Thorny, prickly, rough.

BRAMBLE, brăm′bl, ſ. Blackberry buſh, dewberry buſh, raſpberry buſh; any rough prickly ſhrub.

BRAMBLING, brăm′-blĭng. ſ. A bird called alſo a mountain chaffinch.

BRAN, brăn′. ſ. The huſks of corn ground.

BRANCH, brăntſh′. ſ. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any diſtant article; any part that ſhoots out from the reſt; a ſmaller

river running into a larger; any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line; the offſpring, the deſcendant; the antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To BRANCH, brântſh'. v. n. To ſpread in branches; to ſpread into ſeparate parts; to ſpeak diffuſively; to have horns ſhooting out.

To BRANCH, brântſh'. v. a. To divide as into branches; to adorn with needlework.

BRANCHER, brânt'-ſhûr. ſ. One that ſhoots out into branches; in falconry, a young hawk.

BRANCHINESS, brân'-tſhỳ-nis. ſ. Fullneſs of branches.

BRANCHLESS, brântſh'-lis. a. Without ſhoots or boughs; naked.

BRANCHY, brânt'-ſhỳ. a. Full of branches ſpreading.

BRAND, brând'. ſ. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted; a ſword; a thunderbolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

To BRAND, brând'. v. a. To mark with a note of infamy.

BRANDGOOSE, brând'-gôs. ſ. A kind of wild fowl.

To BRANDISH, brân'-diſh. v. a. To wave or ſhake; to play with, to flouriſh.

BRANDLING, brând'-ling. ſ. A particular worm.

BRANDY, brân'-dỳ. ſ. A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine,

BRANGLE, brâng'l. ſ. Squabble, wrangle.

To BRANGLE, brâng'l. v. n. To wrangle, to ſquabble.

BRANK, brânk'. ſ. Buckwheat.

BRANNY, brân'-nỳ. a. Having the appearance of bran.

BRASIER, brâ'-zhûr. ſ. A manufacturer that works in braſs; a pan to hold coals.

BRASIL, or BRAZIL, brâ-zê'l. ſ. An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil.

BRASS, brâs'. ſ. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris; impudence.

BRASSINESS, brâs'-sỳ-nis. ſ. An appearance like braſs.

BRASSY, brâs'-sỳ. a. Partaking of braſs; hard as braſs; impudent.

BRAT, brât'. ſ. A child, ſo called in contempt; the progeny, the offspring.

BRAVADO, brâ-vâ'-dô. ſ. A boaſt, a brag.

BRAVE, brâ've. a. Courageous, daring, bold; gallant, having a noble mien; magnificent, grand; excellent, noble.

BRAVE, brâ've. ſ. A hector, a man daring beyond prudence or fitneſs; a boaſt, a challenge.

To BRAVE, brâ've. v. a. To defy, to challenge; to carry a boaſting appearance.

BRAVELY, brâ've-lỳ. ad. In a brave manner, courageouſly, gallantly.

BRAVERY, brâ'-vê-rỳ. ſ. Courage, magnanimity; ſplendour, magnificence; ſhow, oſtentation; bravado, boaſt.

BRAVO, brâ'-vô. ſ. A man who murders for hire.

To BRAWL, brâ'l. v. n. To quarrel noiſily and indecently; to ſpeak loud and indecently; to make a noiſe.

BRAWL, brâ'l. ſ. Quarrel, noiſe, ſcurrility.

BRAWLER, brâ'-lûr. ſ. A wrangler.

BRAWN, brâ'n. ſ. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body; the arm, ſo called from its being muſculous; bulk, muſcular ſtrength; the fleſh of a boar; a boar.

BRAWNER, brâ'-nûr. ſ. A boar killed for the table.

BRAWNINESS, brâ'-nỳ-nis. ſ. Strength, hardneſs.

BRAWNY, brâ'-nỳ. a. Muſculous, fleſhy, bulky.

To BRAY, brâ'. v. a. To pound, or grind ſmall.

To BRAY, brâ'. v. n. To make a noiſe as an aſs; to make an offenſive noiſe.

BRAY, brâ'. ſ. Noiſe, ſound.

BRAYER, brâ'-ûr. ſ. One that brays like an aſs; with printers, an inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE, brâ'ze. v. a. To ſolder with braſs; to harden to impudence.

BRAZEN,

BRAZEN, brā'zn. a. Made of braſs; proceeding from braſs; impudent.

To BRAZEN, brā'zn. v. n. To be impudent, to bully.

BRAZENFACE, brā'zn-fāſe. ſ. An impudent wretch.

BRAZENFACED, brā'zn-fā'ſt. a. Impudent, ſhameleſs.

BRAZENESS, brā'zn-nis. ſ. Appearing like braſs; impudence.

BRAZIER, brā'-zyŭr. ſ. See BRASIER.

BREACH, brē'tſh. ſ. The act of breaking any thing; the ſtate of being broken; a gap in a fortification made by a battery; the violation of a law or contract; difference, quarrel; infraction, injury.

BREAD, brĕd'. ſ. Food made of ground corn; food in general; ſupport of life at large;

BREAD-CHIPPER, brĕd'-tſhip-ŭr. ſ. A baker's ſervant.

BREAD-CORN, brĕd'-kŏrn. ſ. Corn of which bread is made.

BREADTH, brĕd'th. ſ. The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

To BREAK, brē'k. v. a. To burſt, or open by force; to divide; to deſtroy by violence; to overcome, to ſurmount; to batter, to make breaches or gaps in; to cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body; to ſink or appal the ſpirit; to ſubdue; to cruſh, to diſable, to incapacitate; to weaken the mind; to tame, to train to obedience; to make bankrŭpt; to crack the ſkin; to violate a contract or promiſe; to infringe a law; to intercept, to hinder the effect of; to interrupt; to ſeparate company; to diſſolve any union; to open ſomething new; To break the back, to diſable one's fortune; To break ground, to open trenches; To break the heart; to deſtroy with grief; To break the neck, to lux, or put out the neck joints; To break off, to put a ſudden ſtop; To break up, to diſſolve; To break up, to ſeparate or diſband; To break upon the wheel, to puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats; To break wind, to give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK, brē'k. v. n. To part in two; to burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock; to open and diſcharge matter; to open as the morning; to burſt forth, to exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and ſtrength; to make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs; to come to an explanation; to fall out, to be friends no longer; to diſcard; To break from, to ſeparate from with ſome vehemence; To break in, to enter unexpectedly; To break looſe, to eſcape from captivity; To break off, to deſiſt ſuddenly; To break off from, to part from with violence; To break out, to diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects; To break out, to have eruptions from the body; To break out, to become diſſolute; To break up, to ceaſe, to intermit; To break up, to diſſolve itſelf; To break up, to begin holidays; To break with, to part friendſhip with any.

BREAK, brē'k. ſ. State of being broken, opening; a pauſe, an interruption; a line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

BREAKER, brē'-kŭr. ſ. He that breaks any thing; a wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BREAKFAST, brĕk'-fāſt. v. n. To eat the firſt meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, brĕk'-fāſt. ſ. The firſt meal in the day; the thing eaten at the firſt meal; a meal in general.

BREAKNECK, brē'k-nĕk. ſ. A ſteep place endangering the neck.

BREAKPROMISE, brē'k-prŏm-is. ſ. One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe.

BREAM, brē'm. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

BREAST, brĕſt'. ſ. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the dugs or teats of women which contain the milk; the part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs; the heart; the conſcience; the paſſions.

To BREAST, brĕſt'. v. a. To meet in front.

BREASTBONE, brĕſt'-bōne. ſ. The bone of the breaſt, the ſternum.

BREASTHIGH, brĕſt'-hȳ'. a. Up to the breaſt.

BREASTHOOKS, brĕſt'-hŏks. ſ. With ſhipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before that

help

help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip.

BREASTKNOT, brĕſt′-nŏt. ſ. A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by the women on the breaſt.

BREASTPLATE, brĕſt′-plāte. ſ. Armour for the breaſt.

BREASTPLOUGH, brĕſt′-plow. ſ. A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt.

BREASTWORK, brĕſt′-wŭrk. ſ. Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants.

BREATH, brĕth′. ſ. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; reſpiration; reſpite, pauſe, relaxation; breeze, moving air; a ſingle act, an inſtant.

To BREATHE, brē′th. v. n. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to reſt; to take breath; to inject by breathing; to eject by breathing; to exerciſe; to move or actuate by breath; to utter privately; to give air or vent to.

BREATHER, brē′-thŭr. ſ. One that breathes, or lives.

BREATHING, brē′-thĭng. ſ. Aſpiration, ſecret prayer; breathing place, vent.

BREATHLESS, brĕth′-lĭs. a. Out of breath, ſpent with labour; dead.

BRED, brĕd′. particip. paſſ. from To breed.

BREDE, brē′d. ſ. See BRAID.

BREECH, brĭtſh′. ſ. The lower part of the body; breeches; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To BREECH, brĭtſh′. v. a. To put into breeches; to fit any thing with a breech, as to breech a gun.

BREECHES, brĭt′-tſhĭz. ſ. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; to wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband.

To BREED, brē′d. v. a. To procreate, to generate; to occaſion, to cauſe, to produce; to contrive, to hatch, to plot; to produce from one's ſelf; to give birth to; to educate, to qualify by education; to bring up, to take care of.

To BREED, brē′d. v. n. To bring young; to increaſe by new production; to be produced, to have birth; to raiſe a breed.

BREED, brē′d. ſ. A caſt, a kind, a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies; progeny, offspring; a number produced at once, a hatch.

BREEDBATE, brē′d-bāte. ſ. One that breeds quarrels.

BREEDER, brē′-dŭr. ſ. That which produces any thing; the perſon which brings up another; a female that is prolifick; one that takes care to raiſe a breed.

BREEDING, brē′-dĭng. ſ. Education, inſtructions; qualifications; manners, knowledge of ceremony; nurture.

BREEZE, brē′z. ſ. A ſtinging fly.

BREEZE, brē′z. ſ. A gentle gale.

BREEZY, brē′-zy. ad. Fanned with gales.

BRET, brĕt′. ſ. A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRETHREN, brĕth′-rĕn. ſ. The plural of Brother.

BREVIARY, brē′-vyā-ry. ſ. An abridgment, an epitome; the book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BREVIAT, brē′-vyăt. ſ. A ſhort compendium.

BREVIATURE, brē′-vyā-tŭre. ſ. An abbreviation.

BREVITY, brĕv′-ĭ-ty. ſ. Conciſeneſs, ſhortneſs.

To BREW, brō′. v. a. To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients; to prepare by mixing things together; to contrive to plot.

To BREW, brō′. v. n. To perform the office of a brewer.

BREWAGE, brō′-ĭdzh. ſ. Mixture of various things.

BREWER, brō′-ŭr. ſ. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer.

BREWHOUSE, brō′-houſe. ſ. A houſe appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, brō′-ĭng. ſ. Quantity of liquor brewed.

BREWIS, brō′ĭs. ſ. A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRIBE, brī be. ſ. A reward given to pervert the judgment.

To

To BRIBE, brībe. v. a. To give bribes.
BRIBER, brī'-bŭr. ſ. One that pays for corrupt practices.
BRIBERY, brī'-bē-rў. ſ. The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.
BRICK, brĭk'. ſ. A maſs of burnt clay; a loaf ſhaped like a brick.
To BRICK, brĭk'. v. a. To lay with bricks.
BRICKBAT, brĭk'-băt. ſ. A piece of brick.
BRICKCLAY, brĭk'-klā. ſ. Clay uſed for making brick.
BRICKDUST, brĭk'-dŭſt. ſ. Duſt made by pounding bricks.
BRICK-KILN, brĭk'-kĭl. ſ. A kiln, a place to burn bricks in.
BRICKLAYER, brĭk'-lā-ŭr. ſ. A brick-maſon.
BRICKMAKER, brĭk'-mā-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make bricks.
BRIDAL, brī'-dăl. a. Belonging to a wedding, nuptial.
BRIDE, brīde. ſ. A woman new married.
BRIDEBED, brī'de-bĕd. ſ. Marriage-bed.
BRIDECAKE, brī'de-kāke. ſ. A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.
BRIDEGROOM, brī'de-grōm. ſ. A new married man.
BRIDEMEN, brī'de-mĕn. } ſ. The attend-
BRIDEMAIDS, brī'de-mādz. } ants on the bride and bridegroom.
BRIDESTAKE, brī'de-ſtāke. ſ. A poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round.
BRIDEWELL, brī'de-wĕl. ſ. A houſe of correction.
BRIDGE, brĭdzh'. ſ. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage; the upper part of the noſe; the ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.
To BRIDGE, brĭdzh'. v. a. To raiſe a bridge over any place.
BRIDLE, brī'dl. ſ. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed; a reſtraint, a curb, a check.
To BRIDLE, brī'dl. v. a. To guide by a bridle; to reſtrain, to govern.
To BRIDLE, brī'dl. v. n. To hold up the head.
BRIDLEHAND, brī'dl-hănd. ſ. The hand which holds the bridle in riding.
BRIEF, brēf. a. Short, conciſe; contracted, narrow.
BRIEF, brēf. ſ. A ſhort extract, or epitome; the writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe; letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection; in muſick, a meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up.
BRIEFLY, brēf-lў. ad. Conciſely; in few words.
BRIEFNESS, brēf-nĭs. ſ. Conciſeneſs, ſhortneſs.
BRIER, brī'-ŭr. ſ. A plant.
BRIERY, brī'-ē-rў. a. Rough, full of briers.
BRIGADE, brĭ-gā'de. ſ. A diviſion of forces, a body of men.
BRIGADIER General, brĭg-ă-dēr'. ſ. An officer, next in order below a major general.
BRIGANDINE, brĭg'-ăn-dīne. } ſ. A light veſ-
BRIGANTINE, brĭg'-ăn-tīne. } ſel, ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates; a coat of mail.
BRIGHT, brī't. a. Shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; illuſtrious, as a bright reign; witty, acute, as a bright genius.
To BRIGHTEN, brī'tn. v. a. To make bright, to make to ſhine; to make luminous by light from without; to make gay, or alert; to make illuſtrious; to make acute.
To BRIGHTEN, brī'tn. v. n. To grow bright, to clear up.
BRIGHTLY, brī't-lў. ad. Splendidly, with luſtre.
BRIGHTNESS, brī't-nĭs. ſ. Luſtre, ſplendour; acuteneſs.
BRILLIANCY, brĭl'-lyăn-ſў. ſ. Luſtre, ſplendour.
BRILLIANT, brĭl'-lyănt. a. Shining, ſparkling.
BRILLIANT, brĭl'-lyănt. ſ. A diamond of the fineſt cut.
BRILLIANTNESS, brĭl'-lyănt-nĭs. ſ. Splendour, luſtre.
BRIM, brĭm'. ſ. The edge of any thing; the

upper edge of any veſſel; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain.

To BRIM, brim'. v. a. To fill to the top.

To BRIM, brim'. v. n. To be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, brim'-fûl'. a. Full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, brim'-fûl'-nis. ſ. Fulneſs to the top.

BRIMMER, brim'-mûr. ſ. A bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, brim'-ſtône. ſ. Sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, brim'-ſtô-ny. a. Full of brimſtone.

BRINDED, brin'-did. a. Streaked, tabby.

BRINDLE, brind'l. ſ. The ſtate of being brinded.

BRINDLED, brind'ld. a. Brinded, ſtreaked.

BRINE, brî'ne. ſ. Water impregnated with ſalt; the ſea; tears.

BRINEPIT, brî'ne-pit. ſ. Pit of ſalt water.

To BRING, bring'. v. a. To fetch from another place; to convey in one's own hand, not to ſend; to cauſe to come; to attract, to draw along; to put into any particular ſtate; to conduct; to induce, to prevail upon; To bring about, to bring to paſs, to effect; To bring forth, to give birth to, to produce; To bring in, to reclaim; To bring in, to afford gain; To bring off, to clear, to procure to be acquitted; To bring on, to engage in action; To bring over, to draw to a new party; To bring out, to exhibit, to ſhew; To bring under, to ſubdue, to repreſs; To bring up, to educate, to inſtruct; To bring up, to bring into practice.

BRINGER, bring'-ûr. ſ. The perſon that brings any thing.

BRINISH, brî'-niſh. a. Having the taſte of brine, ſalt.

BRINISHNESS, brî'-niſh-nis. ſ. Saltneſs.

BRINK, brink'. ſ. The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRINY, brî'-ny. ſ. Salt.

BRISK, briſk'. a. Lively, vivacious, gay; powerful, ſpirituous; vivid, bright.

BRISKET, briſ'-kit. ſ. The breaſt of an animal.

BRISKLY, briſk'-ly. ad. Actively, vigorouſly.

BRISKNESS, briſk'-nis. ſ. Livelineſs, vigour, quickneſs; gayety.

BRISTLE, briſ'l. ſ. The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

To BRISTLE, briſ'l. v. a. To erect in briſtles.

To BRISTLE, briſ'l. v. n. To ſtand erect as briſtles.

BRISTLY, briſ'-ly. a. Thick ſet with briſtles.

BRISTOL STONE, briſ'-tô-ſtône. ſ. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

BRIT, brit'. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

BRITTLE, brit'l. a. Fragile, apt to break.

BRITTLENESS, brit'l-nis. ſ. Aptneſs to break.

BRIZE, brî'ze. ſ. The gadfly.

BROACH, brô'tſh. ſ. A ſpit.

To BROACH, brô'tſh. v. a. To ſpit, to pierce as with a ſpit; to pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor; to open any ſtore; to give out, or utter any thing.

BROACHER, brô'-tſhûr. ſ. A ſpit; an opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD, brâ'd. a. Wide, extended in breadth; large; clear, open; groſs, coarſe; obſcene, fulſome; bold, not delicate, not reſerved.

BROAD CLOTH, brâ'd-clô'th. ſ. A fine kind of cloth.

To BROADEN, brâ'dn. v. n. To grow broad.

BROADLY, brâ'd-ly. ad. In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brâ'd-nis. ſ. Breadth, extent from ſide to ſide; coarſeneſs, fulſomneſs.

BROADSIDE, brâ'd-ſide. ſ. The ſide of a ſhip; the volley of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

BROADSWORD, brâ'd-ſôrd. ſ. A cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

BROADWISE, brâ'd-wize. ad. According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCADE, brô-kâ'de. ſ. A ſilken ſtuff variegated.

BROCADED, brô-kâ'-did. a. Dreſt in brocade; woven in the manner of brocade.

BROCAGE, brô'-kidzh. ſ. The gain gotten by promoting bargains; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of dealing in old things.

BROCCOLI, brŏk′-kŏ-lȳ. ſ. A ſpecies of cabbage.
BROCK, brŏk′. ſ. A badger.
BROCKET, brŏk′-kĭt. ſ. A red deer, two years old.
BROGUE, brō′g. ſ. A kind of ſhoe; a corrupt dialect.
To BROIDER, broi′-dŭr. v. a. To adorn with figures of needle-work.
BROIDERY, broi′-dē-rȳ. ſ. Embroidery, flower-work.
BROIL, broi′l. ſ. A tumult, a quarrel.
To BROIL, broi′l. v. a. To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals.
To BROIL, broi′l. v. n. To be in the heat.
To BROKE, brō′ke. v. n. To contract buſineſs for others.
BROKEN, brō′kn. part. paſſ. of Break.
BROKEN-HEARTED, brō′kn-hā′r-tĭd. a. Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear.
BROKENLY, brō′kn-lȳ. ad. Without any regular ſeries.
BROKER, brō′-kŭr. ſ. A factor, one that does buſineſs for another; one who deals in old houſehold goods; a pimp, a match maker.
BROKERAGE, brō′-kŭr-ĭdzh. ſ. The pay or reward of a broker.
BRONCHOCELE, brŏn′-kŏ-kēl. ſ. A tumour of that part of the aſperia arteria, called the Bronchos.
BRONCHIAL, brŏn′-kyăl. } a. Belonging to the
BRONCHICK, brŏn′-kĭk. } throat.
BRONCHOTOMY, brŏn-kŏt′-tŏ-mȳ. ſ. That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation.
BRONZE, brŏ′nze. ſ. Braſs; a medal.
BROOCH, brō′tſh. ſ. A jewel, an ornament of jewels.
To BROOD, brō′d. v. n. To ſit on eggs, to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly; to matúre any thing by care.
To BROOD, brŏ′d. v. a. To cheriſh by care, to hatch.
BROOD, brō′d. ſ. Offspring, progeny; generation; a hatch, the number hatched at once; the act of covering the eggs.
BROODY, brō′-dȳ. a. In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs.
BROOK, brŏ′k. ſ. A running water, a rivulet.
To BROOK, brō′k. v. a. To bear, to endure.
To BROOK, brō′k. v. n. To endure, to be content.
BROOKLIME, brŏ′k-līme. ſ. A ſort of water; an herb.
BROOM, brŏ′m. ſ. A ſhrub, a beſom ſo called from the matter of which it is made.
BROOMLAND, brŏ′m-lănd. ſ. Land that bears broom.
BROOMSTAFF, brŏ′m-ſtăf. ſ. The ſtaff to which the broom is bound.
BROOMY, brō′-mȳ. a. Full of broom.
BROTH, brā′th. ſ. Liquor in which fleſh is boiled.
BROTHEL, brŏth′-ĭl. } ſ. A
BROTHELHOUSE, brŏth′-ĭl-houſe. } baw-dy-houſe.
BROTHER, brŭth′-ŭr. ſ. One born of the ſame father or mother; any one cloſely united; any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion; Brother is uſed in theological language, for man in general.
BROTHERHOOD, brŭth′-ĕr-hŭd. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being a brother; an aſſociation of men for any purpoſe, a fraternity; a claſs of men of the ſame kind.
BROTHERLY, brŭth′-ĕr-lȳ. a. Natural to brothers, ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother.
BROUGHT, brā′t. part. paſſive of Bring.
BROW, brow′. ſ. The arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of any high place.
To BROWBEAT, brow′-bēt. v. a. To depreſs with ſtern looks.
BROWBOUND, brow′-bound. a. Crowned.
BROWSICK, brow′-sĭk. a. Dejected.
BROWN, brow′n. a. The name of a colour.
BROWNBILL, brow′n-bĭl. ſ. The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot.
BROWNNESS, brow′n-nĭs. ſ. A brown colour.
BROWNSTUDY, brow′n-ſtŭd′-ȳ. ſ. Gloomy meditations.
To BROWSE, brow′ze. v. a. To eat branches, or ſhrubs.

To

To BRUISE, brö͝ze. v. a. To cruſh or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, brö͝ze. ſ. A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

BRUISEWORT, brö͝ze-wu̇rt. ſ. Comfrey.

BRUIT, brö͝t. ſ. Rumour, noiſe, report.

BRUMAL, brö͝-mȧl. a. Belonging to the winter.

BRUNETT, brö͝-nĕt′. ſ. A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, bru̇nt′. ſ. Shock, violence; blow, ſtroke.

BRUSH, bru̇ſh′. ſ. An inſtrument for rubbing; a rude aſſault, a ſhock.

To BRUSH, bru̇ſh′. v. a. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh; to ſtrike with quickneſs; to paint with a bruſh.

To BRUSH, bru̇ſh′. v. n. To move with haſte; to fly over, to ſkim lightly.

BRUSHER, bru̇ſh′-u̇r. ſ. He that uſes a bruſh.

BRUSHWOOD, bru̇ſh′-wu̇d. ſ. Rough, ſhrubby thickets.

BRUSHY, bru̇ſh′-ȳ. a. Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

To BRUSTLE, bru̇s′l. v. n. To crackle.

BRUTAL, brö͝-tȧl. a. That which belongs to a brute; ſavage, cruel, inhuman.

BRUTALITY, brö͝-tȧl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Savageneſs, churliſhneſs.

To BRUTALIZE, brö͝-tȧ-līze. v. n. To grow brutal or ſavage.

BRUTALLY, brö͝-tȧl-lȳ. ad. Churliſhly, inhumanly.

BRUTE, brö͝t. a. Senſeleſs, unconſcious; ſavage, irrational; rough, ferocious.

BRUTE, brö͝t. ſ. A creature without reaſon.

BRUTENESS, brö͝t-nĭs. ſ. Brutality.

To BRUTIFY, brö͝-tĭ-fȳ. v. a. To make a man a brute.

BRUTISH, brö͝-tĭſh. a. Beſtial, reſembling a beaſt; rough, ſavage, ferocious; groſs, carnal; ignorant, untaught.

BRUTISHLY, brö͝-tĭſh-lȳ. ad. In the manner of a brute.

BRUTISHNESS, brö͝-tĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Brutality, ſavageneſs.

BRYONY, brȳ′-ō-nȳ. ſ. A plant.

BUB, bu̇b′. ſ. Strong malt liquor.

BUBBLE, bu̇b′l. ſ. A ſmall bladder of water; any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; a cheat, a falſe ſhow; the perſon cheated.

To BUBBLE, bu̇b′l. v. n. To riſe in bubbles; to run with a gentle noiſe.

To BUBBLE, bu̇b′l. v. a. To cheat.

BUBBLER, bu̇b′-blu̇r. ſ. A cheat.

BUBBY, bu̇b′-bȳ. ſ. A woman's breaſt.

BUBO, bū′-bō. ſ. The groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum: all tumours in that part are called Buboes.

BUCANIERS, bu̇k-ȧ-nē′rz. ſ. A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCK, bu̇k′. ſ. The liquor in which cloaths are waſhed; the cloaths waſhed in the liquor.

BUCK, bu̇k′. ſ. The male of the fallow deer, the male of rabbets and other animals.

To BUCK, bu̇k′. v. a. To waſh cloaths.

To BUCK, bu̇k′. v. n. To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCKBASKET, bu̇k′-bȧſ-kĭt. ſ. The baſket in which cloaths are carried to the waſh.

BUCKBEAN, bu̇k′-bēn. ſ. A plant, a ſort of trefoil.

BUCKET, bu̇k′-kĭt. ſ. The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well; the veſſels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

BUCKLE, bu̇k′l. ſ. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another; the ſtate of the hair criſped and curled.

To BUCKLE, bu̇k′l. v. a. To faſten with a buckle; to confine.

To BUCKLE, bu̇k′l. v. n. To bend, to bow; To buckle to, to apply to; To buckle with, to engage with.

BUCKLER, bu̇k′-lu̇r. ſ. A ſhield.

BUCKMAST, bu̇k′-maſt. ſ. The fruit or maſt of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM, bu̇k′-ru̇m. ſ. A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum.

BUCKSHORN, bu̇ks′-hȯrn. ſ. A plant.

BUCKTHORN, bu̇k′-thȯrn. ſ. A tree.

BUCOLICK, bū-kȯl′-ĭk. a. Paſtoral.

BUD, bu̇d′. ſ. The firſt ſhoot of a plant, a gem.

To BUD, bŭd′. v. n. To put forth young ſhoots, or gems; to be in the bloom.

To BUD, bŭd′. v. a. To inoculate.

To BUDGE, bŭdzh′. v. n. To ſtir.

BUDGE, bŭdzh′. a. Stiff, formal.

BUDGER, bŭd′-jŭr. ſ. One that moves or ſtirs.

BUDGET, bŭd′-jĭt. ſ. A bag ſuch as may be eaſily carried; a ſtore, or ſtock.

BUFF, bŭf′. ſ. Leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo, uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, &c. a military coat.

To BUFF, bŭf′. v. a. To ſtrike.

BUFFALO, bŭf′-fă-lō. ſ. A kind of wild bull or cow.

BUFFET, bŭf′-fĭt. ſ. A blow with the fiſt.

BUFFET, bŭf-fĕt′. ſ. A kind of cupboard.

To BUFFET, bŭf′-fĭt. v. n. To box, to beat.

To BUFFET, bŭf′-fĭt. v. n. To play a boxing-match.

BUFFETER, buf′-fĭ-tŭr. ſ. A boxer.

BUFFLE, bŭf′l. ſ. The ſame with buffalo.

BUFFLEHEADED, buf′l-hĕd-ĭd. a. Dull, ſtupid.

BUFFOON, bŭf-fōō′n. ſ. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures, a jackpudding; a man that practiſes indecent raillery.

BUFFOONRY, bŭf-fōō′n-ē-rў. ſ. The practice of a buffoon; low jeſts, ſcurrile mirth.

BUG, bŭg′. ſ. A ſtinking inſect, bred in old houſehold ſtuff.

BUGBEAR, bŭg′-bĕr. ſ. A frightful object, a falſe terrour.

BUGGINESS, bŭg′-gĭ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY, bŭg′-gў. a. Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE, bū′gl. } ſ. A hunting
BUGLEHORN, bū′gl-hŏrn. } horn.

BUGLE, bū′gl. ſ. A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

BUGLE, bū′gl. ſ. A plant.

BUGLOSS, bū′-glŏs. ſ. The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD, bĭld′. v. a. To make a fabrick, or an edifice; to raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

To BUILD, bĭld′. v. n. To depend on, to reſt on.

BUILDER, bĭl′-dŭr. ſ. He that builds, an architect.

BUILDING, bĭl′-dĭng. ſ. A fabrick, an edifice.

BUILT, bĭlt′. ſ. The form, the ſtructure.

BULB, bŭlb′. ſ. A round body, or root.

BULBACEOUS, bŭl-bā′-ſhŭs. a. The ſame with Bulbous.

BULBOUS, bŭl′-bŭs. a. Containing bulbs.

To BULGE, bŭlje. v. n. To take in water, to founder, to jut out.

BULK, bŭlk′. ſ. Magnitude, ſize, quantity; the groſs, the majority; main fabrick.

BULK, bŭlk′. ſ. A part of a building jutting out.

BULKHEAD, bŭlk′-hĕd. ſ. A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards.

BULKINESS, bŭl′-kĭ-nĭs. ſ. Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize.

BULKY, bŭl′-kў. a. Of great ſize or ſtature.

BULL, bŭl′. ſ. The male of black cattle; in the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, and violent; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack; a letter publiſhed by the pope; a blunder.

BULLBEATING, bŭl′-bē-tĭng. ſ. The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR, bŭl′-bĕg-ŭr. ſ. Something terrible.

BULL-DOG, bŭl′-dŏg. ſ. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage.

BULL-HEAD, bŭl′-hĕd. ſ. A ſtupid fellow; the name of a fiſh.

BULL-WEED, bŭl′-wēd. ſ. Knapweed.

BULL-WORT, bŭl′-wŭrt. ſ. Biſhops-weed.

BULLACE, bŭl′-lĭs. ſ. A wild ſour plum.

BULLET, bŭl′-lĭt. ſ. A round ball of metal.

BULLION, bŭl′-lyŭn. ſ. Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought.

BULLITION, bŭl-lĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act or ſtate of boiling.

BULLOCK, bŭl′-lŭk. ſ. A young bull.

BULLY, bŭl′-lў. ſ. A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow.

BULRUSH, bŭl′-rŭſh. ſ. A large ruſh.

BULWARK, bŭl′-wŭrk. ſ. A fortification, a citadel; a ſecurity.

BUM, bŭm. ſ. The part on which we ſit; it

is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as bumbailiff.

BUMBAILIFF, bŭm-bā′-lif. ſ. A bailiff of the meaneſt kind, one that is employed in arreſts.

BUMBARD, bŏm-bā′rd. ſ. Bombard.

BUMBAST, bŏm-băſt′. ſ. Bombaſt.

BUMP, bŭmp′. ſ. A ſwelling, a protuberance.

To BUMP, bŭmp′. v. a. To make a loud noiſe.

BUMPER, bŭm′-pŭr. ſ. A cup filled.

BUMPKIN, bŭmp′-kin. ſ. An aukward heavy ruſtick.

BUMKINLY, bŭmp′-kin-lў. a. Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

BUNCH, bŭntſh′. ſ. A hard lump, a knob; a cluſter; a number of things tied together; any thing bound into a knot.

BUNCHBACKED, bŭntſh′-băkt. a. Having bunches on the back.

BUNCHY, bŭn′-tſhў. a. Growing into bunches.

BUNDLE, bŭn′dl. ſ. A number of things bound together; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

To BUNDLE, bŭn′dl. v. a. To tie in a bundle.

BUNG, bŭng′. ſ. A ſtopple for a barrel.

To BUNG, bŭng′. v. a. To ſtop up.

BUNGHOLE, bŭng′-hŏle. ſ. The hole at which the barrel is filled.

To BUNGLE, bŭng′l. v. n. To perform clumſily.

To BUNGLE, bŭng′l. v. a. To botch, to manage clumſily.

BUNGLE, bŭng′l. ſ. A botch, an awkwardneſs.

BUNGLER, bŭng′-lŭr. ſ. A bad workman.

BUNGLINGLY, bŭng′-ling-lў. ad. Clumſily, awkwardly.

BUNN, bŭn′. ſ. A kind of ſweet bread.

BUNT, bŭnt′. ſ. An increaſing cavity.

BUNTER, bŭn′-tŭr. ſ. Any low vulgar woman.

BUNTING, bŭn′-ting. ſ. The name of a bird.

BUOY, bwē′. ſ. A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.

To BUOY, bwăў′. v. a. To keep afloat.

BUOYANCY, bwăў′-ăn-ſў. ſ. The quality of floating.

BUOYANT, bwoy′-ănt. a. Which will not ſink.

BUR, bŭr′. ſ. A rough head of a plant.

BURBOT, bŭr′-bŭt. ſ. A fiſh full of prickles.

BURDELAIS, bŭr-dē-lā′. ſ. A ſort of grape.

BURDEN, bŭr′-din. ſ. A load; ſomething grievous; a birth; the verſe repeated in a ſong.

To BURDEN, bŭr′-din. v. a. To load, to incumber.

BURDENER, bŭr′-din-ŭr. ſ. A loader, an oppreſſour.

BURDENOUS, bŭr′-din-ŭs. a. Grievous, oppreſſive; uſeleſs.

BURDENSOME, bŭr′-din-ſŭm. a. Grievous, troubleſome.

BURDENSOMENESS, bŭr′-din-ſŭm-nis. ſ. Weight, uneaſineſs.

BURDOCK, bŭr′-dŏk. ſ. See DOCK.

BUREAU, bū-rō′. ſ. A cheſt of drawers.

BURG, bŭr′-rŏ. ſ. See BURROW.

BURGAGE, bŭr′-gidzh. ſ. A tenure proper to cities and towns.

BURGAMOT, bŭr-gă-mŏt′. ſ. A ſpecies of pear.

BURGANET, or BURGONET, bŭr′-gō-nĕt′. ſ. A kind of helmet.

BURGESS, bŭr′-jis. ſ. A citizen, a freeman of a city; a repreſentative of a town corporate.

BURGH, bŭr′-rŏ. ſ. A corporate town or burrow.

BURGHER, bŭr′-gŭr. ſ. One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

BURGHERSHIP, bŭr′-gŭr-ſhip. ſ. The privilege of a burgher.

BURGLARY, bŭr′-glă-rў. ſ. Robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with intent to rob.

BURGOMASTER, bŭr′-gō-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One employed in the government of a city.

BURIAL, bĕr′-yăl. ſ. The act of burying, ſepulture, interment; the act of placing any thing under earth; the church ſervice for funerals.

BURIER, bĕr′-rў-ŭr. ſ. He that buries.

BURINE, bū′-rin. ſ. A graving tool.

BURLACE, bŭr′-lăſe. ſ. A ſort of grape.

To

To BURL, bůr'l. v. a. To dreſs cloth as fullers do.

BURLESQUE, bůr-lĕſk'. a. Jocular, tending to raiſe laughter.

BURLESQUE, bůr-lĕſk'. ſ. Ludicrous language.

To BURLESQUE, bůr-lĕſk'. v. a. To turn to ridicule.

BURLINESS, bůr'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Bulk, bluſter.

BURLY, bůr'-lў. a. Great of ſtature.

To BURN, bůrn'. v. a. To conſume with fire; to wound with fire.

To BURN, bůrn'. v. n. To be on fire; to be inflamed with paſſion; to act as fire.

BURN, bůrn'. ſ. A hurt cauſed by fire.

BURNER, bůr'-nůr. ſ. A perſon that burns any thing.

BURNET, bůr'-nĭt. ſ. The name of a plant.

BURNING, bůr'-nĭng. ſ. State of inflammation.

BURNING-GLASS, bůr'-nĭng-glăs. ſ. A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.

To BURNISH, bůr'-nĭſh. v. a. To poliſh.

To BURNISH, bůr'-nĭſh. v. n. To grow bright or gloſſy.

BURNISHER, bůr'-nĭſh-ůr. ſ. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes; the tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books, it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BURNT, bůrnt'. part. paſſ. of Burn.

BURR, bůr'. ſ. The lobe or lap of the ear.

BURREL, bůr'-rĭl. ſ. A ſort of pear.

BURROW, bůr'-rŏ. ſ. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament; a place fenced or fortified; the holes made in the ground by conies.

To BURROW, bůr'-rŏ. v. n. To mine, as conies or rabbits.

BURSAR, bůr'-ſůr. ſ. The treaſurer of a college.

BURSE, bůrs'e. ſ. An exchange where merchants meet.

To BURST, bůrſt'. v. n. To break, or fly open; to fly aſunder; to break away, to ſpring; to come ſuddenly; to begin an action violently.

To BURST, bůrſt'. v. a. To break ſuddenly, to make a quick and violent diſruption.

BURST, bůrſt'. ſ. A ſudden diſruption.

BURST, bůrſt'. } part. a. Diſeaſed with a
BURSTEN, bůrſt'n. } hernia or rupture.

BURSTNESS, bůrſt'-nĭs. ſ. A rupture.

BURSTWORT, bůrſt'-wůrt. ſ. An herb good againſt ruptures.

BURT, bůrt'. ſ. A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN, bůr'-dĭn. ſ. See BURDEN.

To BURY, bĕr'-rў. v. a. To inter, to put into a grave; to inter with rites and ceremonies; to conceal, to hide.

BUSH, bůſh'. ſ. A thick ſhrub; a bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold there.

BUSHEL, bůſh'-ĭl. ſ. A meaſure containing eight gallons, a ſtrike.

BUSHINESS, bůſh'-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being buſhy.

BUSHMENT, bůſh'-mĕnt. ſ. A thicket.

BUSHY, bůſh'-ў. a. Thick, full of ſmall branches; full of buſhes.

BUSILESS, bĭz'-zў-lĭs. a. At leiſure.

BUSILY, bĭz'-zў-lў. ad. With hurry, actively.

BUSINESS, biz'-nĭs. ſ. Employment, multiplicity of affairs; an affair; the ſubject of action; ſerious engagement; right of action; a matter of queſtion; To do one's buſineſs, to kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, bůſk'. ſ. A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays.

BUSKIN, bůs'-kĭn. ſ. A kind of half boot, a ſhoe which comes to the midleg; a kind of high ſhoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BUSKINED, bůs'-kĭnd. a. Dreſſed in buſkins.

BUSKY, bůs'-kў. a. Woody.

BUSS, bůs'. ſ. A kiſs, a ſalute with lips; a boat for fiſhing.

To BUSS, bůs'. v. a. To kiſs.

BUST, bůſt'. ſ. A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt.

BUSTARD, bůs'-tĕrd. ſ. A wild turkey.

To BUSTLE, bůs'l. v. n. To be buſy, to ſtir.

BUSTLE, bůs'l. ſ. A tumult, a hurry.

BUSTLER, bůs'-lůr. ſ. An active ſtirring man.

BUSY;

BUSY, bĭz′-zy̆. a. Employed with earneſtneſs; buſtling, active, meddling.

To BUSY, bĭz′-zy̆. v. a. To employ, to engage.

BUSYBODY, bĭz′-zy̆-bŏd-y̆. ſ. A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

BUT, bŭt′. conjunct. Except; yet, nevertheleſs; the particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm, now; only, nothing more than; than; not otherwiſe than; by no other means than; if it were not for this; however, howbeit; otherwiſe than; even, not longer ago than; yet it may be objected; but for, had not this been.

BUT-END, bŭt′-ĕnd. ſ. The blunt end of any thing.

BUTCHER, bŭt′-tſhŭr. ſ. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh; one that is delighted with blood.

To BUTCHER, bŭt′-tſhŭr. v. a. To kill, to murder.

BUTCHERLINESS, bŭt′-tſhĕr-ly̆-nĭs. ſ. A butcherly manner.

BUTCHERLY, bŭt′-tſhĕr-ly̆. a. bloody, barbarous.

BUTCHERY, bŭt′-tſhĕ-ry̆. ſ. The trade of a butcher; murder, cruelty; the place where blood is ſhed.

BUTLER, bŭt′-lŭr. ſ. A ſervant employed in furniſhing the table.

BUTMENT, bŭt′-mĕnt. ſ. That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

BUTT, bŭt′. ſ. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed; the point at which the endeavour is directed; a man upon whom the company break their jeſts.

BUTT, bŭt′. ſ. A veſſel, a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine.

To BUTT, bŭt′. v. a. To ſtrike with the head.

BUTTER, bŭt′-tŭr. ſ. An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

To BUTTER, bŭt′-tŭr. v. a. To ſmear, or oil with butter; to increaſe the ſtakes every throw.

BUTTERBUMP, bŭt′-tŭr-bŭmp. ſ. A fowl, the bittourn.

BUTTERBUR, bŭt′-tŭr-bŭr. ſ. A plant.

BUTTERFLOWER, bŭt′-tŭr-flow-ŭr. ſ. A yellow flower of May.

BUTTERFLY, bŭt′-tŭr-fly̆. ſ. A beautiful inſect.

BUTTERIS, bŭt′-tĕ-rĭs. ſ. An inſtrument of ſteel uſed in paring the foot of a horſe.

BUTTERMILK, bŭt′-tŭr-mĭlk. ſ. The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

BUTTERPRINT, bŭt′-tŭr-prĭnt. ſ. A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

BUTTERTOOTH, bŭt′-tŭr-tŏth. ſ. The great broad foretooth.

BUTTERWOMAN, bŭt′-tŭr-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman that ſells butter.

BUTTERWORT, bŭt′-tŭr-wŭrt. ſ. A plant, ſanicle.

BUTTERY, bŭt′-tĕ-ry̆. a. Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BUTTERY, bŭt′-tĕ-ry̆. ſ. The room where proviſions are laid up.

BUTTOCK, bŭt′-ŭk. ſ. The rump, the part near the tail.

BUTTON, bŭt′n. ſ. Any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.

To BUTTON, bŭt′n. v. a. To dreſs, to cloath; to faſten with buttons.

BUTTONHOLE, bŭt′n-hŏle. ſ. The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

BUTTRESS, bŭt′-trĭs. ſ. A prop, a wall built to ſupport another; a prop, a ſupport.

To BUTTRESS, bŭt′-trĭs. v. a. To prop.

BUXOM, bŭk′-ſŭm. a. Obedient, obſequious; gay, lively, briſk; wanton, jolly.

BUXOMLY, bŭk′-ſŭm-ly̆. ad. Wantonly, amorouſly.

BUXOMNESS, bŭk′-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Wantonneſs, amorouſneſs.

To BUY, by̆′. v. a. To purchaſe, to acquire by paying a price; to manage by money.

To BUY, by̆′. v. n. To treat about a purchaſe.

BUYER, by̆′-ŭr. ſ. He that buys, a purchaſer.

To BUZZ, bŭz′. v. n. To hum, to make a noiſe like bees; to whiſper, to prate.

BUZ-

BUZZARD, bŭz′-zŭrd. ſ. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk; a blockhead, a dunce.

BUZZER, bŭz′-zŭr. ſ. A ſecret whiſperer.

BY, { bȳ′. / bȳ. } prep. It notes the agent; it notes the inſtrument; it notes the cauſe; it notes the means by which any thing is performed; at, or in, noting place; it notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared; not later than, noting time; beſide, noting paſſage; near to, in preſence, noting proximity; before Himſelf, it notes the abſence of all others; it is the ſolemn form of ſwearing; at hand; it is uſed in forms of obteſting; by proxy of; noting ſubſtitution.

BY, bȳ′. ad. Near, at a ſmall diſtance; beſide, paſſing; in preſence.

BY AND BY, bȳ′-ănd-bȳ′. ad. In a ſhort time.

BY, bȳ′. ſ. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by.

BY-CONCERNMENT, bȳ′′-kŏn-ſĕrn′-mĕnt. ſ. An affair which is not the main buſineſs.

BY-END, bȳ′-ĕnd. ſ. Private intereſt, ſecret advantage.

BY-GONE, bȳ′-gŏn. a. Paſt.

BY-LAW, bȳ′-lâ′. ſ. By-laws are orders made for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

BY-NAME, bȳ′-nāme. ſ. A nickname.

BY-PATH, bȳ′-pāth. ſ. A private or obſcure path.

BY-RESPECT, bȳ′-rĕs-pĕkt′. ſ. Private end or view.

BY-ROOM, bȳ′-rō′m. ſ. A private room within.

BY-SPEECH, bȳ′-ſpē′tſh. ſ. An incidental or caſual ſpeech.

BY-STANDER, bȳ′-ſtăn-dŭr. ſ. A looker-on, one unconcerned.

BY-STREET, bȳ′-ſtrē′t. ſ. An obſcure ſtreet.

BY-VIEW, bȳ′-vū′. ſ. Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe.

BY-WALK, bȳ′-wâ′k. ſ. Private walk, not the main road.

BY-WAY, bȳ′-wā′. ſ. A private and obſcure way.

BY-WEST, bȳ-wĕſt′. a. Weſtward, to the weſt of.

BY-WORD, bȳ′-wŭrd. ſ. A ſaying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

C.

CAB, kăb′. ſ. A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh.

CABAL, kă-băl′. ſ. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign; intrigue.

To CABAL, kă-băl′. v. n. To form cloſe intrigues.

CABALIST, kăb′-ă-lĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALLISTICAL, kăb-ă-lĭs′-tĭ-kăl. } a. Something
CABALLISTICK, kăb-ă-lĭs′-tĭk. } that has an occult meaning.

CABALLER, kă-băl′-lŭr. ſ. He that engages in cloſe deſigns, an intriguer.

CABBAGE, kăb′-bĭdzh. ſ. A plant.

To CABBAGE, kăb′-bĭdzh. v. a. To ſteal in cutting clothes.

CABBAGE-TREE, kăb′-bĭdzh-trē. ſ. A ſpecies of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-WORM, kăb′-bĭdzh-wŭrm. ſ. An inſect.

CABIN, kăb′-bĭn. ſ. A ſmall room; a ſmall chamber in a ſhip; a cottage, or ſmall houſe.

To CABIN, kăb′-bĭn. v. n. To live in a cabin.

To CABIN, kăb′-bĭn. v. a. To confine in a cabin.

CABINED, kăb′-bĭnd. a. Belonging to a cabin.

CABINET, kăb′-ĭn-ĕt. ſ. A ſet of boxes or

drawers for curioſities; any place in which things of value are hidden; a private room in which conſultations are held.

CABINET-COUNCIL. kăb′-ĭn-ĕt-kou″n-sĭl. ſ. A council held in a private manner.

CABINET-MAKER, kăb″-ĭn-ĕt-mā′-kŭr. ſ. One that makes ſmall nice work in wood.

CABLE, kā′bl. ſ. The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

CACHECTICAL, kă-kĕk′-tȳ-kăl. } a. Having
CACHECTICK, kă-kĕk′-tĭk. } an ill habit of body.

CACHEXY, kā′-kĕk-sȳ. ſ. Such a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHINNATION, kă-kĭn-nā′-shŭn. ſ. A loud laughter.

CACKEREL, kăk′-ē-rĭl. ſ. A fiſh.

To CACKLE, kăk′l. v. n. To make a noiſe as a gooſe; ſometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen; to laugh, to giggle.

CACKLE, kăk′l. ſ. The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

CACKLER, kăk′-lŭr. ſ. A fowl that cackles; a teltale, a tatler.

CACOCHYMICAL, kă-kŏ-kĭm′-ȳ-kăl. } a.
CACOCHYMICK, kă-kŏ-kĭm′-ĭk. } Having the humours corrupted.

CACOCHYMY, kā′-kŏ-kĭm-mȳ. ſ. A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate.

CACOPHONY, kā′-kŏ-fō-nȳ. ſ. A bad ſound of words.

To CACUMINATE, kă-kū′-mĭ-nāte. v. a. To make ſharp or pyramidal.

CADAVEROUS, kă-dāv′-ē-rŭs. a. Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs.

CADDIS, kăd′-dĭs. ſ. A kind of tape or ribbon; a kind of worm or grub.

CADE, kā′de. a. Tame, ſoft, as a cade lamb.

CADE, kā′de. ſ. A barrel.

CADENCE, kā′-dĕns. } ſ. Fall, ſtate of ſink-
CADENCY, kā′-dĕn-sȳ. } ing, decline; the fall of the voice; the flow of verſes, or periods; the tone or ſound.

CADENT, kā′-dĕnt. a. Falling down.

CADET, kă-dĕt′. ſ. The younger brother; the youngeſt brother; a voluntier in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CADGER, kăd′-jŭr. ſ. A huckſter.

CADI, kā′-dȳ. ſ. A magiſtrate among the Turks.

CADILLACK, kă-dĭl′-lăk. ſ. A ſort of pear.

CÆSURA, sē-zū′-rā. ſ. A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long; a pauſe in verſe.

CAFTAN, kăf′-tăn. ſ. A Perſian veſt or garment.

CAG, kăg′. ſ. A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE, kā′je. ſ. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beaſts; a priſon for petty malefactors.

To CAGE, kā′je. v. a. To incloſe in a cage.

CAIMAN, kā′-măn. ſ. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJOLE, kă-jō′le. v. a. To flatter, to ſooth.

CAJOLER, kă-jō′-lŭr. ſ. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, kă-jō′-lē-rȳ. ſ. Flattery.

CAITIFF, kā′-tĭf. ſ. A mean villain, a deſpicable knave.

CAKE, kā′ke. ſ. A kind of delicate bread; any thing of a form rather flat than high.

To CAKE, kā′ke. v. n. To harden as dough in the oven.

CALABASH, kal′-ă-băsh. ſ. A ſpecies of a larger gourd.

CALABASH TREE, kăl′-ă-băsh-trē″. ſ. A tree of which the ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for inſtruments of muſick.

CALAMANCO, kăl-ă-măngk′-ō. ſ. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

CALAMINE, kăl′-ă-mĭne. ſ. A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs.

CALAMINT, kăl′-ă-mĭnt. ſ. The name of a plant.

CALAMITOUS, kă-lăm′-ĭ-tŭs. a. Miſerable, involved in diſtreſs, unhappy, wretched.

CALAMITOUSNESS, kă-lăm′-ĭ-tŭs-nĭs. ſ. Miſery, diſtreſs.

CALAMITY, kă-lăm′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Misfortune, cauſe of miſery.

CALAMUS,

CALAMUS, kăl′-ă-mŭs. ſ. A ſort of reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture.

CALASH, kă-lăſh′. ſ. A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

CALCEATED, kăl′-ſē-ă-tĭd. a. Shod, fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDONIUS, kăl-ſē-dō′-nyŭs. ſ. A kind of precious ſtone.

CALCINATION, kăl-ſĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

CALCINATORY, kăl′-sĭn-nă-tŭr-ў. ſ. A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCINE, kăl-sī′ne. v. a. To burn in the fire to a calx, or ſubſtance eaſily reduced to powder; to burn up.

To CALCINE, kăl-sī′ne. v. n. To become a calx by heat.

To CALCULATE, kăl′-kŭ-lāte. v. a. To compute, to reckon; to adjuſt, to project for any certain end.

CALCULATION, kăl-kŭ-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A practice, or manner of reckoning, the art of numbering; the reſult of arithmetical operation.

CALCULATOR, kăl′-kŭ-lā-tŭr. ſ. A computer.

CALCULATORY, kăl″-kŭ-lă-tŭr′-ў. a. Belonging to calculation.

CALCULE, kăl′-kŭle. ſ. Reckoning, compute.

CALCULOSE, kăl-kŭ-lō′ſe. } a. Stony, gritty.
CALCULOUS, kăl′-kŭ-lŭs. }

CALCULUS, kăl′-kŭ-lŭs. ſ. The ſtone in the bladder.

CALDRON, kā′l-drŭn. ſ. A pot, a boiler, a kettle.

CALEFACTION, kăl-ē-făk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of heating any thing; the ſtate of being heated.

CALEFACTIVE, kăl-ē-făk′-tiv. a. That which makes any thing hot, heating.

CALEFACTORY, kăl-ē-făk′-tŭr-ў. a. That which heats.

To CALEFY, kăl′-ē-fў. v. n. To grow hot, to be heated.

CALENDAR, kăl′-ĭn-dŭr. ſ. A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals on holidays.

To CALENDER, kăl′-ĭn-dŭr. v. a. To dreſs cloth.

CALENDER, kăl′-ĭn-dŭr. ſ. A hot preſs, a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CALENDRER, kăl′-ĭn-drŭr. ſ. The perſon who calenders.

CALENDS, kăl′-ĭndz. ſ. The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

CALENTURE, kăl′-ĭn-tŭre. ſ. A diſtemper in hot climates, wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields.

CALF, kă′f. ſ. The young of a cow; the thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CALIBER, kă-lē′-bŭr. ſ. The bore, the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CALICE, kăl′-ĭs. ſ. A cup, a chalice.

CALICO, kăl′-ў-kō. ſ. An Indian ſtuff made of cotton.

CALID, kăl′-ĭd. a. Hot, burning.

CALIDITY, kă-lĭd′-dĭ-tў. ſ. Heat.

CALIF, CALIPH, kă′-lĭf. ſ. A title aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGATION, kă-lў-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Darkneſs, cloudineſs.

CALIGINOUS, kă-lĭdzh′-ў-nŭs. a. Obſcure, dim.

CALIGINOUSNESS, kă-lĭdzh′-ў-nŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Darkneſs.

CALIVER, kăl′-ў-vŭr. ſ. A handgun, a harquebuſe, an old muſket.

To CALK, kă′k. v. a. To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

CALKER, kă′-kŭr. ſ. The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

To CALL, kă′l. v. a. To name; to ſummon or invite; to convoke; to ſummon judicially; in the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety; to invoke, to appeal to; to proclaim, to publiſh; to make a ſhort viſit; to excite, to put in action, to bring into view; to ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination; To call back, to revoke; To call in, to reſume money at intereſt; To call over, to read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll; To call out, to challenge.

CALL, kă′l. ſ. A vocal addreſs; requiſition; divine vocation; ſummons to true religion; an impulſe;

impulſe; authority, command; a demand, a claim; an inſtrument to call birds; calling, vocation, employment; a nomination.

CALLAT, CALLET, kăl′-lĭt. ſ. A trull.

CALLING, kâ′l-lĭng. ſ. Vocation, profeſſion, trade; proper ſtation, or employment; claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion; divine vocation, invitation to the true religion.

CALLIPERS, kăl′-lў-pĕrz. ſ. Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

CALLOSITY, kăl-lŏs′-sĭ-tў. ſ. A kind of ſwelling without pain.

CALLOUS, kăl′-lŭs. a. Hardened, inſenſible.

CALLOUSNESS, kăl′-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Induration of the fibres; inſenſibility.

CALLOW, kăl′-lŏ. a. Unfledged, naked, wanting feathers.

CALLUS, kăl′-lŭs. ſ. An induration of the fibres; the hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kâ′m. a. Quiet, ſerene; undiſturbed, unruffled.

CALM, kâ′m. ſ. Serenity, ſtillneſs; quiet, repoſe.

To CALM, kâ′m. v. a. To ſtill, to quiet; to pacify, to appeaſe.

CALMER, kâ′m-ŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CALMLY, kâ′m-lў. ad. Without ſtorms, or violence; without paſſions, quietly.

CALMNESS, kâ′m-nĭs. ſ. Tranquillity, ſerenity; mildneſs, freedom from paſſion.

CALOMEL, kăl′-ŏ-mĕl. ſ. Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

CALORIFICK, kăl-ŏ-rĭf′-ĭk. a. That which has the quality of producing heat.

CALOTTE, kă-lŏt′. ſ. A cap or coif.

CALTROPS, kăl′-trŏps. ſ. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright; a plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of tribulus.

To CALVE, kâ′v. v. n. To bring forth a calf, ſpoken of a cow.

To CALUMNIATE, kă-lŭm′-nyâte. v. a. To ſlander.

CALUMNIATION, kă-lŭm-nyâ′-ſhŭn. ſ. A malicious and falſe repreſentation of words or actions.

CALUMNIATOR, kă-lŭm′-nyâ-tŭr. ſ. A forger of accuſation, a ſlanderer.

CALUMNIOUS, kă′-lŭm′-nyŭs. a. Slanderous, falſely reproachful.

CALUMNY, kăl′-ŭm-nў. ſ. Slander, falſe charge.

CALX, kălk′s. ſ. Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CALYCLE, kăl′-ĭkl. ſ. A ſmall bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU, kă-mâ′-yô. ſ. A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.

CAMBER, kăm′-bŭr. ſ. A piece of timber cut arch-wiſe.

CAMBRICK, kâm′-brĭk. ſ. A kind of fine linen.

CAME, kâ′me. The preterite of To come.

CAMEL, kăm′-ĭl. ſ. A beaſt of burden.

CAMELOPARD, kăm′-ĕ-lŏ-pârd. ſ. An animal taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick.

CAMELOT, CAMLET, kăm′-lĭt. ſ. A kind of ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

CAMERA OBSCURA, kăm′-ĕ-râ-ŏb-ſkû′-râ. ſ. An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects oppoſite are repreſented inverted.

CAMERADE, kŭm′-râde. ſ. A boſom companion.

CAMERATED, kăm′-ĕr-â-tĭd. a. Arched.

CAMERATION, kăm-ĕr-â′-ſhŭn. a. A vaulting or arching.

CAMISADO, kăm-ў-ſâ′-dô. ſ. An attack made in the dark, on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward.

CAMISATED, kăm′-ў-ſâ-tĭd. a. Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CAMLET, kăm′-lĭt. ſ. See CAMELOT.

CAMMOCK, kăm′-mŭk. ſ. An herb, petty whin, or reſtharrow.

CAMP, kămp'. ſ. The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP, kămp'. v. n. To lodge in tents.

CAMPAIGN, kăm-pā'n. ſ. A large, open, level tract of ground; the time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPANIFORM, kăm-păn'-nȳ-fȯrm. a. A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell.

CAMPANULATE, kăm-păn'-ū-lāte. a. Campaniform.

CAMPESTRAL, kăm-pĕs'-trăl. a. Growing in fields.

CAMPHIRE, kăm'-fȳr. ſ. A kind of reſin produced by a chymical proceſs from the camphire tree.

CAMPHIRE, kăm'-fȳr-trē. ſ. The tree from which camphire is extracted.

CAMPHORATE, kăm'-fō-rāte. ſ. Impregnated with camphire.

CAMPION, kăm'-pyŭn. ſ. A plant.

CAN, kăn'. ſ. A cup.

To CAN, kăn'. v. n. To be able, to have power; it expreſſes the potential mood, as I can do it.

CANAILLE, kă-nā'l. ſ. The loweſt people.

CANAL, kă-năl'. ſ. A baſon of water in a garden; any courſe of water made by art; a paſſage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL, kĕn'-nĭl-kōl. ſ. A fine kind of coal.

CANALICULATED, kăn-ă-lĭk'-ū-lā-tĭd. a. Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARY, kă-nā'-rȳ. ſ. Wine brought from the Canaries, ſack.

CANARY-BIRD, kă-nā'-rȳ-bŭrd. ſ. An excellent ſinging bird.

To CANCEL, kăn'-sĭl. v. a. To croſs a writing; to efface, to obliterate in general.

CANCELLATED, kăn'-ſĕl-lā-tĭd. a. Croſsbarred.

CANCELLATION, kăn-ſĕl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. An expunging or wiping out of an inſtrument.

CANCER, kăn'-ſŭr. ſ. A crabfiſh; the ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice; a virulent ſwelling, or ſore.

To CANCERATE, kăn'-ſē-rāte. v. n. To become a cancer.

CANCERATION, kăn-ſē-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS, kăn'-ſē-rŭs. a. Having the virulence of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS, kăn'-ſē-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being cancerous.

CANCRINE, kăn'-krīne. a. Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT, kăn'-dĕnt. a. Hot.

CANDICANT, kăn'-dȳ-kănt. a. Growing white.

CANDID, kăn'-dĭd. a. White; fair, open, ingenuous.

CANDIDATE, kăn'-dĭ-dĕt. ſ. A competitor, one that ſolicites advancement.

CANDIDLY, kăn'-dĭd-lȳ. ad. Fairly, ingenuouſly.

CANDIDNESS, kăn'-dĭd-nĭs. ſ. Ingenuouſneſs, openneſs of temper.

To CANDIFY, kăn'-dĭ-fȳ. v. a. To make white.

CANDLE, kăn'dl. ſ. A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

CANDLEBERRY-TREE, kăn'dl-bĕr-rȳ-trē'. ſ. Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHOLDER, kăndl-hō'l-dŭr. ſ. He that holds the candle.

CANDLELIGHT, kăn'dl-līte. ſ. The light of a candle.

CANDLEMAS, kăn'dl-mŭs. ſ. The feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CANDLESTICK, kăn'dl-ſtĭk. ſ. The inſtrument that holds candles.

CANDLESTUFF, kăn'dl-ſtŭf. ſ. Greaſe, tallow.

CANDLEWASTER, kăndl-wā'ſ-tŭr. ſ. A ſpendthrift.

CANDOCK, kăn'-dŏk. ſ. A weed that grows in rivers.

CANDOUR, kăn'-dŭr. ſ. Sweetneſs of temper, purity of mind, ingenuouſneſs.

To CANDY, kăn'-dȳ. v. a. To conſerve with ſugar; to form into congelations.

To CANDY, kăn′-dy. v. n. To grow congealed.

CANE, kā′ne. ſ. A kind of ſtrong reed; the plant which yields the ſugar; a lance; a reed.

To CANE, kā′ne. v. a. To beat with a cane or ſtick.

CANICULAR, kă-nik′-ū-lăr. a. Belonging to the dog-ſtar.

CANINE, kă-nī′ne. a. Having the properties of a dog.

CANISTER, kăn′-ĭs-tŭr. ſ. A ſmall baſket; a ſmall veſſel in which any thing is laid up.

CANKER, kăngk′-kŭr. ſ. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits; a fly that preys upon fruits; any thing that corrupts or conſumes; an eating or corroding humour; corroſion, virulence; a diſeaſe in trees.

To CANKER, kăngk′-kŭr. v. n. To grow corrupt.

To CANKER, kăngk′-kŭr. v. a. To corrupt, to corrode; to infect, to pollute.

CANKERBIT, kăngk′-ŭr-bĭt. part. ad. Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CANNABINE, kăn′-nă-bine. a. Hempen.

CANNIBAL, kăn′-nȳ-băl. ſ. A man-eater.

CANNIBALLY, kăn′-nȳ-băl-lȳ. ad. In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, kăn′-nĭ-pŭrz. ſ. Callipers.

CANNON, kăn′-nŭn. ſ. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CANNON-BALL, kăn′-nŭn-bā′l. } ſ. The
CANNON-SHOT, kăn-nŭn-ſhŏt′. } balls which are ſhot from great guns.

To CANNONADE, kăn-nō-nā′de. v. n. To play the great guns; to attack or batter with cannon.

CANNONIER, kăn-nō-nē′r. ſ. The engineer that manages the cannon.

CANNOT, kăn′-nŏt. v. n. of Can and Not. To be unable.

CANOA, } kăn-nō′. } ſ. A boat made by cut-
CANOE, } ting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

CANON, kăn′-ŏn. ſ. A rule, a law; law made by eccleſiaſtical councils; the books of Holy Scripture, or the great rule; a dignitary in cathedral churches; a large ſort of printing letter.

CANONESS, kăn′-ō-nĕs. ſ. In popiſh countries, women living after the example of ſecular canons.

CANONICAL, kăn-ŏn′-ȳ-kăl. a. According to the canon; conſtituting the canon; regular, ſtated, fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws; ſpiriritual, eccleſiaſtical.

CANONICALLY, kă-nŏn′-ȳ-kăl-lȳ. ad. In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, kă-nŏn′-ȳ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being canonical.

CANONIST, kăn′-nō-nĭſt. ſ. A profeſſor of the canon law.

CANONIZATION, kăn-nō-nȳ-zā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of declaring a ſaint.

To CANONIZE, kăn′-nō-nīze. v. a. To declare any one a ſaint.

CANONRY, kăn′-ŭn-rȳ. } ſ. An eccleſi-
CANONSHIP, kăn′-ŭn-ſhĭp. } aſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church.

CANOPIED, kăn′-ō-pȳd. a. Covered with a canopy.

CANOPY, kăn′-ō-pȳ. ſ. A covering ſpread over the head.

To CANOPY, kăn′-ō-pȳ. v. a. To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, kă-nō′-rŭs. a. Muſical, tuneful.

CANT, kănt′. ſ. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds; a form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men; a whining pretenſion to goodneſs; barbarous jargon; auction.

To CANT, kănt′. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions; to ſpeak with a particular tone.

To CANT, kănt′. v. a. To toſs or fling away.

CANTATA, kăn-tā′-tă. ſ. A ſong.

CANTATION, kăn-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſinging.

CANTER, kăn′-tŭr. ſ. A hypocrite; a ſhort gallop.

CANTHARIDES, kăn-thăr′-ȳ-dēz. ſ. Spaniſh flies, uſed to raiſe bliſters.

CANTHUS, kăn′-thŭs. ſ. The corner of the eye.

CAN-

CANTICLE, kăn′-tĭkl. ſ. A ſong; the ſong of Solomon.

CANTLE, kăn′tl. ſ. A piece with corners.

CANTLET, kănt′-lĭt. ſ. A piece, a fragment.

CANTO, kăn′-tō. ſ. A book or ſection of a poem.

CANTON, kăn′-tŭn. ſ. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land; a ſmall community, or clan.

To CANTON, kăn′-tŭn. v. a. To divide into little parts.

To CANTONIZE, kăn′-tō-nīze. v. a. To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

CANVASS, kăn′-văs. ſ. A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes; ſolicitation upon an election.

To CANVASS, kăn′-văs. v. a. To ſift, to examine; to debate, to controvert.

To CANVASS, kăn′-văs. v. n. To ſolicit.

CANY, kā′nȳ. a. Full of canes, conſiſting of canes.

CANZONET, kăn-zō-nĕt′. ſ. A little ſong.

CAP, kăp′. ſ. The garment that covers the head; the enſign of the cardinalate; the topmoſt, the higheſt; a reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP, kăp′. v. a. To cover on the top; to ſnatch off the cap; To cap verſes, to name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter.

CAP A` PE`. kăp-ă-pē′. a. From head to foot.

CAP-PAPER, kăp′-pā-pŭr. ſ. A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper.

CAPABILITY, kā-pă-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Capacity.

CAPABLE, kā′-păbl. a. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing; intelligent, able to underſtand; capacious, able to receive; ſuſceptible; qualified for; hollow.

CAPABLENESS, kā′-păbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality or ſtate of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, kă-pā′-ſhŭs. a. Wide, large, able to hold much; extenſive, equal to great deſign.

CAPACIOUSNESS, kă-pā′-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The power of holding, largeneſs.

To CAPACITATE, kă-păs′-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To enable, to qualify.

CAPACITY, kă-păs′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The power of containing; the force or power of the mind; power, ability; room, ſpace; ſtate, condition, character.

CAPARISON, kă-păr′-ĭ-ſŭn. ſ. A ſort of cover for a horſe.

To CAPARISON, kă-păr′-ĭ-ſŭn. v. a. To dreſs in capariſons; to dreſs pompouſly.

CAPE, kā′pe. ſ. Headland, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

CAPER, kā′-pŭr. ſ. A leap, a jump.

CAPER, kā′-pŭr. ſ. An acid pickle.

CAPER-BUSH, kā′-pŭr-bŭſh. ſ. This plant grows in the South of France, the buds are pickled for eating.

To CAPER, kā′-pŭr. v. n. To dance frolickſomely; to ſkip for merriment.

CAPERER, kā′-pē-rŭr. ſ. A dancer.

CAPIAS, kā′-pyăs. ſ. A writ of execution.

CAPILLACEOUS, kă-pĭl-lā′-ſhŭs. a. The ſame with capillary.

CAPILLAIRE, kă-pĭl-lā′r. ſ. Syrup of maidenhair.

CAPILLAMENT, kă-pĭl′-lă-mĕnt. ſ. Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.

CAPILLARY, kă-pĭl′-lă-rȳ. a. Reſembling hairs, ſmall, minute.

CAPILLATION, kă-pĭl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſmall ramification of veſſels.

CAPITAL, kăp′-ĭ-tăl. a. Relating to the head; criminal in the higheſt degree; that which affects life; chief, principal; applied to letters, large, ſuch as are written at the beginning or heads of books; Capital Stock, the principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

CAPITAL, kăp′-ĭ-tăl. ſ. The upper part of a pillar; the chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, kăp′-ĭ-tăl-lȳ. ad. In a capital manner, ſo as to affect life, as capitally convicted.

CAPITATION, kăp-ĭ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, kă-pĭt′-ū-lăr. ſ. The body of the ſtatutes of a chapter; a member of a chapter.

To CAPITULATE, kă-pĭt′-ū-lāte. v. n. To draw

draw up any thing in heads or articles; to yield, or ſurrender on certain ſtipulations.

CAPITULATION, kă-pĭt-ŭ-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Stipulations, terms, conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, kă-pē′-vў-trē. ſ. A balſam tree.

CAPON, kā′pn. ſ. A caſtrated cock.

CAPONNIERE, kă-pŏ-nyē′r. ſ. A covered lodgment, encompaſſed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, kă-pŏt′. ſ. Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CAPRICE, kă-prē′s. ſ. Freak, fancy, whim.

CAPRICIOUS, kă-prĭſh′-ŭs. a. Whimſical, fanciful.

CAPRICIOUSLY, kă-prĭſh′-ŭſ-lў. ad. Whimſically.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, kă-prĭſh′-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Humour, whimſicalneſs.

CAPRICORN, kăp′-prў-kŏrn. ſ. One of the ſigns of the zodiack, the winter ſolſtice.

CAPRIOLE, kăp′-rў-ōle. ſ. Caprioles are leaps, ſuch as horſes make in one and the ſame place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, kăp′-ſtăn. ſ. A cylinder with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, kăp′-ſŭ-lăr. } a. Hollow like
CAPSULARY, kăp′-ſŭ-lăr-ў. } a cheſt.

CAPSULATE, kăp′-ſŭ-lāte. } a. Incloſed,
CAPSULATED, kăp′-ſŭ-lā-tĭd. } or in a box.

CAPTAIN, kăp′-tĭn. ſ. A chief commander; the commander of a company in a regiment; the chief commander of a ſhip; Captain General, the general or commander in chief of an army.

CAPTAINRY, kăp′-tĭn-rў. ſ. The power over a certain diſtrict, the chieftainſhip.

CAPTAINSHIP, kăp′-tĭn-ſhĭp. ſ. The rank or poſt of a captain; the condition or poſt of a chief commander.

CAPTATION, kăp-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, kăp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking any perſon.

CAPTIOUS, kăp′-ſhŭs. a. Given to cavils, eager to object; inſidious, enſnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, kăp′-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, kăp′-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.

To CAPTIVATE, kăp′-tĭ-vāte. v. a. To take priſoner, to bring into bondage; to charm, to ſubdue.

CAPTIVATION, kăp-tĭ-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, kăp′-tĭv. ſ. One taken in war; one charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, kăp′-tĭv. a. Made priſoner in war.

CAPTIVITY, kăp-tĭv′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Subjection by the fate of war, bondage; ſlavery, ſervitude.

CAPTOR, kăp′-tŭr. ſ. He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, kăp′-tſhŭr. ſ. The act or practice of taking any thing; a prize.

CAPUCHIN, kăp-ŭ-ſhē′n. ſ. A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks.

CAR, kā′r. ſ. A ſmall carriage of burden; chariot of war.

CARABINE, or CARBINE, kă′r-bīne. ſ. A ſmall ſort of fire-arms.

CARBINIER, kăr-bĭ-nē′r. ſ. A ſort of light horſeman.

CARRACK, kăr′-ăk. ſ. A large ſhip of burden, galleon.

CARAT, } kăr′-ăt. { ſ. A weight of four
CARACT, } { grains; a manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.

CARAVAN, kăr′-ă-văn. ſ. A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVANSARY, kăr-ă-văn′-ſă-rў. ſ. A houſe built for the reception of travellers.

CARAWAY, kăr′-ă-wā. ſ. A plant.

CARBONADO, kăr-bŏ-nā′-dŏ. ſ. Meat cut acroſs, to be broiled.

To CARBONADO, kăr-bŏ-nā′-dŏ. v. a. To cut or hack.

CARBUNCLE, kā′r-bŭnkl. ſ. A jewel ſhining in the hark; red ſpot or pimple.

CARBUNCLED, kā′r-bŭnkld. a. Set with carbuncles; ſpotted, deformed with pimples.

CARBUNCULAR, kăr-bŭnk′-ŭ-lŭr. a. Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, kăr-bŭnk-ŭ-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The

ſ. The blaſting of young buds by heat or cold.

CARCANET, kâ'r-kâ-nêt. ſ. A chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, kâ'r-kâs. ſ. A dead body of an animal; the decayed parts of any thing; the main parts, without completion or ornament; in gunnery, a kind of bomb.

CARCELAGE, kâr'-ſê-lîdzh. ſ. Priſon fees.

CARD, kâ'rd. ſ. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games; the paper on which the ſeveral points of the compaſs are marked under the mariner's needle; the inſtrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, kâ'rd. v. a. To comb wool.

CARDAMOM, kâ'r-dâ-mûm. ſ. A medicinal ſeed.

CARDER, kâ'r-dûr. ſ. One that cards wool; one that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL, kâ'r-dî'-â-kâl. } a. Cordial,
CARDIACK, kâ'r-dŷ-âk. } having the quality of invigorating.

CARDINAL, kâ'r-dî-nâl. a. Principal, chief.

CARDINAL, kâ'r-dî-nâl. ſ. One of the chief governors of the church.

CARDINALATE, kâ'r-dŷ-nâ-lêt. } ſ. The
CARDINALSHIP, kâ'r-dî-nâl-ſhîp. } office and rank of a cardinal.

CARDMATCH, kâ'rd-mâtſh. ſ. A match made by dipping a piece of a card in melted ſulphur; a party at cards.

CARE, kâ're. ſ. Solicitude, anxiety, concern; caution; regard, charge, heed in order to preſervation; the object of care, or of love.

To CARE, kâ're. v. n. To be anxious or ſolicitous; to be inclined, to be diſpoſed; to be affected with.

CARECRAZED, kâ're-krâzd. a. Broken with care and ſolicitude.

To CAREEN, kâ-rê'n. v. a. To caulk, to ſtop up leaks.

CAREER, kâ-rê'r. ſ. The ground on which a race is run; a courſe, a race; full ſpeed, ſwift motion; courſe of action.

To CAREER, kâ-rê'r. v. n. To run with ſwift motion.

CAREFUL, kâ're-fûl. a. Anxious, ſolicitous, full of concern; provident, diligent, cautious; watchful.

CAREFULLY, kâ're-fûl-lŷ. ad. In a manner that ſhews care; heedfully, watchfully.

CAREFULNESS, kâ're-fûl-nîs. ſ. Vigilance, caution.

CARELESLY, kâ're-lîſ-lŷ. ad. Negligently, heedleſsly.

CARELESNESS, kâ're-lîs-nîs. ſ. Heedleſneſs, inattention.

CARELESS, kâ're-lîs. a. Without care, without ſolicitude, unconcerned, negligent, heedleſs, unmindful; cheerful, undiſturbed; unmoved by, unconcerned at.

To CARESS, kâ-rês'. v. a. To endear, to fondle.

CARESS, kâ-rês'. ſ. An act of endearment.

CARET, kâ'-rêt. ſ. A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read, as ʌ.

CARGO, kâ'r-gô. ſ. The lading of a ſhip.

CARIES, kâ'-ryêz. ſ. Rottenneſs.

CARIOSITY, kâr-ŷ-ôs'-î-tŷ. ſ. Rottenneſs.

CARIOUS, kâ'-ryûs. a. Rotten.

CARK, kâ'rk. ſ. Care, anxiety.

To CARK, kâ'rk. v. n. To be careful, to be anxious.

CARLE, kâ'rl. ſ. A rude, brutal man, churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, kâ'r-lîne-thîs'l. ſ. A plant.

CARLINGS, kâ'r-lîngz. ſ. In a ſhip, timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, kâ'r-mân. ſ. A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, kâ'r-mê-lîte. ſ. A ſort of pear; one of the order of white friars.

CARMINATIVE, kâr-mîn'-â-tîv. ſ. Carminatives are ſuch things as diſpel wind and promote inſenſible perſpiration.

CARMINATIVE, kâr-mîn'-â-tîv. a. Belonglonging to carminatives.

CARMINE, kâ'r-mîne. ſ. A powder of a bright red or crimſon colour.

CARNAGE, kâ'r-nîdzh. ſ. Slaughter, havock; heaps of fleſh.

CARNAL, kär'-nal. a. Fleſhly, not ſpiritual; luſtful, lecherous.
CARNALITY, kär-nal'-i-ty. ſ. Fleſhly luſt; groſſneſs of mind.
CARNALLY, kär'-nal-ly. ad. According to the fleſh, not ſpiritually.
CARNALNESS, kär'-nal-nis. ſ. Carnality.
CARNATION, kär-nä'-ſhun. ſ. The name of the natural fleſh colour.
CARNELION, kär-ne'-lyun. ſ. A precious ſtone.
CARNEOUS, kär'-ne-us. a. Fleſhy.
To CARNIFY, kär'-ny-fy. v. n. To breed fleſh.
CARNIVAL, kär'-ny-val. ſ. The feaſt held in popiſh countries before Lent.
CARNIVOROUS, kär-niv'-vo-rus. a. Fleſh-eating.
CARNOSITY, kär-nos'-sy-ty. ſ. Fleſhly excreſcence.
CARNOUS, kär'-nus. a. Fleſhy.
CAROB, kä'-rob. ſ. A plant.
CAROL, kär'-rul. ſ. A ſong of joy and exultation; a ſong of devotion.
To CAROL, kär'-rul. v. n. To ſing, to warble.
To CAROL, kär'-rul. v. a. To praiſe, to celebrate.
CAROTID, kä-rot'-id. a. Two arteries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta.
CAROUSAL, kä-rou'-zal. ſ. A feſtival.
To CAROUSE, kä-rou'z. v. n. To drink, to quaff.
To CAROUSE, kä-rou'z. v. a. To drink.
CAROUSER, kä-rou'-zur. ſ. A drinker, a toper.
CARP, kärp. ſ. A pond fiſh.
To CARP, kärp. v. n. To cenſure, to cavil.
CARPENTER, kär'-pin-tur. ſ. An artificer in wood.
CARPENTRY, kär'-pin-try. ſ. The trade of a carpenter.
CARPER, kär'-pur. ſ. A caviller.
CARPET, kär'-pit. ſ. A covering of various colours; ground variegated with flowers; to be on the carpet, is to be the ſubject of conſideration.
To CARPET, kär'-pit. v. a. To ſpread with carpets.
CARPING, kär'-ping. part. a. Captious, cenſorious.
CARPINGLY, kär'-ping-ly. ad. Captiouſly, cenſoriouſly.
CARRIAGE, kar'-ridzh. ſ. The act of carrying or tranſporting; vehicle; the frame upon which cannon is carried; behaviour; conduct; management.
CARRIER, kar'-ry-ur. ſ. One who carries ſomething; one whoſe trade is to carry goods; a meſſenger; a ſpecies of pigeons.
CARRION, kar'-ryun. ſ. The carcaſe of ſomething not proper for food; a name of reproach for a worthleſs woman; any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.
CARRION, kar'-ryun. a. Relating to carcaſſes.
CARROT, kar'-rut. ſ. Garden root.
CARROTINESS, kar'-rut-y-nis. ſ. Redneſs of hair.
CARROTY, kar'-ut-y. a. Spoken of red hair.
To CARRY, kar'-ry. v. a. To convey from a place; to bear, to have about one; to convey by force; to effect any thing; to behave, to conduct; to bring forward; to imply, to import; to fetch and bring, as dogs; To carry off, to kill; To carry on, to promote, to help forward; To carry through, to ſupport to the laſt.
To CARRY, kar'-ry. v. n. A horſe is ſaid to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.
CART, kärt. ſ. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage; the vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.
To CART, kärt. v. a. To expoſe in a cart.
To CART, kärt. v. n. To uſe carts for carriage.
CART-HORSE, kärt-horſe. ſ. A coarſe unwieldy horſe.
CART-LOAD, kärt-lod. ſ. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart; a quantity ſufficient to load a cart.
CARTWAY, kärt-wä. ſ. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.
CARTE BLANCHE, kärt-blänt'ſh. ſ. A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions

ditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CARTEL, kăr-tĕl′. ſ. A writing containing ſtipulations.

CARTER, kă′r-tŭr. ſ. The man who drives a cart.

CARTILAGE, kăr′-tĭ-lĭdzh. ſ. A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGINEOUS, kăr-tĭ-lă-jĭ′-nyŭs. } CARTILAGINOUS, kăr-tĭ-lădzh′-i-nŭs. } a. Conſiſting of cartilages.

CARTOON, kăr-tōō′n. ſ. A painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTOUCH, kăr-tōō′tſh. ſ. A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar.

CARTRAGE, CARTRIDGE, kă′r-trĭdzh. ſ. A caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CARTRUT, kă′rt-rŭt. ſ. The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY, kă′r-tū-lă-rў. ſ. A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT, kă′rt-rĭt. ſ. A maker of carts.

To CARVE, kă′rv. v. a. To cut wood, or ſtone; to cut meat at the table; to engrave; to chuſe one's own part.

To CARVE, kă′rv. v. n. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor; to perform at table the office of ſupplying the company.

CARVER, kă′r-vŭr. ſ. A ſculptor; he that cuts up the meat at the table; he that chooſes for himſelf.

CARVING, kă′r-vĭng. ſ. Sculpture, figures carved.

CARUNCLE, kăr′-ŭnkl. ſ. A ſmall protuberance of fleſh.

CASCADE, kăſ-kā′de. ſ. A cataract, a water-fall.

CASE, kā′ſe. ſ. A covering, a box, a ſheath; the outer part of a houſe; a building unfuriſhed.

CASE-KNIFE, kā′ſe-nīfe. ſ. A large kitchen-knife.

CASE-SHOT, kā′ſe-ſhŏt. ſ. Bullets incloſed in a caſe.

CASE, kā′ſe. ſ. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances; ſtate of things; in phyſick, ſtate of the body; condition with regard to leanneſs, or health; contingence; queſtion relating to particular perſons or things; repreſentation of any queſtion or ſtate of body, mind, or affairs; the variation of nouns; In caſe, if it ſhould happen.

To CASE, kā′ſe. v. a. To put in a caſe or cover; to cover as a caſe; to ſtrip off the covering.

To CASEHARDEN, kā′ſe-hărdn. v. a. To harden on the outſide.

CASEMATE, kā′ſe-māte. ſ. A kind of vault or arch of ſtone work.

CASEMENT, kā′ze-mĕnt. ſ. A window opening upon hinges.

CASEWORM, kā′ſe-wŭrm. ſ. A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

CASH, kăſh′. ſ. Money, ready money.

CASH-KEEPER, kăſh′-kē-pŭr. ſ. A man entruſted with the money.

CASHEWNUT, kă-ſhō′-nŭt. ſ. A tree.

CASHIER, kăſ-ſhē′r. ſ. He that has charge of the money.

To CASHIER, kă-ſhē′r. v. a. To diſcard, to diſmiſs from a poſt.

CASK, kăſk′. ſ. A barrel.

CASQUE, kăſk′. ſ. A helmet, armour for the head.

CASKET, kăs′-kĭt. ſ. A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels.

To CASSATE, kăs′-ſāte. v. a. To vacate, to invalidate.

CASSATION, kăſ-ſā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A making null or void.

CASSAVI, kăs′-ſă-vў. } CASSADA, kăs′-ſă-dă. } ſ. An American plant.

CASSIA, kăs′-ſhyă. ſ. A ſweet ſpice mentioned by Moſes.

CASSIOWARY, kăs′-ſhō-wă-rў. ſ. A large bird of prey.

CASSOCK, kăs′-ſŭk. ſ. A cloſe garment.

CASSWEED, kăs′-wēd. ſ. Shepherd's pouch.

To

To CAST, kåſt'. v. a. To throw with the hand; to throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wreſtling; to throw a net or ſnare; to drive by violence of weather; to leave behind in a race; to ſhed, to let fall, to moult; to lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer; to overweigh, to make to preponderate, to decide by overbalancing; to compute, to reckon, to calculate; to contrive, to plan out; to fix the parts in a play; to direct the eye; to form a mould; to model, to form; To caſt away, to ſhipwreck; to waſte in profuſion; to ruin; To caſt down, to deject, to depreſs the mind; To caſt off, to diſcard, to diſburden one's ſelf; to leave behind; To caſt out, to turn out of doors; to vent, to ſpeak; To caſt up, to compute, to calculate; to vomit.

To CAST, kåſt'. v. n. To contrive, to turn the thoughts to; to admit of a form by caſting or melting; to warp, to grow out of form.

CAST, kåſt'. ſ. The act of caſting or throwing, a throw; ſtate of any thing caſt or thrown; a ſtroke, a touch; motion of the eye; the throw of dice; chance from the caſt of dice; a mould, a form; a ſhade, or tendency to any colour; exterior appearance; manner, air, mien; a flight of hawks.

CASTANET, kås'-tå-nět. ſ. Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

CASTAWAY, kåſt'-å-wå. ſ. A perſon loſt, or abandoned by providence.

CASTELLAIN, kås-tél'-lěn. ſ. Conſtable of a caſtle.

CASTER, kås'-tůr. ſ. A thrower, he that caſts; a calculator, a man that calculates fortunes.

To CASTIGATE, kås'-tĭ-gåte. v. a. To chaſtiſe, to chaſten, to puniſh.

CASTIGATION, kås-tĭ-gå'-ſhůn. ſ. Penance, diſcipline; puniſhment, correction; emendation.

CASTIGATORY, kås''-tĭ-gå-tůr'-ў. a. Punitive.

CASTING-NET, kås'-tĭng-nět. ſ. A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fiſh.

CASTLE, kås'l. ſ. A houſe fortified; Caſtles in the air, projects without reality.

CASTLE SOAP, kås-tl'-ſop. ſ. A kind of ſoap.

CASTLED, kås'ld. a. Furniſhed with caſtles.

CASTLING, kåſt'-ling. ſ. An abortive.

CASTOR, kås'-tůr. ſ. A beaver.

CASTOREUM, kås-tó'-ryům. ſ. In pharmacy, a liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles.

CASTRAMETATION, kås-trå-mě-tå'-ſhůn. ſ. The art or practice of encamping.

To CASTRATE, kås'-tråte. v. a. To geld; to take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CATRATION, kås-trå'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of gelding.

CASTERIL, CASTREL, } kås'-tril. { ſ. A mean or degenerate kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAN, kås-trěn'-ſhån. a. Belonging to a camp.

CASUAL, kåz'-ů-ål. a. Accidental, ariſing from chance.

CASUALLY, kåz'-ů-ål-ў. ad. Accidentally, without deſign.

CASUALNESS, kåz'-ů-ål-nĭs. ſ. Accidentalneſs.

CASUALTY, kåz'-ů-ål-tў. ſ. Accident, a thing happening by chance.

CASUIST, kåz'-ů-ĭſt. ſ. One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.

CASUISTICAL, kåz-ů-ĭs'-tĭ-kål. a. Relating to caſes of conſcience.

CASUISTRY, kåz'-ů-ĭſ-trў. ſ. The ſcience of a caſuiſt.

CAT, kåt'. ſ. A domeſtick animal that catches mice.

CAT, kåt'. ſ. A ſort of ſhip.

CAT O' NINE TAILS, kåt-å-nĭne-tålz. ſ. A whip with nine laſhes.

CATACHRESIS, kåt-å-krě'-sĭs. ſ. The abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification; as a voice beautiful to the ear.

CATACHRESTICAL, kåt-å-krěs'-tў-kål. a. Forced, far fetched.

CAT-

CATACLYSM, kăt'-ă-klizm. ſ. A deluge, an inundation.

CATACOMBS, kăt-ă-kōm'mz. ſ. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATALEPSIS, kăt-ă-lĕp'-sis. ſ. A diſeaſe, wherein the patient is without ſenſe, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him.

CATALOGUE, kăt'-ă-lŏg. ſ. An enumeration of particulars, a liſt.

CATAMOUNTAIN, kăt-ă-mou'n-tin. ſ. A fierce animal, reſembling a cat.

CATAPHRACT, kăt'-ă-frăkt. ſ. A horſeman in complete armour.

CATAPLASM, kăt'-ă-plăzm. ſ. A poultice.

CATAPULT, kăt'-ă-pŭlt. ſ. An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones.

CATARACT, kăt'-ă-răkt. ſ. A fall of water from on high, a caſcade.

CATARACT, kăt'-ă-răkt. ſ. An inſpiſſation of the cryſtalline humour of the eye; ſometimes a pellicle that hinders the ſight.

CATARRH, kă-tăr'. ſ. A defluction of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat.

CATARRHAL, kă-tăr'-răl. } a. Relating to
CATARRHOUS, kă-tăr'-rŭs. } to the catarrh, proceeding from a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE, kă-tăs'-trŏ-fē. ſ. The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece; a final event, generally unhappy.

CATCAL, kăt'-kăl. ſ. A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays.

To CATCH, kătſh'. v. a. To lay hold on with the hand; to ſtop any thing flying; to ſeize any thing by purſuit; to ſtop, to interrupt falling; to enſnare, to intangle in a ſnare; to receive ſuddenly; to faſten ſuddenly upon, to ſeize; to pleaſe, to ſeize the affections, to charm; to receive any contagion or diſeaſe.

To CATCH, kătſh'. v. n. To be contagious, to ſpread infection.

CATCH, kătſh'. ſ. Seizure, the act of ſeizing; the act of taking quickly; a ſong ſung in ſucceſſion; watch, the poſture of ſeizing; an advantage taken, hold laid on; the thing caught, profit; a ſhort interval of action; a taint, a ſlight contagion; any thing that catches, as a hook; a ſmall ſwift ſailing ſhip.

CATCHER, kăt'ſh-ŭr. ſ. He that catches; that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, kăt'ſh-flȳ. ſ. A plant, Campion.

CATCHPOLL, kăt'ſh-pōl. ſ. A ſerjeant, a bumbailiff.

CATCHWORD, kăt'ſh-wŭrd. ſ. The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHETICAL, kăt-ē-kĕt'-ȳ-kăl. a. Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

CATECHETICALLY, kăt-ē-kĕt'-ȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CATECHISE, kăt'-ē-kīze. v. a. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions; to queſtion; to interrogate, to examine.

CATECHISER, kăt'-ē-kī-zŭr. ſ. One who catechizes.

CATECHISM, kăt'-ē-kizm. ſ. A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion.

CATECHIST, kăt'-ē-kiſt. ſ. One whoſe charge is to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

CATECHUMEN, kăt-ē-kū'-mĕn. ſ. One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of Chriſtianity.

CATECHUMENICAL, kăt-ē-kū-mĕn'-ȳ-kăl. a. Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL, kăt-ē-gŏr'-ī-kăl. a. Abſolute, adequate, poſitive.

CATEGORICALLY, kăt-ē-gŏr'-ĭk-ăl-ȳ. ad, Poſitively, expreſsly.

CATEGORY, kăt'-ē-gŭr-ȳ. ſ. A claſs, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENARIAN, kăt-ē-nā'-ryăn. a. Relating to a chain.

To CATENATE, kăt'-ē-nāte. v. a. To chain,

CATENATION, kăt-ē-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Link, regular connexion.

To CATER, kā'-tŭr. v. n. To provide food, to buy in victuals.

CATER, kā'-tŭr. ſ. The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN, kā′-tŭr-kŭz′n. ſ. A petty favourite, one related by blood or mind.

CATERER, kā′-tē-rŭr. ſ. The providore or purveyor.

CATERESS, kā′-tē-rĕs. ſ. A woman employed to provide victuals.

CATERPILLAR, kăt′-tĕr-pĭl-lŭr. ſ. A worm ſuſtained by leaves and fruits; a plant.

To CATERWAUL, kăt′-tĕr-wâl. v. n. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time; to make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

CATES, kā′ts. ſ. Viands, food, diſh of meat.

CATFISH, kăt′-fĭſh. ſ. A ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies.

CATHARTICAL, kă-thâ′r-tĭ-kăl. } a. Purgative.
CATHARTICK, kă-thâ′r-tĭk. }

CATHARTICK, kă-thâ′r-tĭk. ſ. A medicine to purge downward.

CATHARTICALNESS, kă-thâ′r-tĭ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. Purging quality.

CATHEAD, kăt′-hĕd. ſ. In a ſhip, a piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block; a kind of foſſile.

CATHEDRAL, kă-thē′-drĕl. a. Epiſcopal, containing the ſee of a biſhop; belonging to an epiſcopal church.

CATHEDRAL, kă-thē′-drĕl. ſ. The head church of a dioceſe.

CATHERINE-PEAR, kăth′-ĕ-rĭn-pā′r. ſ. See PEAR.

CATHETER, kă-thē′-tŭr. ſ. A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped.

CATHOLES, kăt′-hōlz. ſ. In a ſhip, two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports.

CATHOLICISM, kă-thŏl′-ĭ-sĭzm. ſ. Adherence to the catholick church.

CATHOLICK, kăth′-ō-lĭk. a. Univerſal or general.

CATHOLICON, kă-thŏl′-ĭ-kŏn. ſ. An univerſal medicine.

CATKINS, kăt′-kĭnz. ſ. Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.

CATLING, kăt′-lĭng. ſ. A diſmembering knife, uſed by ſurgeons; catgut, fiddle ſtrings.

CATMINT, kăt′-mĭnt. ſ. The name of a plant.

CATOPTRICAL, kăt-ŏp′-trĭ-kăl. a. Relating to the catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

CATOPTRICKS, kăt-ŏp′-trĭks. ſ. That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CATPIPE, kăt′-pīpe. ſ. Catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, kăt′s-ī. ſ. A ſtone.

CATS-FOOT, kăt′s-fŭt. ſ. An herb, Alehoof, Groundivy.

CAT'S-HEAD, kăt′s-hĕd. ſ. A kind of apple.

CATSILVER, kăt′-sĭl-vŭr. ſ. A kind of foſſile.

CAT'S-TAIL, kăt′s-tâl. ſ. A long round ſubſtance, that grows upon nut-trees; a kind of reed.

CATSUP, kăt′ſh-ŭp. ſ. A kind of pickle.

CATTLE, kăt′l. ſ. Beaſts of paſture, not wild nor domeſtick.

CAVALCADE, kăv-ăl-kā′de. ſ. A proceſſion on horſeback.

CAVALIER, kăv-ă-lē′r. ſ. A horſeman, a knight; a gay ſprightly military man; the appellation of the party of king Charles the firſt.

CAVALIER, kăv-ă-lē′r. a. Gay, ſprightly, warlike; generous, brave; diſdainful, haughty.

CAVALIERLY, kăv-ă-lē′r-lў. ad. Haughtily, arrogantly, diſdainfully.

CAVALRY, kăv′-ăl-rў. ſ. Horſe troops.

To CAVATE, kā′-vāte. v. a. To hollow.

CAVAZION, kă-vā′-zhŭn. ſ. The hollowing of the earth for cellarage.

CAUDLE, kâ′dl. ſ. A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed.

CAVE, kā′ve. ſ. A cavern, a den; a hollow, any hollow place.

CAVEAT, kā′-vyăt. ſ. A caveat is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts.

CAVERN, kăv′-ŭrn. ſ. A hollow place in the ground.

CAVERNED, kăv′-ŭrnd. a. Full of caverns, hollow, excavated; inhabiting a cavern.

CAVERN-

CAVERNOUS, kăv'-ŭr-nŭs. a. Full of caverns.
CAVESSON, kăv'-ĕs-sŭn. ſ. A noſeband.
CAUF, kâf. ſ. A cheſt with holes, to keep fiſh alive in the water.
CAUGHT, kât. part. paſſ. from To catch.
CAVIARE, kăvi'r. ſ. The eggs of a ſturgeon ſalted.
To CAVIL, kăv'-ĭl. v. n. To raiſe captious and frivolous objections.
To CAVIL, kăv'-ĭl. v. a. To receive or treat with objections.
CAVIL, kăv'-ĭl. ſ. A falſe or frivolous objection.
CAVILLATION, kăv'-ĭl-lâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The diſpoſition to make captious objection.
CAVILLER, kăv'-vĭl-ŭr. ſ. An unfair adverſary, a captious diſputant.
CAVILLINGLY, kăv'-ĭl-lĭng-lў. ad. In a cavilling manner.
CAVILLOUS, kăv'-vĭl-lŭs. a. Full of objections.
CAVITY, kăv'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Hollowneſs, hollow.
CAUK, kâk. ſ. A coarſe talky ſpar.
CAUL, kâl. ſ. The net in which women incloſe their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap; any kind of ſmall net; the integument in which the guts are incloſed; a thin membrane incloſing the head of ſome children when born.
CAULIFEROUS, kâ-lĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. A term for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.
CAULIFLOWER, kŏl'-lў-flow-ŭr. ſ. A ſpecies of cabbage.
CAUSABLE, kâ'-zăbl. a. That which may be cauſed.
CAUSAL, kâ'-zăl. a. Relating to cauſes.
CAUSALITY, kâ-zăl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. The agency of a cauſe, the quality of cauſing.
CAUSATION, kâ-zâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or power of cauſing.
CAUSATIVE, kâ'-zâ-tĭv. a. That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.
CAUSATOR, kâ-zâ'-tŭr. ſ. A cauſer, an author.
CAUSE, kâz. ſ. That which produces or effects any thing, the efficient; the reaſon, motive to any thing; ſubject of litigation; party.
To CAUSE, kâz. v. a. To effect as an agent.
CAUSELESLY, kâz-lĭſ-lў. ad. Without cauſe, without reaſon.
CAUSELESS, kâz-lĭs. a. Original to itſelf; without juſt ground or motive.
CAUSER, kâ'-zŭr. ſ. He that cauſes, the agent by which an effect is produced.
CAUSEY, CAUSEWAY, kâ'ſ-wâ. ſ. A way raiſed and paved, above the reſt of the ground.
CAUSTICAL, kâ'ſ-tў-kăl. CAUSTICK, kâ'ſ-tĭk. a. Belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar.
CAUSTICK, kâ'ſ-tĭk. ſ. A cauſtick or burning application.
CAUTEL, kâ'-tĕl. ſ. Caution, ſcruple.
CAUTELOUS, kâ'-tĕ-lŭs. a. Cautious, wary; wily, cunning.
CAUTELOUSLY, kâ'-tĕ-lŭſ-lў. ad. Cunningly, ſlily, cautiouſly, warily.
CAUTERIZATION, kâ-tĕ-rĭ-zâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of burning with hot irons.
To CAUTERIZE, kâ'-tĕ-rize. v. a. To burn with the cautery.
CAUTERY, kâ'-tĕ-rў. ſ. Cautery is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines.
CAUTION, kâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. Prudence, foreſight, warineſs; proviſionary precept; warning.
To CAUTION, kâ'-ſhŭn. v. a. To warn, to give notice of a danger.
CAUTIONARY, kâ'-ſhŏ-nĕr-ў. a. Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.
CAUTIOUS, kâ'-ſhŭs. a. Wary, watchful.
CAUTIOUSLY, kâ'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. In a wary manner.
CAUTIOUSNESS, kâ'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Watchfulneſs, vigilance, circumſpection.
To CAW, kâ'. v. n. To cry as the rook, or crow.
CAYMAN, kâ'-măn. ſ. American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE, sē'se. v. n. To leave off, to ſtop, to give over; to fail, to be extinct; to be at an end.

To CEASE, sē'se. v. a. To put a ſtop to.

CEASE, sē'se. ſ. Extinction, failure. Obſ.

CEASELESS, sē'ſ-lis. a. Inceſſant, perpetual, continual.

CECITY, sē'-sit-y. ſ. Blindneſs, privation of ſight.

CECUTIENSY, sē-kū'-shen-sy. ſ. Cloudineſs of ſight.

CEDAR, sē'-dur. ſ. A tree; the wood of the cedar tree.

CEDRINE, sē'-drine. a. Of or belonging to to the cedar tree.

To CEIL, sē'l. v. a. To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CEILING, sē'-ling. ſ. The inner roof.

CELANDINE, sel'-an-dine. ſ. A plant.

CELATURE, sē'-la-ture. ſ. The art of engraving.

To CELEBRATE, sel'-lē-brate. v. a. To praiſe, to commend; to diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner.

CELEBRATION, sel-ē-brā'-shun. ſ. Solemn performance, ſolemn remembrance; praiſe, renown, memorial.

CELEBRIOUS, sē-lē'-bryus. a. Famous, renowned.

CELEBRIOUSLY, sē-lē'-bryuſ-ly. ad. In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, sē-lē'-bryuſ-nis. ſ. Renown, fame.

CELEBRITY, sē-leb'-bri-ty. ſ. Celebration, fame.

CELERIACK, sē-lē'-ryak. a. Turnep-rooted celery.

CELERITY, sē-ler'-ri-ty. ſ. Swiftneſs, ſpeed, velocity.

CELERY, sel'-ē-ry. ſ. A ſpecies of parſley.

CELESTIAL, sē-les'-tshal. a. Heavenly, relating to the ſuperior regions; heavenly, relating to the bleſſed ſtate; heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

CELESTIAL, sē-les'-tshal. ſ. An inhabitant of heaven.

CELESTIALLY, sē-les'-tshal-ly. ad. In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY, sē-les'-ti-fy. v. a. To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing.

CELIACK, sē'-lyak. a. Relating to the lower belly.

CELIBACY, sel'-y-ba-sy. ſ. Single life.

CELIBATE, sel'-y-bat. ſ. Single life.

CELL, sel'. ſ. A ſmall cavity or hollow place; the cave or little habitation of a religious perſon; a ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon; any ſmall place of reſidence.

CELLAR, sel'-lur. ſ. A place under ground, where ſtores are repoſited; where liquors are kept.

CELLARAGE, sel'-lar-idzh. ſ. The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CELLARIST, sel'-la-riſt. ſ. The butler in a religious houſe.

CELLULAR, sel'-lū-ler. a. Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

CELSITUDE, sel'-sy-tude. ſ. Height.

CEMENT, sem'-ment'. ſ. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendſhip.

To CEMENT, sē-ment. v. a. To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

To CEMENT, sē-ment'. v. n. To come into conjunction, to cohere.

CEMENTATION, sē-men-tā'-shun. ſ. The act of cementing.

CEMETERY, sem'-mē-ter-y. ſ. A place where the dead are repoſited.

CENATORY, sē'-na-tur-y. ſ. Relating to ſupper.

CENOBITICAL, sē'-nō-bit''-i-kal. a. Living in community.

CENOTAPH, sen'-ō-taf. ſ. A monument for one elſewhere buried.

CENSE, sen'se. ſ. Publick rates.

To CENSE, sen'se. v. a. To perfume with odours.

CENSER, sen'-ſer. ſ. The pan in which incenſe is burned.

CENSOR, sen'-ſur. ſ. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one who is given to cenſure.

CENSO-

CENSORIAN, sĕn-sō′-ryăn. a. Relating to the cenſor.

CENSORIOUS, sĕn-sō′-ryŭs. a. Addicted to cenſure, ſevere.

CENSORIOUSLY, sĕn-sō′-ryŭs-lў. ad. In a ſevere reflecting manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS, sĕn-sō′-ryŭs-nĭs. ſ. Diſpoſition to reproach.

CENSORSHIP, sĕn′-sŭr-shĭp. ſ. The office of a cenſor.

CENSURABLE, sĕn′-sŭ-răbl. a. Worthy of cenſure, culpable.

CENSURABLENESS, sĕn′-sŭ-răbl-nĭs. ſ. Blameableneſs.

CENSURE, sĕn′-shŭr. ſ. Blame, reprimand, reproach; judgment, opinion; judicial ſentence; ſpiritual puniſhment.

To CENSURE, sĕn′-shŭr. v. a. To blame, to brand publickly; to condemn.

CENSURER, sĕn′-shŭr-ŭr. ſ. He that blames.

CENT, sĕnt′. ſ. A hundred, as five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAUR, sĕn′-tăr. ſ. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe; the archer in the zodiack.

CENTAURY, sĕn′-tō-rў. ſ. A plant.

CENTENARY, sĕn′-tē-nĕr-ў. ſ. The number of a hundred.

CENTESIMAL, sĕn-tĕs′-ĭ-măl. ſ. Hundredth.

CENTIFOLIOUS, sĕn-tў-fō′-lyŭs. a. Having a hundred leaves.

CENTIPEDE, sĕn′-tў-pēde. ſ. A poiſonous inſect.

CENTO, sĕn′-tō. ſ. A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from different authors.

CENTRAL, sĕn′-trăl. a. Relating to the centre.

CENTRE, sĕn′-tŭr. ſ. The middle.

To CENTRE, sĕn′-tŭr. v. a. To place on a centre, to fix as on a centre.

To CENTRE, sĕn′-tŭr. v. n. To reſt on, to repoſe on; to be placed in the midſt or centre.

CENTRICK, sĕn′-trĭk. a. Placed in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL, sen′-trĭf′-ŭ-găl. a. Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, sĕn-trĭp′-ĕ-tăl. a. Having a tendency to the centre.

CENTRY, sĕn′-trў. ſ. See SENTINAL.

CENTUPLE, sĕn′-tŭpl. a. An hundredfold.

To CENTUPLICATE, sĕn-tū′-plў-kăte. v. a. To make a hundredfold.

To CENTURIATE, sĕn-tū′-ryăte. v. a. To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIATOR, sĕn-tŭ-rў-ā′-tŭr. ſ. A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries.

CENTURION, sĕn-tū′-ryŭn. ſ. A military officer, who commanded a hundred men among the Romans.

CENTURY, sĕn′-tŭ-rў. ſ. An hundred, uſually employed to ſpecify time, as the ſecond century.

CEPHALALGY, kĕf′-ă-lăl-jў. ſ. The headach.

CEPHALICK, sĕ-făl′-lĭk. a. That which is medicinal to the head.

CERASTES, sĕ-răs′-tēz. ſ. A ſerpent having horns.

CERATE, sē′-răt. ſ. A medicine made of wax.

CERATED, sē′-ră-tĭd. a. Waxed.

To CERE, sē′re. v. a. To wax.

CEREBEL, sĕr′-ĕ-bĕl. ſ. Part of the brain.

CERECLOTH, sē′re-clŏth. ſ. Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT, sē′re-mĕnt. ſ. Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

CEREMONIAL, sĕr-ĕ-mō′-nyăl. a. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; formal obſervant of old forms.

CEREMONIAL, sĕr-ĕ-mō′-nyăl. ſ. Outward form, external rite; the order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMONIALNESS, sĕr-ĕ-mō′-nyăl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMONIOUS, sĕr-ĕ-mō′-nyŭs. a. Conſiſting of outward rites; full of ceremony; attentive to the outward rites of religion; civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMONIOUSLY, sĕr-ĕ-mō′-nyŭſ-lў. ad. In a ceremonious manner, formally.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, sér-ê-mô'-nyus-nis. s. Fondneſs of ceremony.

CEREMONY, sér'-ê-mun-y. s. Outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of ſtate.

CERTAIN, sér'-tin. a. Sure, indubitable; determined; in an indefinite ſenſe, ſome, as a certain man told me this; undoubting, put paſt doubt.

CERTAINLY, sér'-tin-ly. ad. Indubitably, without queſtion; without fail.

CERTAINTY, sér'-tin-ty. s. Exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.

CERTES, sér'-tez. ad. Certainly, in truth.

CERTIFICATE, sér'-tif'-i-ket. s. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein; any teſtimony.

To CERTIFY, sér'-ti-fy. v. a. To give certain information of; to give certain aſſurance of.

CERTIORARI, sér-shô-râ'-ri. s. A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending.

CERTITUDE, sér'-ti-tude. s. Certainty, freedom from doubt.

CERVICAL, ser'-vi-kal. a. Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, sê-rû'-lyan. } a. Blue ſky-
CERULEOUS, sê-rû'-lyus. } coloured.

CERULIFICK, sê-rû-lif'-ik. a. Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERUMEN, sê-rû'-men. s. The wax of the ear.

CERUSE, sér'-use. s. White lead.

CESARIAN, sê-zâ'-ryan. a. The Ceſarian ſection is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, sés'. s. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property; an aſſeſſment; the act of laying rates.

To CESS, sés'. v. a. To lay charge on, to aſſeſs.

CESSATION, sés-sâ'-shun. s. A ſtop, a reſt, a vacation; a pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

CESSAVIT, sés-sâ'-vit. s. A writ.

CESSIBILITY, sés-si-bil'-i-ty. s. The quality of receding, or giving way.

CESSIBLE, sés'-sibl. a. Eaſy to give way.

CESSION, sés'-shun. s. Retreat, the act of giving way; reſignation.

CESSIONARY, sés'-shô-ner-y. a. Implying a reſignation.

CESSMENT, sés'-ment. s. An aſſeſſment or tax.

CESSOR, sés'-sur. s. He that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CESTUS, sés'-tus. s. The girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS, sê-tâ'-shus. a. Of the whale kind.

CHAD, tshad'. s. A ſort of fiſh.

To CHAFE, tshâfe. v. a. To warm with rubbing; to heat; to perfume; to make angry.

To CHAFE, tshâfe. v. n. To rage, to fret, to fume; to fret againſt any thing.

CHAFE, tshâfe. s. A heat, a rage, a fury.

CHAFE WAX, tshâfe-waks. s. An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs.

CHAFER, tshaf'-ur. s. An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHAFF, tshaf'. s. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing; it is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHAFFER, tshaf'-fur. v. n. To haggle, to bargain.

CHAFFERER, tshaf'-fer-rur. s. A buyer, bargainer.

CHAFFINCH, tshaf'-fintsh. s. A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff.

CHAFFLESS, tshaf'-lis. a. Without chaff.

CHAFFWEED, tshaf'-wed. s. Cudweed.

CHAFFY, tshaf'-fy. a. Like chaff, full of chaff.

CHAFFINGDISH, tshâ'-fing-dish. s. A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, shâ-grê'n. s. Ill humour, vexation.

To CHAGRIN, shâ-grê'n. v. a. To vex, to put out of temper.

CHAIN, tshâ'n. s. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another; a bond, a manacle, a fetter; a line of links with which land is meaſured; a ſeries linked together.

To

To CHAIN, tſhā'n. v. a. To faſten or link with a chain; to bring into ſlavery; to put on a chain; to unite.

CHAINPUMP, tſhā'n-pŭmp. ſ. A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls.

CHAINSHOT, tſhā'n-ſhŏt. ſ. Two bullets or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHAINWORK, tſhā'n-wŭrk. ſ. Work with open ſpaces.

CHAIR, tſhā'r. ſ. A moveable ſeat; a ſeat of juſtice, or of authority; a vehicle borne by men, a ſedan.

CHAIRMAN, tſhā'r-măn. ſ. The preſident of an aſſembly; one whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, ſhā'ze. ſ. A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe.

CHALCOGRAPHER, kăl-kŏg'-grā-fŭr. ſ. An engraver in braſs.

CHALCOGRAPHY, kăl-kŏg'-grā-fy. ſ. Engraving in braſs.

CHALDRON, CHAUDRON, } tſhā'-drŭn. { ſ. A dry Engliſh meaſure of coals, conſiſting of thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up. The chaudron ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds.

CHALICE, tſhăl'-ĭs. ſ. A cup, a bowl, the communion cup, a cup uſed in acts of worſhip.

CHALICED, tſhăl'-liſt. a. Having a cell or cup.

CHALK, tſhā'k. ſ. A white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the bones.

To CHALK, tſhā'k. v. a. To rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; to mark or trace out as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, tſhā'k-kŭt-tŭr. ſ. A man that digs chalk.

CHALKY, tſhā'-kў. a. Conſiſting of chalk, white with chalk; impregnated with chalk.

To CHALLENGE, tſhăl'-lĭnje. v. a. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat; to call to a conteſt; to accuſe; in law, to object to the impartiality of any one; to claim as due; to call one to the performance of conditions.

CHALLENGE, tſhăl'-lĭnje. ſ. A ſummons to combat; a demand of ſomething as due; in law, an exception taken either againſt perſons or things.

CHALLENGER, tſhăl'-lĭn-jŭr. ſ. One that deſires or ſummons another to combat; one that claims ſuperiority; a claimant.

CHALYBEATE, kă-lў'-byĕt. a. Impregnated with iron or ſteel.

CHAMADE, ſhă-mā'd. ſ. The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender.

CHAMBER, tſhā'm-bŭr. ſ. An apartment in a houſe, generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging; any retired room; any cavity or hollow; a court of juſtice; the hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged; the cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER, tſhām'-bŭr. v. n. To be wanton, to intrigue; to reſide as in a chamber.

CHAMBERER, tſhā'm-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. A man of intrigue.

CHAMBERFELLOW, tſhā'm-bŭr-fĕl-lō. ſ. One that lies in the ſame chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN, tſhā'm-bŭr-lĭn. ſ. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber; a ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, tſhā'm-bŭr-lĭn-ſhip. ſ. The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID, tſhā'm-bŭr-mād. ſ. A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady.

CHAMBREL of a horſe, kăm'-rĭl. ſ. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON, kă-mē'-lyŭn. ſ. A kind of lizard, ſaid to live on air.

CHAMLET, kăm'-lĭt. ſ. See CAMELOT.

CHAMOIS, ſhă-moi'. ſ. An animal of the goat kind.

CHAMOMILE, kăm'-ō-mīle. ſ. The name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, tſhămp'. v. a. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.

To CHAMP, tſhămp'. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

CHAMPAIGN, ſhăm-pā'ne. ſ. A kind of wine.

CHAMPAIGN, tſhăm-pā'n. ſ. A flat open country.

CHAMPIGNON, ſhŏm-pĭn'-nyŏn. ſ. A kind of muſhroom.

CHAMPION, tſhăm'-pyŭn. ſ. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat; a hero, a ſtout warrior.

To CHAMPION, tſhăm'-pyŭn. v. a. To challenge.

CHANCE, tſhăn'ſe. ſ. Fortune, the cauſe of fortuitous events; the act of fortune; accident; caſual occurrence, fortuitous event, whether good or bad; poſſibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE, tſhăn'ſe. v. n. To happen, to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, tſhănſe-mĕd'-lў. ſ. In law, the caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer.

CHANCEABLE, tſhăn'-ſăbl. a. Accidental.

CHANCEL, tſhăn'-ſĕl. ſ. The eaſtern part of the church in which the altar is placed.

CHANCELLOR, tſhăn'-ſĕl-lŭr. ſ. An officer of the higheſt power and dignity in the court where he preſides.

CHANCELLORSHIP, tſhăn'-ſĕl-lŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of chancellor.

CHANCERY, tſhăn'-ſĕr-ў. ſ. The court of equity and conſcience.

CHANCRE, ſhăngk'-ŭr. ſ. An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

CHANCROUS, ſhăngk'-rŭs. a. Ulcerous.

CHANDELER, ſhŏn-dē-lē'r. ſ. A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, tſhănd'-lŭr. ſ. An artiſan whoſe trade is to make candles.

To CHANGE, tſhā'nje. v. a. To put one thing in the place of another; to reſign any thing for the ſake of another; to diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter; to mend the diſpoſition or mind.

To CHANGE, tſhā'nje. v. n. To undergo change, to ſuffer alteration.

CHANGE, tſhā'nje. ſ. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing; a ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another; the time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution; novelty; an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded; that which makes a variety; ſmall money.

CHANGEABLE, tſhā'nje-ĕbl. a. Subject to change, fickle, inconſtant; poſſible to be changed; having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHANGEABLENESS, tſhā'nje-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Suſceptibility of change; inconſtancy, fickleneſs.

CHANGEABLY, tſhā'nje-ĕb-lў. ad. Inconſtantly.

CHANGEFUL, tſhā'nje-fŭl. a. Inconſtant, uncertain, mutable.

CHANGELING, tſhā'nje-lĭng. ſ. A child left or taken in the place of another; an idiot, a natural; one apt to change.

CHANGER, tſhā'n-jŭr. ſ. One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHANNEL, tſhăn'-nĭl. ſ. The hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longways; a ſtrait or narrow ſea; a gut or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, tſhăn'-nĭl. v. a. To cut any thing in channels.

To CHANT, tſhănt'. v. a. To ſing; to celebrate by ſong; to ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT, tſhănt'. v. n. To ſing.

CHANT, tſhănt'. ſ. Song, melody.

CHANTER, tſhăn'-tŭr. ſ. A ſinger, a ſongſter.

CHANTICLEER, tſhăn'-tў-klēr. ſ. The cock, from his crow.

CHANTRESS, tſhăn'-trĭs. ſ. A woman ſinger.

CHANTRY, tſhăn'-trў. ſ. Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors.

CHAOS, kā'-ŏs. ſ. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements; confuſion, irregular mixture; any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

CHAOTICK, kā-ŏt'-tĭk. a. Reſembling chaos, confuſed.

To CHAP, tſhŏp'. v. a. To divide the ſurface of the ground by exceſſive heat; to divide the ſkin of the face or hands by exceſſive cold.

CHAP,

CHAP, tſhŏp′. ſ. A cleft, a gaping, a chink.

CHAP, tſhŏp′. ſ. The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

CHAPE, tſhā′pe. ſ. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHAPEL, tſhăp′-ĭl. ſ. A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a Chapel of eaſe.

CHAPELESS, tſhā′pe-lĭs. a. Without a chape.

CHAPELLANY, tſhăp′-pĭl-lĕn-nў. ſ. A chapellany is founded within ſome other church.

CHAPELRY, tſhăp′-pĭl-rў. ſ. The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPFALN, tſhŏp′-fâln. a. Having the mouth ſhrunk.

CHAPLAIN, tſhăp′-lĭn. ſ. He that attends the king, or other great perſon, to perform divine ſervice.

CHAPLAINSHIP, tſhăp′-lĭn-ſhĭp. ſ. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain; the poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, tſhŏp′-lĭs. a. Without any fleſh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, tſhăp′-lĭt. ſ. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head; a ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church; in architecture, a little moulding curved into round beads.

CHAPMAN, tſhăp′-măn. ſ. A cheapner, one that offers as a purchaſer.

CHAPS, tſhŏp′s. ſ. The mouth of a beaſt of prey; the entrance into a channel.

CHAPT, CHAPPED, } tſhŏp′t. { part. paſſ. Cracked, cleft.

CHAPTER, tſhăp′-tŭr. ſ. A diviſion of a book; an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral; the place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAPTREL, tſhăp′-trĭl. ſ. The capitals of pillars, or pilaſters, which ſupport arches.

CHAR, tſhā′r. ſ. A fiſh found only in Winander meer in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR, tſhā′r. v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, tſhā′r. ſ. Work done by the day.

To CHAR, tſhā′r. v. n. To work at other's houſes by the day.

CHAR-WOMAN, tſhā′r-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHARACTER, kăr′-ăk-tŭr. ſ. A mark, a ſtamp, a repreſentation; a letter uſed in writing or printing; the hand or manner of writing; a repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities; an account of any thing as good or bad; the perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.

To CHARACTER, kăr′-ăk-tŭr. v. a. To inſcribe, to engrave.

CHARACTERISTICAL, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs′-tĭ-kăl. } CHARACTERISTICK, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs′-tĭk. }

a. Conſtituting or pointing out the true character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs′-tĭ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTICK, kăr-ăk-tĕ-rĭs′-tĭk. ſ. That which conſtitutes the character.

To CHARACTERIZE, kăr′-ăk-tĕ-rīze. v. a. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man; to engrave, or imprint; to mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

CHARACTERLESS, kăr′-ăk-tŭr-lĭs. a. Without a character.

CHARACTERY, kă-răk′-tĕ-rў. ſ. Impreſſion, mark.

CHARCOAL, tſhā′r-kōl. ſ. Coal made by burning wood.

CHARD, tſhărd′. ſ. Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw; Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranſplanted.

To CHARGE, tſhā′rje. v. a. To entruſt, to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe; to impute as a debt; to impute; to impoſe as a taſk; to accuſe, to cenſure; to command; to fall upon, to attack; to burden, to load; to fill; to load a gun.

CHARGE, tſhā′rje. ſ. Care, truſt, cuſtody; precept, mandate, command; commiſſion, truſt conferred, office; accuſation, imputation; the thing entruſted to care or management; expence, coſt; onſet, attack; the ſignal to fall

upon enemies; the quantity of powderand ball put into a gun; a preparation or a ſort of ointment applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and ſprains of horſes.

CHARGEABLE, tſhä'r-jäbl. a. Expenſive, coſtly; imputable, as a debt or crime; ſubject to charge, accuſable.

CHARGEABLENESS, tſhä'r-jäbl-nis. ſ. Expence, coſt, coſtlineſs.

CHARGEABLY, tſhä'r-jäb-ly. ad. Expenſively.

CHARGER, tſhä'r-jür. ſ. A large diſh; an officer's horſe.

CHARILY, tſhä'-ry-ly. ad. Warily, frugally.

CHARINESS, tſhä'-ry-nis. ſ. Caution, nicety.

CHARIOT, tſhär'-yüt. ſ. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate; a car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

CHARIOTEER, tſhär-yŏ-tē'r. ſ. He that drives the chariot.

CHARIOT RACE, tſhär'-yüt-räſe. ſ. A ſport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHARITABLE, tſhär'-i-täbl. a. Kind in giving alms; kind in judging of others.

CHARITABLY, tſhär'-i-täb-ly. ad. Kindly, liberally; benevolently.

CHARITY, tſhär'-i-ty. ſ. Tenderneſs, kindneſs, love; good will, benevolence; the theological virtue of univerſal love; liberality to the poor; alms, relief given to the poor.

To CHARK, tſhä'rk. v. a. To burn to a black cinder.

CHARLATAN, ſhä'r-lä-tän. ſ. A quack, a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, ſhär-lä-tän'-y-käl. a. Quackiſh, ignorant.

CHARLATANRY, ſhä'r-lä-tän-ry. ſ. Wheedling, deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tſhä'rlz-iz-wä'n. ſ. The northern conſtellation, called the Bear.

CHARLOCK, tſhä'r-lŏk. ſ. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM, tſhä'rm. ſ. Words or philtres, imagined to have ſome occult power; ſomething of power to gain the affections.

To CHARM, tſhä'rm. v. a. To fortify with charms againſt evil; to make powerful by charms; to ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to ſubdue by pleaſure.

CHARMER, tſhä'r-mur. ſ. One that has the power of charms, or enchantments; one that captivates the heart.

CHARMING, tſhä'r-ming. particip. a. Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

CHARMINGLY, tſhä'r-ming-ly. ad. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.

CHARMINGNESS, tſhä'r-ming-nis. ſ. The power of pleaſing.

CHARNEL, tſhä'r-nil. a. Containing fleſh or carcaſes.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, tſhä'r-nil-hous. ſ. The place where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

CHART, kä'rt or tſhä'rt. ſ. A delineation of coaſts.

CHARTER, tſhä'r-tur. ſ. A charter is a written evidence; any writing beſtowing privileges or rights; privilege, immunity, exemption.

CHARTER-PARTY, tſhä'r-tur-pä'r-ty. ſ. A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

CHARTERED, tſhä'r-turd. a. Privileged.

CHARY, tſhä'-ry. a. Careful, cautious.

To CHASE, tſhä'ſe. v. a. To hunt; to purſue as an enemy; to drive.

CHASE, tſhä'ſe. ſ. Hunting, purſuit of any thing as game; fitneſs to be hunted; purſuit of an enemy; purſuit of ſomething as deſirable; hunting match; the game hunted; open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted; the Chaſe of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece.

CHASE-GUN, tſhä'ſe-gun. ſ. Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

CHASER, tſhä'-ſur. ſ. Hunter, purſuer, driver.

CHASM, käz'm. ſ. A cleft, a gap, an opening; a place unfilled; a vacuity.

CHASTE, tſhä'ſt. a. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; pure, uncorrupt, not mixed with barbarous phraſes; without obſcenity; true to the marriage bed.

To CHASTEN, tſhä'ſtn. v. a. To correct, to puniſh.

To

To CHASTISE, tſhăſ-tīze. v. a. To puniſh, to correct by puniſhment; to reduce to order or obedience.

CHASTISEMENT, tſhăs'-tĭz-mĕnt. ſ. Correction, puniſhment.

CHASTISER, tſhăſ-tī'-zŭr. ſ. A puniſher, a corrector.

CHASTITY, tſhă'ſ-tĭ-tў. ſ. Purity of the body; freedom from obſcenity; freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTLY, tſhă'ſt-lў. ad. Without incontinence, purely, without contamination.

CHASTNESS, tſhă'ſt-nĭs. ſ. Chaſtity, purity.

To CHAT, tſhăt'. v. n. To prate, to talk idly; to prattle.

CHAT, tſhăt'. ſ. Idle talk, prate.

CHATELLANY, ſhăt'-tĕl-lĕn-ў. ſ. The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

CHATTEL, tſhăt'l. ſ. Any moveable poſſeſſion.

To CHATTER, tſhăt'-tŭr. v. n. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird; to make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth; to talk idly or careleſly.

CHATTER, tſhăt'-tŭr. ſ. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.

CHATTERER, tſhăt'-tĕr-rŭr. ſ. An idle talker.

CHAVENDER, tſhăv'-ĭn-dŭr. ſ. The chub, a fiſh.

CHAUMENTELLE, ſhŏ-mŏn-tĕl'. ſ. A ſort of pear.

To CHAW, tſhă'. v. a. To maſticate, to chew.

CHAWDRON, tſhă'-drŭn. ſ. Entrails.

CHEAP, tſhē'p. a. To be had at a low rate; eaſy to be had, not reſpected.

To CHEAPEN, tſhē'pn. v. a. To attempt to purchaſe, to bid for any thing; to leſſen value.

CHEAPLY, tſhē'p-lў. ad. At a ſmall price, at a low rate.

CHEAPNESS, tſhē'p-nĭs. ſ. Lowneſs of price.

To CHEAT, tſhē't. v. a. To defraud, to impoſe upon, to trick.

CHEAT, tſhē't. ſ. A fraud, a trick, an impoſture; a perſon guilty of fraud.

CHEATER, tſhē'-tŭr. ſ. One that practiſes fraud.

To CHECK, tſhĕk'. v. a. To repreſs, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK, tſhĕk'. v. n. To ſtop, to make a ſtop; to claſh, to interfere.

CHECK, tſhĕk'. ſ. Repreſſure, ſtop, rebuff; reſtraint, curb, government; reproof, a ſlight; in falconry, when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow other birds; the cauſe of reſtraint, a ſtop.

To CHECKER, To CHEQUER, tſhĕk'-ŭr. v. a. To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours.

CHECKER-WORK, tſhĕk'-ĕr-wŭrk. ſ. Work varied alternately.

CHECKMATE, tſhĕk-măt'. ſ. The movement on the cheſs-board, that puts an end to the game.

CHEEK, tſhē'k. ſ. The ſide of the face below the eye; a general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines that are double.

CHEEK-TOOTH, tſhē'k'-tō'th. ſ. The hinder tooth or tuſk.

CHEER, tſhē'r. ſ. Entertainment, proviſions; invitation to gayety; gayety, jollity; air of the countenance; temper of mind.

To CHEER, tſhē'r. v. a. To incite, to encourage, to inſpirit; to comfort, to conſole, to gladden.

To CHEER, tſhē'r. v. n. To grow gay or gladſome.

CHEERER, tſhē'-rŭr. ſ. Gladner, giver of gayety.

CHEERFUL, tſhĕr'-fŭl. a. Gay, full of life, full of mirth; having an appearance of gayety.

CHEERFULLY, tſhĕr'-fŭl-lў. ad. Without dejection, with gayety.

CHEERFULNESS, tſhĕr'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Freedom from dejection, alacrity; freedom from gloomineſs.

CHEERLESS, tſhē'r-lĭs. a. Without gayety, comfort, or gladneſs.

CHEERLY, tſhē'r-lў. a. Gay, cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEERLY,

CHEERLY, tſhē'r-lȳ. ad. Cheerfully.
CHEERY, tſhē'-rȳ. a. Gay, ſprightly.
CHEESE, tſhēz. ſ. A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of milk.
CHEESECAKE, tſhē'ſ-kāke. ſ. A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar and butter.
CHEESEMONGER, tſhē'z-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. One who deals in cheeſe.
CHEESEVAT, tſhē'z-văt. ſ. The wooden caſe in which the curds are preſſed into cheeſe.
CHEESY, tſhē'-zȳ. a. Having the nature or form of cheeſe.
To CHERISH, tſhĕr'-rĭſh. v. a. To ſupport, to ſhelter, to nurſe up.
CHERISHER, tſhĕr'-rĭſh-ŭr. ſ. An encourager, a ſupporter.
CHERISHMENT, tſhĕr'-rĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Encouragement, ſupport, comfort.
CHERRY, tſhĕr'-rȳ. } ſ. A tree and
CHERRY-TREE, tſhĕr'-rȳ-trē. } fruit.
CHERRY, tſhĕr'-rȳ. a. Reſembling a cherry in colour.
CHERRYBAY, tſhĕr'-rȳ-bā. ſ. Laurel.
CHERRYCHEEKED, tſhĕr'-rȳ-tſhēkd. a. Having ruddy cheeks.
CHERRYPIT, tſhĕr'-rȳ-pĭt. ſ. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-ſtones into a ſmall hole.
CHERSONESE, kĕr'-ſō-nē'ſe. ſ. A peninſula.
CHERUB, tſhĕr'-ŭb. ſ. A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim.
CHERUBICK, tſhē-rū'-bĭk. a. Angelick, relating to the cherubim.
CHERUBIM, tſhĕr'-ŭ-bĭm. ſ. The ſame as Cherub.
CHERUBIN, tſhĕr'-ŭ-bĭn. a. Angelical.
CHERVIL, tſhĕr'-vĭl. ſ. An umbelliferous plant.
To CHERUP, tſhĕr'-ŭp. v. n. To chirp, to uſe a cheerful voice.
CHESS, tſhĕs'. ſ. A game.
CHESS-APPLE, tſhĕs'-ăple. ſ. Wild ſervice.
CHESS-BOARD, tſhĕs'-bŏrd. ſ. The board or table on which the game of cheſs is plaid.
CHESS-MAN, tſhĕs'-măn. ſ. A puppet for cheſs.
CHESSOM, tſhĕs'-ſŭm. ſ. Mellow earth.
CHEST, tſhĕſt'. ſ. A box of wood or other materials.
CHESTED, tſhĕſt'-tĭd. a. Having a cheſt.
CHESTNUT, tſhĕs'-nŭt. } ſ. A
CHESTNUT-TREE, tſhĕs'-nŭt-trē. } tree; the fruit of the cheſtnut-tree; the name of a brown colour.
CHEVALIER, ſhĕv'-ă-lĭr. ſ. A knight.
CHEVAUX DE FRIS, ſhĕv'-ō-dē-frī'ze. ſ. A piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.
CHEVEN, tſhĕv'n. ſ. A river fiſh, the ſame with chub.
CHEVERIL, tſhĕv'-ĕr-ĭl. ſ. A kid, kidleather.
To CHEW, { tſhō'. tſhā'. } v. a. To grind with the teeth, to maſticate; to meditate, or ruminate in the thoughts; to taſte without ſwallowing.
To CHEW, tſhō'. v. n. To champ upon, to ruminate.
CHICANE, ſhȳ-kā'n. ſ. The art of protracting a conteſt by artifice; artifice in general.
To CHICANE, ſhȳ-kā'n. v. n. To prolong a conteſt by tricks.
CHICANER, ſhȳ-kā'-nŭr. ſ. A petty ſophiſter, a wrangler.
CHICANERY, ſhȳ-kā'-nŭr-ȳ. ſ. Sophiſtry, wrangle.
CHICK, tſhĭk'. } ſ. The young of a
CHICKEN, tſhĭk'-ĭn. } bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird; a word of tenderneſs; a term for a young girl.
CHICKENHEARTED, tſhĭk''-ĭn-hā'r-tĭd. a. Cowardly, fearful.
CHICKENPOX, tſhĭk'-ĭn-pŏks. ſ. A puſtulous diſtemper.
CHICKLING, tſhĭk'-lĭng. ſ. A ſmall chicken.
CHICKPEAS, tſhĭk'-pēz. ſ. An herb.
CHICKWEED, tſhĭk'-wēd. ſ. A plant.
To CHIDE, tſhī'de. v. a. To reprove; to drive away with reproof; to blame, to reproach.
To CHIDE, tſhī'de. v. n. To clamour, to ſcold; to quarrel with; to make a noiſe.
CHIDER, tſhī'-dŭr. ſ. A rebuker, a reprover.

CHIEF,

CHIEF, tſhēf. a. Principal, moſt eminent; eminent, extraordinary; capital, of the firſt order.

CHIEF, tſhēf. ſ. A commander, a leader.

CHIEFLESS, tſhēf-lis. a. Without a head.

CHIEFLY, tſhēf-lȳ. ad. Principally, eminently, more than common.

CHIEFRIE, tſhēf-rȳ. ſ. A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHIEFTAN, tſhēf-tăn. ſ. A leader, a commander; the head of a clan.

CHIEVANCE, tſhēv-vănſe. ſ. Traffick, in which money is extorted, as diſcount.

CHILBLAIN, tſhil-blān. ſ. Sores made by froſt.

CHILD, tſhīld. ſ. An infant, or very young perſon; one in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent; any thing the product or effect of another; To be with child, to be pregnant.

To CHILD, tſhīld. v. n. To bring children. Little uſed.

CHILDBEARING, tſhīld-bē-ring. particip. The act of bearing children.

CHILDBED, tſhīld-bĕd. ſ. The ſtate of a woman bringing a child.

CHILDBIRTH, tſhīld-bĕrth. ſ. Travail, labour.

CHILDED, tſhīl-did. a. Furniſhed with a child. Little uſed.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, tſhil-dĕr-mŭſ-dā. ſ. The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized.

CHILDHOOD, tſhīld-hŭd. ſ. The ſtate of infants, the time in which we are children; the time of life between infancy and puberty; the properties of a child.

CHILDISH, tſhīl-diſh. a. Trifling; becoming only children, trivial, puerile.

CHILDISHLY, tſhīl-diſh-lȳ. ad. In a childiſh trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS, tſhīl-diſh-nis. ſ. Puerility, triflingneſs; harmleſſneſs.

CHILDLESS, tſhīld-lis. a. Without children.

CHILDLIKE, tſhīld-like. a. Becoming or beſeeming a child.

CHILIAEDRON, kil-ȳ-ā-ē-drŏn. ſ. A figure of a thouſand ſides.

CHILL, tſhil. a. Cold, that which is cold to the touch; having the ſenſation of cold; depreſſed, dejected, diſcouraged.

CHILL, tſhil. ſ. Chilneſs, cold.

To CHILL, tſhil. v. a. To make cold; to depreſs, to deject; to blaſt with cold.

CHILLINESS, tſhil-lȳ-nis. ſ. A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

CHILLY, tſhil-lȳ. a. Somewhat cold.

CHILNESS, tſhil-nis. ſ. Coldneſs, want of warmth.

CHIME, tſhīme. ſ. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments; the correſpondence of ſound; the ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers; the correſpondence of proportion or relation.

To CHIME, tſhīme. v. n. To ſound in harmony; to correſpond in relation or proportion; to agree; to ſuit with; to jingle.

To CHIME, tſhīme. v. a. To make to move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically; to ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMERA, kȳ-mē-rā. ſ. A vain and wild fancy.

CHIMERICAL, ki-mĕr-ri-kăl. a. Imaginary, fantaſtick.

CHIMERICALLY, ki-mĕr-ri-kăl-ȳ. ad. Vainly, wildly.

CHIMNEY, tſhim-nȳ. ſ. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe; the fireplace.

CHIMNEY-CORNER, tſhim-nȳ-kār-nŭr. ſ. The fireſide, the place of idlers.

CHIMNEYPIECE, tſhim-nȳ-pēs. ſ. The ornamental piece round the fireplace.

CHIMNEYSWEEPER, tſhim-nȳ-ſwē-pŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.

CHIN, tſhin. ſ. The part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHINA, tſhā-nȳ. ſ. China ware, porcelain, a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent.

CHINA-ORANGE, tſhā-nȳ-ŏr-indzh. ſ. The ſweet orange.

CHINA-ROOT, tſhā'-nȳ-rōt. ſ. A medicinal root brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH, tſhin'-kōf. ſ. A violent and convulſive cough.

CHINE, tſhī'ne. ſ. The part of the back, in which the backbone is found; a piece of the back of an animal.

To CHINE, tſhī'ne. v. a. To cut into chines.

CHINK, tſhĭnk'. ſ. A ſmall aperture longwiſe.

To CHINK, tſhĭnk'. v. a. To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

To CHINK, tſhĭnk'. v. n. To ſound by ſtriking each other.

CHINKY, tſhĭnk'-ȳ. a. Full of holes, gaping.

CHINTS, tſhĭnt's. ſ. Cloth of cotton made in India.

CHIOPPINE, tſhŏp-pī'ne. ſ. A high ſhoe formerly worn by ladies.

To CHIP, tſhĭp'. v. a. To cut into ſmall pieces.

CHIP. tſhĭp. ſ. A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument.

CHIPPING, tſhĭp'-pĭng. ſ. A fragment cut off.

CHIRAGRICAL, kī-răg'-grĭ-kăl. a. Having the gout in the hand.

CHIROGRAPHER, kī-rŏg'-grā-fŭr. ſ. He that exerciſes writing.

CHIROGRAPHIST, kī-rŏg'-grā-fĭſt. ſ. Chirographer.

CHIROGRAPHY, kī-rŏg'-grā-fȳ. ſ. The art of writing.

CHIROMANCER, kī'-rō-măn-ſŭr. ſ. One that foretels future events by inſpecting the hand.

CHIROMANCY, kī'-rō-măn-ſȳ. ſ. The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand.

To CHIRP, tſhĕrp'. v. n. To make a cheerful noiſe, as birds.

CHIRP, tſhĕrp'. ſ. The voice of birds or inſects.

CHIRPER, tſhĕr'-pŭr. ſ. One that chirps.

CHIRURGEON, ſŭr'-jŭn. ſ. One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a ſurgeon.

CHIRURGERY, ſŭr'-jē-rȳ. ſ. The art of curing by external applications.

CHIRURGICAL, kī-rŭr'-jȳ-kăl. } a. Belong-
CHIRURGICK, kī-rŭr'-jĭk. } ing to ſurgery.

CHISEL, tſhĭz'l. ſ. An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.

To CHISEL, tſhĭz'l. v. a. To cut with a chiſel.

CHIT, tſhĭt'. ſ. A child, a baby; the ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain.

To CHIT, tſhĭt'. v. n. To ſprout.

CHITCHAT, tſhĭt'-tſhăt. ſ. Prattle, idle prate.

CHITTERLINGS, tſhĭt'-tĕr-lingz. ſ. The guts of an eatable animal; the frill at the boſom of a ſhirt.

CHITTY, tſhĭt'-tȳ. a. Childiſh, like a baby.

CHIVALROUS, ſhĭv'-ăl-rŭs. a. Relating to chivalry, knightly, warlike.

CHIVALRY, ſhĭv'-ăl-rȳ. ſ. Knighthood, a military dignity; the qualifications of a knight, as valour; the general ſyſtem of knighthood.

CHIVES, tſhī'vz. ſ. The threads or filaments riſing in flowers, with ſeeds at the end; a ſpecies of ſmall onion.

CHLOROSIS, klō-rō'-sĭs. ſ. The green-ſickneſs.

To CHOAK, tſhō'k. v. a. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE, tſhŏk'-ŭl-ĕt. ſ. The nut of the cocoa-tree; the maſs made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be diſſolved in hot water; the liquor made by a ſolution of chocolate.

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE, tſhŏk'-ŭl-ĕt-hous. ſ. A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate.

CHODE, tſhō'de. The old preterite from Chide, Obſolete.

CHOICE, tſhoi'ſe. ſ. The act of chooſing, election; the power of chooſing; care in chooſing, curioſity of diſtinction; the thing choſen; the beſt part of any thing; ſeveral things propoſed as objects of election.

CHOICE, tſhoi'ſe. a. Select, of extraordinary value; chary, frugal, careful.

CHOICELESS, tſhoi'ſe-lĭs. a. Without the power of chooſing.

CHOICELY, tſhoi'ſe-lȳ. ad. Curiouſly, with exact choice; valuably, excellently.

CHOICE-

CHOICENESS, tſhoi'ſe-nis. ſ. Nicety, particular value.

CHOIR, kwir'. ſ. An aſſembly or band of ſingers; the ſingers in divine worſhip; the part of the church where the ſingers are placed.

To CHOKE, tſhō'ke. v. a. To ſuffocate; to ſtop up, to block up a paſſage; to hinder by obſtruction; to ſuppreſs; to overpower.

CHOKE, tſhō'ke. ſ. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, tſhō'ke-pĕr. ſ. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear; any ſarcaſm that ſtops the mouth.

CHOKER, tſhō'-kŭr. ſ. One that chokes.

CHOKY, tſhō'-kў. a. That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES, kŏl'-ă-gŏgz. ſ. Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHOLER, kŏl'-lŭr. ſ. The bile; the humour, ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility; anger, rage.

CHOLERICK, kŏl'-lĕr-rik. a. Abounding with choler; angry, iraſcible.

CHOLERICKNESS, kŏl'-lĕr-rik-nis. ſ. Anger, iraſcibility, peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE, tſhō'ze. v. a. I choſe, I have choſen. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; to ſelect, to pick out of a number; to elect for eternal happineſs; a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE, tſhŏ'ze. v. n. To have the power of choice.

CHOOSER, tſhŏ'-zŭr. ſ. He that has the power of chooſing, elector.

To CHOP, tſhŏp'. v. a. To cut with a quick blow; to devour eagerly; to menace, to cut into ſmall pieces; to break into chinks.

To CHOP, tſhŏp'. v. n. To do any thing with a quick motion; to light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP, tſhŏp'. v. a. To purchaſe, generally by way of truck; to put one thing in the place of another; to bandy, to altercate.

CHOP, tſhŏp'. ſ. A piece chopped off; a ſmall piece of meat; a crack, or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, tſhŏp'-hous. ſ. A mean houſe of entertainment.

CHOPIN, ſhō-pē'n. ſ. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester; a term uſed in Scotland for a quart of wine meaſure.

CHOPPING, tſhŏp'-ping. a. An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, tſhŏp'-ping-nife. ſ. A knife uſed in chopping.

CHOPPY, tſhŏp'-pў. a. Full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, tſhŏp's. ſ. The mouth of a beaſt; the mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHORAL, kō'-răl. a. Sung by a choir; ſinging in a choir.

CHORD, kā'rd. ſ. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument; a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD, kā'rd. v. a. To furniſh with ſtrings.

CHORDEE, kŏr-dē'. ſ. A contraction of the frœnum.

CHORION, kō'-ryŏn. ſ. The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHORISTER, kwĕr'-ris-tŭr. ſ. A ſinger in the cathedrals, a ſinging boy; a ſinger in a concert.

CHOROGRAPHER, kŏ-rŏg'-gră-fŭr. ſ. He that deſcribes particular regions of countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL, kŏ-rŏ-grăf'-i-kăl. a. Deſcriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY, kŏ-rŏ-grăf'-i-kăl-lў. ad. In a chorographical manner.

CHOROGRAPHY, kŏ-rŏg'-gră-fў. ſ. The art of deſcribing particular regions.

CHORUS, kō'-rŭs. ſ. A number of ſingers, a concert; the perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of the ancient tragedy; the ſong between the acts of a tragedy; verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

CHOSE, tſhō'ze. The preter tenſe, from To chooſe.

CHOSEN, tſhō'zn. The participle paſſive, from To chooſe.

CHOUGH, tſhŭf', ſ. A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea.

To CHOUSE, tſhou'ſe. v. a. To cheat, to trick.
CHOUSE, tſhou'ſe. ſ. A bubble, a tool; a trick or ſham.
CHRISM, kriz'm. ſ. Unguent, or unction.
To CHRISTEN, kris'n. v. a. To baptize, to initiate into Chriſtianity by water; to name, to denominate.
CHRISTENDOM, kris'n-dum. ſ. The collective body of Chriſtianity.
CHRISTENING, kris'-ning. ſ. The ceremony of the firſt initiation into Chriſtianity.
CHRISTIAN, kris'-tyun. ſ. A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.
CHRISTIAN, kris'-tyun. a. Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.
CHRISTIAN-NAME, kris'-tyun-name. ſ. The name given at the font, diſtinct from the ſurname.
CHRISTIANISM, kris'-tya-nizm. ſ. The Chriſtian religion; the nations profeſſing Chriſtianity.
CHRISTIANITY, kriſ-tyan'-i-ty. ſ. The religion of Chriſtians.
To CHRISTIANIZE, kris'-tyan-ize. v. a. To make Chriſtian.
CHRISTIANLY, kris'-tyan-ly. ad. Like a Chriſtian.
CHRISTMAS, kris'-mus. ſ. The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated.
CHRISTMAS-BOX, kris'-mus-boks'. ſ. A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas.
CROMATICK, kro-mat'-ik. a. Relating to colour; relating to a certain ſpecies of antient muſick.
CHRONICAL, kron'-i-kal. } a. Relating to
CHRONICK, kron'-ik. } time; a chronical diſtemper is of long duration.
CHRONICLE, kron'-ikl. ſ. A regiſter or account of events in order of time; a hiſtory.
To CHRONICLE, kron'-ikl. v. a. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory; to regiſter, to record.
CHRONICLER, kron'-ik-lur. ſ. A writer of chronicles; an hiſtorian.
CHRONOGRAM, kron'-o-gram. ſ. An inſcription including the date of any action.
CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, kro-no-gram-mat'-i-kal. a. Belonging to a chronogram.
CHRONOGRAMMATIST, kro-no-gram'-ma-tiſt. ſ. A writer of chronograms.
CHRONOLOGER, kro-nol'-lo-jur. ſ. He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time.
CHRONOLOGICAL, kro-no-lodzh'-i-kal. a. Relating to the doctrine of time.
CHRONOLOGICALLY, kro-no-lodzh'-i-kal-ly. ad. In a chronological manner, according to the exact ſeries of time.
CHRONOLOGIST, kro-nol'-o-jiſt. ſ. One that ſtudies or explains time.
CHRONOLOGY, kro-nol'-o-jy. ſ. The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time.
CHRONOMETER, kro-nom'-me-tur. ſ. An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.
CHRYSALIS, kris'-sa-lis. ſ. Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects.
CHRYSOLITE, kris'-so-lite. ſ. A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow.
CHUB, tſhub'. ſ. A river fiſh. The chevin.
CHUBBED, tſhub'-bid. a. Big-headed, like a chub.
To CHUCK, tſhuk'. v. n. To make a noiſe like a hen.
To CHUCK, tſhuk'. v. a. To call as a hen calls her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin.
CHUCK, tſhuk'. ſ. The voice of a hen; a word of endearment.
CHUCK-FARTHING, tſhuk'-fa'r-thing. ſ. A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.
To CHUCKLE, tſhuk'l. v. n. To laugh vehemently.
To CHUCKLE, tſhuk'l. v. a. To call as a hen; to cocker, to fondle.
CHUET, tſho'-it. ſ. Forced meat. Obſolete.
CHUFF, tſhuf'. ſ. A blunt clown.
CHUFFILY, tſhuf'-fi-ly. ad. Stomachfully.
CHUFFINESS, tſhuf'-fi-nis. ſ. Clowniſhneſs.

CHUFFY,

CHUFFY, tſhŭf′-fȳ. a. Surly, fat.
CHUM, tſhŭm′. ſ. A chamber fellow.
CHUMP, tſhŭmp′. ſ. A thick heavy piece of wood.
CHURCH, tſhŭrt′ſh. ſ. The collective body of Chriſtians; the body of Chriſtians adhering to one particular form of worſhip; the place which Chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.
To CHURCH, tſhŭrt′ſh. v. a. To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.
CHURCH-ALE, tſhŭrt′ſh-āle. ſ. A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.
CHURCH-ATTIRE, tſhŭrt′ſh-ăt-tī′re. ſ. The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.
CHURCHMAN, tſhŭrt′ſh-măn. ſ. An eccleſiaſtic, a clergyman; an adherent to the church of England.
CHURCH-WARDENS, tſhŭrtſh-wā′rdnz. ſ. Officers yearly choſen, to look to the church, churchyard, and ſuch things as belong to both.
CHURCHYARD, tſhŭrtſh-yā′rd. ſ. The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried, a cemetery.
CHURL, tſhŭrl′. ſ. A ruſtick, a countryman; a rude, ſurly, ill-bred man; a miſer, a niggard.
CHURLISH, tſhŭr′-lĭſh. a. Rude, brutal, harſh; ſelfiſh, avaricious.
CHURLISHLY, tſhŭr′-lĭſh-lȳ. ad. Rudely, brutally.
CHURLISHNESS, tſhŭr′-lĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Brutality, ruggedneſs of manner.
CHURME, tſhŭrm′. ſ. A confuſed ſound, a noiſe. Obſolete.
CHURN, tſhŭr′n. ſ. The veſſel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.
To CHURN, tſhŭr′n. v. a. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk.
CHURRWORM, tſhŭr′-wŭrm. ſ. An inſect that turns about nimbly, called alſo a fancricket.
CHYLACEOUS, kȳ-lā′-ſhŭs. a. Belonging to chyle.
CHYLE, kȳle. ſ. The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment.
CHYLIFACTION, kȳ-lȳ-fāk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.
CHYLIFACTIVE, kȳ-lȳ-fāk′-tĭv. a. Having the power of making chyle.
CHYLOUS, kī′-lŭs. a. Conſiſting of chyle.
CHYMICAL, kĭm′-ĭ-kăl. } a. Made by chy-
CHYMICK, kĭm′-mĭk. } miſtry; relating to chymiſtry.
CHYMICALLY, kĭm′-mĭ-kăl-ȳ. ad. In a chymical manner.
CHYMIST, kĭm′-mĭſt. ſ. A profeſſor of chymiſtry.
CHYMISTRY, kĭm′-mĭſ-trȳ. ſ. The art or proceſs by which the different ſubſtances found in mixt bodies are ſeparated from each other by means of fire.
CIBARIOUS, sĭ-bā′-ryŭs. a. Relating to food.
CICATRICE, or CICATRIX, sĭk′-ă-trĭs. ſ. The ſcar remaining after a wound; a mark, an impreſſure.
CICATRISANT, sĭk-ă-trī′-zănt. ſ. An application that induces a cicatrice.
CICATRISIVE, sĭk-ă-trī′-sĭv. a. Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.
CICATRIZATION, sĭk-ă-trĭ-zā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of healing the wound; the ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.
To CICATRIZE, sĭk′-ă-trīze. v. a. To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as ſkin them.
CICELY, sĭs′-lȳ. ſ. A ſort of herb.
To CICURATE, sĭk′-ū-rāte. v. a. To tame, to reclaim from wildneſs.
CICURATION, sĭk-ū-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs.
CIDER, sī′-dŭr. ſ. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented.
CIDERIST, sī′-dŭr-ĭſt. ſ. A maker of cyder.
CIDERKIN, sī′-dŭr-kĭn. ſ. The liquor made of the groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out.
CILIARY, sĭl′-yă-rȳ. a. Belonging to the eyelids.
CILICIOUS, sĭ-lĭſh′-ŭs. a. Made of hair.

CIMETER, sim′-ỳ-tur. ſ. A ſort of ſword, ſhort and recurvated.

CINCTURE, sink′-tſhur. ſ. Something worn round the body; an incloſure; a ring or liſt at the top or bottom of the ſhaft of a column.

CINDER, sin′-dur. ſ. A maſs of any thing burnt in the fire but not reduced to aſhes; a hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

CINDER-WOMAN, sin′-dur-wum-un. } ſ. A
CINDER-WENCH, sin′-dur-wentſh. } woman whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

CINERATION, sin-ẽ-rā′-ſhun. ſ. The reduction of any thing by fire or aſhes.

CINERITIOUS, sin-ẽ-riſh′-us. a. Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

CINERULENT, si-ner′-u-lent. a. Full of aſhes.

CINGLE, sing′l. ſ. A girth for a horſe.

CINNABAR, sin′-nă-bur. ſ. Vermillion, a mineral conſiſting of mercury and ſulphur.

CINNAMON, sin′-nă-mun. ſ. The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon.

CINQUE, sink′. ſ. A five.

CINQUE FOIL, sink′-foil. ſ. A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, sink′-pāſe. ſ. A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, sink′-pōrts. ſ. Thoſe havens that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, sink′-ſpot-tid. a. Having five ſpots.

CION, sī′-un. ſ. A ſprout, a ſhoot from a plant; the ſhoot engrafted on a ſtock.

CIPHER, sī′-fur. ſ. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted, a figure; an arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures; an intertexture of letters; a character in general; a ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To CIPHER, sī′-fur. v. n. To practice arithmetick.

To CIPHER, sī′-fur. v. a. To write in occult characters.

CIRCLE, ſer′kl. ſ. A curve line continued till it ends where it begun, having all parts equally diſtant from a common center; the ſpace included in a circular line; a round body, an orb; compaſs, incloſure; an aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon; a company; any ſeries ending as it begins; an inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing; circumlocution.

To CIRCLE, ſer′kl. v. a. To move round any thing; to incloſe, to ſurround; to confine, to keep together.

To CIRCLE, ſer′kl. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCLED, ſerk′ld. a. Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCLET, ſer′-klit. ſ. A circle, an orb.

CIRCLING, ſer′-kling. part. a. Circular, round.

CIRCUIT, ſer′-kut. ſ. The act of moving round any thing; the ſpace incloſed in a circle; ſpace, extent, meaſured by travelling round; a ring, a diadem; the viſitation of the judges for holding aſſizes.

To CIRCUIT, ſer′-kut. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCUITER, ſer-ku-te′r. ſ. One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUITION, ſer-ku-iſh′-un. ſ. The act of going round any thing; compaſs, maze of argument, comprehenſion.

CIRCULAR, ſer′-ku-lur. a. Round, like a circle, circumſcribed by a circle; ſucceſſive to itſelf, always returning; Circular Letter, a letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair.

CIRCULARITY, ſer-ku-lar′-i-ty. ſ. A circular form.

CIRCULARLY, ſer′-ku-lar-ly. ad. In form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, ſer′-ku-late. v. n. To move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE, ſer′-ku-late. v. a. To put about.

CIRCULATION, ſer-ku-lā′-ſhun. ſ. Motion in a circle; a ſeries in which the ſame order is always

always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, ſĕr″-kū-lā-tŭr′-ў. a. Belonging to circulation; circular.

CIRCULATORY, ſĕr″-kū-lā-tŭr′-ў. ſ. A chymical veſſel.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, ſĕr-kŭm-ăm′-byĕn-ſў. ſ. The act of encompaſſing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, ſĕr-kŭm-ăm′-byĕnt. a. Surrounding, encompaſſing.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE, ſĕr-kŭm-ăm′-bū-lāte. v. n. To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE, ſĕr′-kŭm-ſīze. v. a. To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION, ſĕr-kŭm-ſizh′-ŭn. ſ. The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin.

To CIRCUMDUCT, ſĕr-kŭm-dŭk′t. v. a. To contravene, to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION, ſĕr-kŭm-dŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Nullification, cancellation; a leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE, ſĕr-kŭm′-fĕ-rĕnſe. ſ. The periphery, the line including and ſurrounding any thing; the ſpace incloſed in a circle; the external part of an orbicular body; an orb, a circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, ſĕr-kŭm-fē-rĕn′-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, ſĕr′-kŭm-flĕks. ſ. An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, ſĕr-kŭm′-flū-ĕnſe. ſ. An incloſure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, ſĕr-kŭm′-flū-ĕnt. a. Flowing round any thing.

CIRCUMFLUOUS, ſĕr-kŭm′-flū-ŭs. a. Environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORANEOUS, ſĕr-kŭm-fō-rā′-nyŭs. a. Wandering from houſe to houſe.

To CIRCUMFUSE, ſĕr-kŭm-fū′ze. v. a. To pour round.

CIRCUMFUSILE, ſĕr-kŭm-fū′-ſīl. a. That which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFUSION, ſĕr-kŭm-fū′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſpreading round.

To CIRCUMGIRATE, ſĕr-kŭm′-jў-rāte. v. n. To roll round.

CIRCUMGIRATION, ſĕr-kŭm-jў-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of running round.

CIRCUMJACENT, ſĕr-kŭm-jā′-ſĕnt. a. Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMITION, ſĕr-kŭm-ĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGATION, ſĕr-kŭm-lў-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, ſĕr-kŭm-lō-kū′-ſhŭn. ſ. A circuit or compaſs of words, periphraſis; the uſe of indirect expreſſions.

CIRCUMMURED, ſĕr-kŭm-mū′rd. a. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, ſĕr-kŭm-nāv′-ў-gābl. a. That which may be ſailed round.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ſĕr-kŭm-nāv′-ў-gāte. v. a. To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, ſĕr-kŭm-nāv-ў-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſailing round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, ſĕr-kŭm-plў-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of enwrapping on every ſide; the ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, ſĕr-kŭm-pō′-lăr. a. Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, ſĕr-kŭm-pō-zĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRASION, ſĕr-kŭm-rā′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTATION, ſĕr-kŭm-rō-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE, ſĕr-kŭm-ſkrī′be. v. a. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries; to bound, to limit, to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, ſĕr-kŭm-ſkrĭp′-ſhŭn. ſ. Determination of particular form or magnitude; limitation, confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, ſĕr-kŭm-ſkrĭp′-tĭv. a. Incloſing the ſuperficies.

CIRCUMSPECT, ſĕr′-kŭm-ſpĕkt. a. Cautious, attentive, watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, ſĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Watchfulneſs on every ſide, caution, general attention.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, ſĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk′-tĭv. a. Attentive, vigilant, cautious.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, ſĕr-kŭm-ſpĕk′-tĭv-lў. ad. Cautiouſly, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, ſĕr′-kŭm-ſpĕkt-lў. ad. Watchfully, vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, ſĕr′-kŭm-ſpĕkt-nĭs. ſ. Caution, vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, ſĕr′-kŭm-ſtănſe. ſ. Something appendant or relative to a fact; accident, ſomething adventitious; incident, event; condition, ſtate of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, ſĕr′-kŭm-ſtănſe. v. a. To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, ſĕr′-kŭm-ſtănt. a. Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, ſĕr-kŭm-ſtăn′-ſhăl. a. Accidental, not eſſential; incidental, caſual; full of ſmall events, detailed, minute.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, ſĕr-kŭm-ſtăn-ſhăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The ſtate of any thing as modified by its ſeveral circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, ſĕr-kŭm-ſtăn′-ſhăl-lў. ad. According to circumſtance, not eſſentially; minutely, exactly.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE, ſĕr-kŭm-ſtăn′-ſhăte. v. a. To place in particular circumſtances; to place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, ſĕr-kŭm-văl′-lăte. v. a. To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, ſĕr-kŭm-văl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place; the fortification thrown up round a place beſieged.

CIRCUMVECTION, ſĕr-kŭm-vĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of carrying round; the ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT, ſĕr-kŭm-vĕnt′. v. a. To deceive, to cheat.

CIRCUMVENTION, ſĕr-kŭm-vĕn′-ſhŭn. ſ. Fraud, impoſture, cheat, deluſion.

To CIRCUMVEST, ſĕr-kŭm-vĕſt′. v. a. To cover round with a garment; to ſurround.

CIRCUMVOLATION, ſĕr-kŭm-vō-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOLVE, ſĕr-kŭm-vŏlv′. v. a. To roll round.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, ſĕr-kŭm-vō-lū′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rolling round; the thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, ſē′r-kŭs. } ſ. An open ſpace or area
CIRQUE, ſĕrk′. } for ſports.

CIST, ſĭſt′. ſ. A caſe, a tegument, commonly the incloſure of a tumour.

CISTED, ſĭs′-tĭd. a. Incloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

CISTERN, ſĭs′-tĕrn. ſ. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſes; a reſervoir, an incloſed fountain; any watry receptacle.

CISTUS, ſĭs′-tŭs. ſ. Rockroſe.

CIT, ſĭt. ſ. An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townſman.

CITADEL, ſĭt′-a-dĕl. ſ. A fortreſs, a caſtle.

CITAL, ſī′-tăl. ſ. Impeachment; ſummons, citation, quotation.

CITATION, ſī-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The calling a perſon before the judge; quotation from another author; the paſſage or words quoted; enumeration, mention.

CITATORY, ſī′-tă-tŭr-ў. a. Having the power or form of citation.

To CITE, ſī′te. v. a. To ſummon to anſwer in a court; to enjoin, to call upon another authoritatively; to quote.

CITER, ſī′-tŭr. ſ. One who cites into a court; one who quotes.

CITESS, ſĭt-tĕs′. ſ. A city woman.

CITHERN, ſĭth′-ĕrn. ſ. A kind of harp.

CITIZEN, ſĭt′-ĭzn. ſ. A freeman of a city; a townſman, not a gentleman; an inhabitant.

CITRINE, ſĭt′-rĭn. a. Lemon-coloured.

CITRINE, ſĭt′-trĭn. ſ. A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture.

CITRONTREE, ſĭt′-trŭn-trē. ſ. One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in great eſteem.

CITRON-WATER, ſĭt′-trŭn-wā′-tŭr. ſ. Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons.

CITRUL, ſĭt′-trŭl. ſ. Pumpion.

CITY, ſĭt′-ў. ſ. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants; a town corporate, that hath a biſhop; the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, ſĭt′-ў. a. Relating to the city.

CIVET,

CIVET, siv′-it. ſ. A perfume from the civet cat.

CIVICK, siv′-ik. a. Relating to civil honours, not military.

CIVIL, siv′-il. a. Relating to the community, political; not foreign, inteſtine; not eccleſiaſtical; not military; civiliſed, not barbarous; complaiſant, gentle, well bred; relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government, as civil law.

CIVILIAN, siv-il′-lyan. ſ. One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVILITY, siv-il′-ly-ty. ſ. Freedom from barbarity; politeneſs, complaiſance, elegance of behaviour; rule of decency, practice of politeneſs.

To CIVILIZE, siv′-il-ize. v. a. To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality.

CIVILIZER, siv′-il-li-zur. ſ. He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life.

CIVILLY, siv′-il-ly. ad. In a manner relating to government; politely, complaiſantly, without rudeneſs.

CLAK, klak′. ſ. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe; the Clack of a Mill, a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To CLACK, klak′. v. n. To make a chinking noiſe; to let the tongue run.

CLAD, klad′. part. pret. from Clothe. Clothed, inveſted, garbed.

To CLAIM, kla′m. v. a. To demand of right, to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, kla′m. ſ. A demand of any thing, as due; a title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another; in law, a demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another.

CLAIMABLE, kla′-mabl. a. That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, kla′-mant. ſ. He that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

CLAIMER, kla′-mur. ſ. He that makes a demand.

To CLAMBER, klam′-bur. v. n. To climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, klam′. v. n. To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLAMMINESS, klam′-my-nis. ſ. Viſcoſity, viſcidity.

CLAMMY, klam′-my. a. Viſcous, glutinous.

CLAMOROUS, klam′-mur-us. a. Vociferous, noiſy.

CLAMOUR, klam′-mur. ſ. Outcry, noiſe, exclamation, vociferation.

To CLAMOUR, klam′-mur. v. n. To make outcries, to exclaim, to vociferate.

CLAMP, klamp′. ſ. A piece of wood joined to another to ſtrengthen it; a piece of iron uſed to join ſtones together; a quantity of bricks.

To CLAMP, klamp′. v. a. To ſtrengthen by means of a clamp.

CLAN, klan′. ſ. A family, a race; a body or ſect of perſons.

CLANCULAR, klank′-u-lur. a. Clandeſtine, ſecret.

CLANDESTINE, klan-des′-tin. a. Secret, hidden.

CLANDESTINELY, klan′-des′-tin-ly. ad. Secretly, privately.

CLANG, klang′. ſ. A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

To CLANG, klang′. v. n. To clatter, to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

CLANGOUR, klang′-gur. ſ. A loud ſhrill ſound.

CLANGOUS, klang′-gus. a. Making a clang.

CLANK, klank′. ſ. A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe.

To CLAP, klap′. v. a. To ſtrike together with a quick motion; to put one thing to another ſuddenly; to do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion; to celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands, to applaud; to infect with a venereal poiſon; To Clap up, to complete ſuddenly.

To CLAP, klap′. v. n. To move nimbly with a noiſe; to enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing; to ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

CLAP, klap′. ſ. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion; a ſudden or unexpected act or motion; an exploſion of thunder; an act of applauſe; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER, klăp′-pŭr. ſ. One who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.

To CLAPPERCLAW, klăp-pŭr-klâ′. v. a. To tongue-beat, to ſcold. A low word.

CLARENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX. ſ. klăr′-ĕn-ſŭ. ſ. The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the dutchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE, klâre-ŏb-ſkū′re. ſ. Light and ſhade in painting.

CLARET, klăr′-ĭt. ſ. French wine.

CLARICORD, klăr′-ĭ-kŏrd. ſ. A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinette.

CLARIFICATION, klăr-ĭ-fĭ-kâ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To CLARIFY, klăr′-ĭ-fȳ. v. a. To purify or clear; to brighten, to illuminate.

CLARION, klăr′-yŭn. ſ. A trumpet.

CLARITY, klăr′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Brightneſs, ſplendour.

CLARY, klâ′-rȳ. ſ. An herb.

To CLASH, klăſh′. v. n. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction; to contradict, oppoſe.

To CLASH, klăſh′. v. a. To ſtrike one thing againſt another.

CLASH, klăſh′. ſ. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies; oppoſition, contradiction.

CLASP, klăſp′. ſ. A hook to hold any thing cloſe; an embrace.

To CLASP, klăſp′. v. a. To ſhut with a claſp; to catch and hold by twining; to incloſe between the hands; to embrace; to incloſe.

CLASPER, klăs′-pŭr. ſ. The tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

CLASPKNIFE, klăſp′-nīfe. ſ. A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klăs′. ſ. A rank or order of perſons; a number of boys learning the ſame leſſon; a ſet of beings or things.

To CLASS, klăs′. v. a. To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution.

CLASSICAL, klăs′-sĭ-kăl. } a. Relating to
CLASSICK, klăs′-sĭk. } antique authors; of the firſt order or rank.

CLASSICK, klăs′-sĭk. ſ. An author of the firſt rank.

CLASSIS, klăs′-sĭs. ſ. Order, ſort, body.

To CLATTER, klăt′-tŭr. v. n. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together; to utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together; to talk faſt and idly.

To CLATTER, klăt′-tŭr. v. a. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound; to diſpute, jar, or clamour.

CLATTER, klăt′-tŭr. ſ. A rattling noiſe made by frequent colliſion of ſonorous bodies; any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

CLAVATED, klâ′-vâ-tĭd. a. Knobbed.

CLAUDENT, klâ′-dĕnt. a. Shutting, incloſing.

To CLAUDICATE, klâ′-dȳ-kâte. v. n. To halt.

CLAUDICATION, klâ-dȳ-kâ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The habit of halting.

CLAVE, klâ′ve. The preterite of Cleave.

CLAVELLATED, klăv′-ĭl-lâ-tĭd. a. Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLAVICLE, klăv′-vĭkl. ſ. The collar bone.

CLAUSE, klâ′z. ſ. A ſentence, a ſingle part of diſcourſe, a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; an article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLAUSTRAL, klâ′ſ-trăl. a. Relating to a cloyſter.

CLAUSURE, klâ′-ſhŭr. ſ. Confinement.

CLAW, klâ′. ſ. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails; a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW, klâ′. v. a. To tear with nails or claws; to tear or ſcratch in general; To Claw off, to ſcold.

CLAWBACK, klâ′-băk. ſ. A flatterer, a wheedler.

CLAWED, klâ′d. a. Furniſhed or armed with claws.

CLAY, klâ′. ſ. Unctuous and tenacious earth.

To CLAY, klâ′. v. a. To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD, klâ′-kŏld. a. Cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, klâ′-pĭt. ſ. A pit where clay is dug.

CLAYEY, klâ′-ȳ. a. Conſiſting of clay.

CLAYMARL, klâ′-mărl. ſ. A chalky clay.

CLEAN, klē′n. a. Free from dirt or filth; chaſte, innocent, guiltleſs; elegant, neat, not incumbred; not leprous.

CLEAN,

CLEAN, klē′n. ad. Quite, perfectly, fully, completely.

To CLEAN, klē′n. v. a. To free from dirt.

CLEANLILY, klĕn′-lĭl-ў. ad. In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, klĕn′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Freedom from dirt or filth; neatneſs of dreſs, purity.

CLEANLY, klĕn′-lў. a. Free from dirtineſs, pure in the perſon; that which makes cleanlineſs; pure, immaculate; nice, artful.

CLEANLY, klē′n-lў. ad. Elegantly, neatly.

CLEANNESS, klē′n-nĭs. ſ. Neatneſs, freedom from filth; eaſy exactneſs, juſtneſs, natural, unlaboured correctneſs; purity, innocence.

To CLEANSE, klĕnz′. v. a. To free from filth or dirt; to purify from guilt; to free from noxious humours; to free from leproſy; to ſcour.

CLEANSER, klĕn′-zŭr. ſ. That which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEAR, klē′r. a. Bright, pellucid, tranſparent; ſerene; perſpicuous, not obſcure, not ambiguous; indiſputable, evident, undeniable; apparent, manifeſt, not hid; unſpotted, guiltleſs, irreproachable; free from proſecution, or imputed guilt, guiltleſs; free from deductions or incumbrances; out of debt; unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from danger; canorous, ſounding diſtinctly.

CLEAR, klē′r. ad. Clean, quite, completely.

To CLEAR, klē′r. v. a. To make bright, to brighten; to free from obſcurity; to purge from the imputation of guilt, to juſtify; to cleanſe; to diſcharge, to remove any incumbrance; to free from any thing offenſive; to clarify, as to clear liquors; to gain without deduction.

To CLEAR, klē′r. v. n. To grow bright, to recover tranſparency; to be diſengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

CLEARANCE, klē′-rĕnſe. ſ. A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtomhouſe.

CLEARER, klē′-rŭr. ſ. Brightner, purifier, enlightener.

CLEARLY, klē′r-lў. ad. Brightly, luminouſly; plainly, evidently; with diſcernment, acutely; without entanglement; without deduction or coſt; without reſerve, without ſubterfuge.

CLEARNESS, klē′r-nĭs. ſ. Tranſparency, brightneſs; ſplendour, luſtre; diſtinctneſs, perſpicuity.

CLEARSIGHTED, klē′r-sī-tĭd. a. Diſcerning, judicous.

To CLEARSTARCH, klē′r-ſtärtſh. v. a. To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

CLEARSTARCHER, klē′r-ſtärtſh-ŭr. ſ. One who waſhes fine linen.

To CLEAVE, klē′v. v. n. To adhere, to ſtick, to hold to; to unite aptly, to fit; to unite in concord; to be concomitant.

To CLEAVE, klē′v. v. a. To divide with violence, to ſplit; to divide.

To CLEAVE, klē′v. v. n. To part aſunder; to ſuffer diviſion.

CLEAVER, klē′-vŭr. ſ. A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEF, klĭf′. ſ. A mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.

CLEFT, klĕft′. part. paſſ. from Cleave. Divided.

CLEFT, klĕft′. ſ. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts, a crack; in farriery, clefts are cracks in the heels of a horſe.

To CLEFTGRAFT, klĕft′-grăft. v. a. To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree.

CLEMENCY, klĕm′-mĕn-ſў. ſ. Mercy, remiſſion of ſeverity.

CLEMENT, klĕm′-mĕnt. a. Mild, gentle, merciful.

To CLEPE, klē′p. v. a. To call. Obſolete.

CLERGY, klĕr′-jў. ſ. The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

CLERGYMAN, klĕr′-jў-măn. ſ. A man in holy orders, not a laick.

CLERICAL, klĕr′-ĭk-ăl. a. Relating to the clergy.

CLERK, klä′rk. ſ. A clergyman; a ſcholar, a man of letters; a man employed under another as a writer; a petty writer in publick offices; the layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLERKSHIP, klä′rk-ſhĭp. ſ. Scholarſhip; the office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, klĕv′r. a. Dextrous, ſkilful; juſt, fit,

fit, proper, commodious; well-ſhaped, handſome.

CLEVERLY, klĕv'r-lў. ad. Dexterouſly, fitly, handſomely.

CLEVERNESS, klĕv'r-nĭs. ſ. Dexterity, ſkill.

CLEW, klū'. ſ. Thread wound upon a bottom; a guide, a direction.

To CLEW, klū'. v. a. To clew the ſails, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK, klĭk'. v. n. To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLIENT, klī'-ĕnt. ſ. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence; a dependant.

CLIENTED, klī'-ĕn-tĭd. part. a. Supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, klī-ĕn-tē'le. ſ. The condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, klī'-ĕnt-ſhĭp. ſ. The condition of a client.

CLIFF, klĭf'. ſ. A ſteep rock, a rock.

CLIFT, klĭft'. ſ. The ſame with Cliff.

CLIMACTER, klī-măk'-tŭr. ſ. A certain progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to end in a dangerous time of life.

CLIMACTERICK, klī-măk-tĕr'-rĭk. } a.
CLIMACTERICAL, klī-măk-tĕr'-rў-kăl. }
Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

CLIMATE, klī'-mĕt. ſ. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month; a region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air.

CLIMATURE, klī'-mă-tŭre. ſ. The ſame with Climate.

CLIMAX, klī'-măks. ſ. Gradation, aſcent, a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually.

To CLIMB, klī'me. v. n. To aſcend up any place.

To CLIMB, klī'me. v. a. To aſcend.

CLIMBER, klī'-mŭr. ſ. One that mounts or ſcales any place, a mounter, a riſer; a plant that creeps upon other ſupports; the name of a particular herb.

CLIME, klī'me. ſ. Climate, region; tract of earth.

To CLINCH, klĭntſh'. v. a. To hold in hand with the fingers bent; to contract or double the fingers; to bend the point of a nail in the other ſide; to confirm, to fix, as To clinch an argument.

CLINCH, klĭntſh'. ſ. A pun, an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, klĭntſh'-ŭr. ſ. A cramp, a holdfaſt.

To CLING, klĭng'. v. n. To hang upon by twining round; to dry up, to conſume.

CLINGY, klĭng'-ў. a. Clinging, adheſive.

CLINICAL, klĭn'-ĭ-kăl. } a. Keeping the bed.
CLINICK, klĭn'-ĭk. } Not uſed.

To CLINK, klĭnk'. v. n. To utter a ſmall interrupted noiſe,

CLINK, klĭnk'. ſ. A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLINQUANT, klĭnk'-ănt. a. Shining, glittering.

To CLIP, klĭp'. v. a. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to cut with ſheers; it is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin; to curtail, to cut ſhort; to confine, to hold.

CLIPPER, klĭp'-pŭr. ſ. One that debaſes coin by cutting,

CLIPPING, klĭp'-pĭng. ſ. The part cut or clipped off.

CLOAK, klō'k. ſ. The outer garment; a concealment.

To CLOAK, klō'k. v. a. To cover with a cloak; to hide, to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, klō'k-băg. ſ. A portmanteau, a bag in which cloaths are carried.

CLOCK, klŏk'. ſ. The inſtrument which tells the hour; The clock of a ſtocking, the flowers or inverted work about the ankle; a ſort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER, klŏk'-mă-kŭr. ſ. An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.

CLOCKWORK, klŏk'-wŭrk. ſ. Movements by weights or ſprings.

CLOD,

CLOD, klŏd′. ſ. A lump of earth or clay; a turf, the ground; any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; a dull fellow, a dolt.

To CLOD, klŏd′. v. n. To gather into concretions, to coagulate.

To CLOD, klŏd′. v. a. To pelt with clods.

CLODDY, klŏd′-dy. a. Conſiſting of earth or clods, earthy; full of clods unbroken.

CLODPATE, klŏd′-pāte. ſ. A ſtupid fellow, a dolt, a thickſcull.

CLODPATED, klŏd′-pā-tĭd. a. Doltiſh, thoughtleſs.

CLODPOLL, klŏd′-pōl. ſ. A thickſcull, a dolt.

To CLOG, klŏg′. v. a. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to hinder, to obſtruct; to load, to burthen.

To CLOG, klŏg′. v. n. To coaleſce, to adhere; to be encumbered or impeded.

CLOG, klŏg′. ſ. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion; a hindrance, an obſtruction; a kind of additional ſhoe worn by women, to keep them from wet; a wooden ſhoe.

CLOGGINESS, klŏg′-gy-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being clogged.

CLOGGY, klŏg′-gy. a. That which has the power of clogging up.

CLOISTER, kloi′ſ-tŭr. ſ. A religious retirement; a periſtile, a piazza.

To CLOISTER, kloi′ſ-tŭr. v. a. To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world.

CLOISTERAL, kloi′ſ-tē-rāl. a. Solitary, retired.

CLOISTERED, kloi′ſ-tŭrd. part. a. Solitary, inhabiting cloiſters; built with periſtiles or piazzas.

CLOISTERESS, kloi′ſ-trĭs. ſ. A nun.

CLOMB, klōm′. pret. of To Climb. Not uſed.

To CLOOM, klō′m. v. a. To ſhut with viſcous matter.

To CLOSE, klō′ze. v. a. To ſhut, to lay together; to conclude, to finiſh; to incloſe, to confine; to join, to unite fractures.

To CLOSE, klō′ze. v. n. To coaleſce, to join its own parts together; To Cloſe upon, to agree upon; To Cloſe with, or To Cloſe in with, to come to an agreement with, to unite with.

CLOSE, klō′ze. ſ. A ſmall field incloſed; the time of ſhutting up; a grapple in wreſtling; a pauſe or ceſſation; a concluſion or end.

CLOSE, klō′s. a. Shut faſt; without vent, without inlet; confined; compact; conciſe, brief; immediate, without any intervening diſtance or ſpace; joined one to another; narrow, as a cloſe alley; admitting ſmall diſtance; hidden, ſecret, not revealed; having the quality of ſecrecy, truſty; reſerved, covetous; cloudy; without wandering, attentive; full to the point, home; retired, ſolitary; ſecluded from communication; dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSEBODIED, klō′ſe-bŏd-ĭd. a. Made to fit the body exactly.

CLOSEHANDED, klō′ſe-hăn-dĭd. a. Covetous.

CLOSELY, klō′ſe-ly. ad. Without inlet or outlet; without much ſpace intervening, nearly; ſecretly, ſlily; without deviation.

CLOSENESS, klō′ſe-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being ſhut; narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs; want of air, or ventilation; compactneſs, ſolidity; recluſeneſs, ſolitude, retirement; ſecrecy, privacy; covetouſneſs, ſly avarice; connection, dependance.

CLOSER, klō′-zŭr. ſ. A finiſher, a concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, klō′ſe-ſtōl. ſ. A chamber implement.

CLOSET, klŏz′-ĭt. ſ. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement; a private repoſitory of curioſities.

To CLOSET, klŏz′-ĭt. v. a. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet; to take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

CLOSURE, klō′-zhŭr. ſ. The act of ſhutting up; that by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut; the parts incloſing, incloſure; concluſion, end.

CLOT, klŏt′. ſ. Concretion, grume.

To CLOT, klŏt′. v. n. To form clots, to hang together; to concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTH, klă′th. ſ. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering; the piece of linen ſpread upon a table; the canvaſs on which pictures are delineated; in the plural, dreſs, habit, garment, veſture. Pronounced Cloze.

To CLOTHE, klō′th. v. a. To inveſt with

garments, to cover with dreſs; to adorn with dreſs; to furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLOTHIER, klō'-thyer. ſ. A maker of cloth.

CLOTHING, klō'-thing. ſ. Dreſs, veſture, garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, klā'th-ſhē-rur. ſ. One who trims the cloth.

CLOTPOLL, klŏt'-pōl. ſ. Thickſkull, blockhead.

To CLOTTER, klŏt'-tur. v. n. To concrete, to coagulate.

CLOTTY, klŏt'-ty. a. Full of clots, concreted.

CLOUD, klou'd. ſ. The dark collection of vapours in the air; the veins, or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies; any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

To CLOUD, klou'd. v. a. To darken with clouds; to obſcure, to make leſs evident; to variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, klou'd. v. n. To grow cloudy.

CLOUDBERRY, klou'd-bĕr-ry. ſ. A plant, called alſo knotberry.

CLOUDCAPT, klou'd-kăpt. a. Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPELLING, klou''d-kŭm-pĕl'-ling. a. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

CLOUDILY, klou'-dy-ly. ad. With clouds, darkly; obſcurely, not perſpicuouſly.

CLOUDINESS, klou'-dy-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being covered with clouds, darkneſs; want of brightneſs.

CLOUDLESS, klou'd-lis. a. Clear, unclouded, luminous.

CLOUDY, klou'-dy. a. Obſcured with clouds; dark, obſcure, not intelligible; gloomy of look, not open, nor cheerful; marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOVE, klō've. The preterite of Cleave.

CLOVE, klō've. ſ. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate; the fruit or ſeed of a very large tree; ſome of the parts into which garlick ſeparates.

CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER, klōve-jil'-ly-flowr. ſ. A flower ſo called from its ſmelling like cloves.

CLOVEN, klō'vn. part. pret. from Cleave.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, klō'vn-fŭt-id. } a. Having
CLOVEN-HOOFED, klō'vn-hoft. } the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER, klō'-vur. ſ. A ſpecies of trefoil; To live in Clover, is to live luxuriouſly.

CLOVERED, klō'-vurd. a. Covered with clover.

CLOUT, klou't. ſ. A cloth for any mean uſe; a patch on a ſhoe or coat; anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot; an iron plate to an axle tree.

To CLOUT, klou't. v. a. To patch, to mend coarſely; to cover with a cloth; to join aukwardly together.

CLOUTED, klou'-tid. part. a. Congealed, coagulated.

CLOUTERLY, klou'-tur-ly. a. Clumſy, aukward.

CLOWN, klow'n. ſ. A ruſtick, a churl; a coarſe ill-bred man.

CLOWNERY, klow'-nē-ry. ſ. Ill breeding, churliſhneſs.

CLOWNISH, klow'-niſh. a. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns; uncivil, ill-bred; clumſy, ungainly.

CLOWNISHLY, klow'-niſh-ly. ad. Coarſely, rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS, klow'-niſh-nis. ſ. Ruſticity, coarſeneſs; incivility, brutality.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, klow'nz-mŭſ-turd. ſ. An herb.

To CLOY, kloy'. v. a. To ſatiate, to ſate, to ſurfeit; to nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS, kloy'-lis. a. That which cannot cauſe ſatiety.

CLOYMENT, kloy'-ment. ſ. Satiety, repletion.

CLUB, klŭb'. ſ. A heavy ſtick; the name of one of the ſuits of cards; the ſhot or dividend of a reckoning; an aſſembly of good fellows; concurrence, contribution, joint charge.

To CLUB, klŭb'. v. n. To contribute to common expence; to join to one effect.

To CLUB, klŭb'. v. a. To pay a common reckoning.

CLUBHEADED, klŭb′-hĕd-ĭd. a. Having a thick head.
CLUBLAW, klŭb′-la̅w′. ſ. The law of arms.
CLUBROOM, klŭb′-rōm. ſ. The room in which a club or company aſſembles.
To CLUCK, klŭk′. v. n. To call chickens, as a hen.
CLUMP, klŭmp′. ſ. A ſhapeleſs piece of wood; a ſmall cluſter of trees.
CLUMPS, klŭmp′s. ſ. A numbſcull.
CLUMSILY, klŭm′-zy̆-ly̆. ad. Awkwardly.
CLUMSINESS, klŭm′-zy̆-nĭs. ſ. Awkwardneſs, ungainlineſs, want of dexterity.
CLUMSY, klŭm′-zy̆. a. Awkward, heavy, unhandy.
CLUNG, klŭng′. The preterite and participle of Cling.
CLUSTER, klŭs′-tŭr. ſ. A bunch, a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together; a number of animals gathered together; a body of people collected.
To CLUSTER, klŭs′-tŭr. v. n. To grow in bunches.
To CLUSTER, klŭs′-tŭr. v. a. To collect any thing into bodies.
CLUSTER-GRAPE, klŭs′-tŭr-gra̅pe. ſ. The ſmall black grape, called the currant.
CLUSTERY, klŭs′-tŭr-ry̆. a. Growing in cluſters.
To CLUTCH, klŭtſh′. v. a. To hold in the hand; to gripe, to graſp; to contract, to double the hand.
CLUTCH, klŭtſh′. ſ. The gripe, graſp, ſeizure; the paws, the talons.
CLUTTER, klŭt′-tŭr. ſ. A noiſe, a buſtle, a hurry.
To CLUTTER, klŭt′-tŭr. v. n. To make a noiſe or buſtle.
CLYSTER, glĭs′-tŭr. ſ. An injection into the anus.
To COACERVATE, kō-ā-ſĕr′-va̅te. v. a. To heap up together.
COACERVATION, kō-ā-ſĕr-va̅′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of heaping.
COACH, kō′tſh. ſ. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate.
To COACH, kō′tſh. v. a. To carry in a coach.
COACH-BOX, kō′tſh-bŏks. ſ. The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.
COACH-HIRE, kō′tſh-hīre. ſ. Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.
COACH-MAN, kō′tſh-măn. ſ. The driver of a coach.
To COACT, kō-ăk′t. v. n. To act together in concert.
COACTION, kō-ăk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Compulſion, force.
COACTIVE, kō-ăk′-tĭv. a. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling, compulſory; acting in concurrence.
COADJUMENT, kō-ăd′-jū-mĕnt. ſ. Mutual aſſiſtance.
COADJUTANT, kō-ăd′-jū-tănt. a. Helping, co-operating.
COADJUTOR, kō-ăd-jō′-tŭr. ſ. A fellow-helper, an aſſiſtant, an aſſociate; in the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.
COADJUVANCY, kō-ăd′-jū-văn-ſy̆. ſ. Help, concurrent help.
COADUNITION, kō-ăd-ū-nĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.
To COAGMENT, kō-ăg-mĕnt′. v. a. To congregate.
COAGMENTATION, kō-ăg-mĕn-ta̅′-ſhŭn. ſ. Coacervation into one maſs, union.
COAGULABLE, kō-ăg′-ū-lăbl. a. That which is capable of concretion.
To COAGULATE, kō-ăg′-ū-la̅te. v. a. To force into concretions.
To COAGULATE, kō-ăg′-ū-la̅te. v. n. To run into concretions.
COAGULATION, kō-ăg-ū-la̅′-ſhŭn. ſ. Concretion, congelation; the body formed by coagulation.
COAGULATIVE, kō-ăg′-ū-la̅-tĭv. a. That which has the power of cauſing concretion.
COAGULATOR, kō-ăg′-ū-la̅-tŭr. ſ. That which cauſes coagulation.
COAL, kō′l. ſ. The common foſſil fewel; the cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
To COAL, kō′l. v. n. To burn wood to charcoal; to delineate with a coal.

COAL-

COAL-BLACK, kṓl-blȧk. a. Black in the higheſt degree.

COAL-MINE, kṓl-mīne. ſ. A mine in which coals are dug.

COAL-PIT, kṓl-pit. ſ. A pit for digging coals.

COAL-STONE, kṓl-ſtōne. ſ. A ſort of cannel coal.

COAL-WORK, kṓl-wŭrk. ſ. A coalery, a place where coals are found.

COALERY, kōl-yĕr-y. ſ. A place where coals are dug.

To COALESCE, kō-ȧ-lĕs. v. n. To unite in maſſes; to grow together, to join.

COALESCENCE, kō-ȧ-lĕs-sens. ſ. Concretion, union.

COALITION, kō-ȧ-lĭſh-ŭn. ſ. Union in one maſs or body.

COALY, kṓ-ly. a. Containing coal.

COAPTATION, kō-ȧp-tȧ-ſhŭn. ſ. The adjuſtment of parts to each other.

To COARCT, kō-ȧrkt. v. a. To ſtraighten, to confine; to contract power.

COARCTATION, kō-ȧrk-tȧ-ſhŭn. ſ. Confinement, reſtraint to a narrow ſpace; contraction of any ſpace; reſtraint of liberty.

COARSE, kṓrſe. a. Not refined; rude, uncivil; groſs; inelegant; unaccompliſhed by education; mean, vile.

COARSELY, kṓrſe-ly. ad. Without fineneſs, meanly, not elegantly; rudely, not civilly; inelegantly.

COARSENESS, kṓrſe-nis. ſ. Impurity, unrefined ſtate; roughneſs, want of fineneſs; groſſneſs, want of delicacy; roughneſs, rudeneſs of manners; meanneſs, want of nicety.

COAST, kṓſt. ſ. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea, the ſhore; The Coaſt is clear, the danger is over.

To COAST, kṓſt. v. n. To ſail cloſe by the coaſt.

To COAST, kṓſt. v. a. To ſail by, or near a place.

COASTER, kṓſ-tŭr. ſ. He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.

COAT, kṓt. ſ. The upper garment; petticoat, the habit of a boy in his infancy, the lower part of a woman's dreſs; veſture, as demonſtrative of the office; the covering of any animal; any tegument; that on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.

To COAT, kṓt. v. a. To cover, to inveſt.

To COAX, kṓks. v. a. To wheedle, to flatter.

COAXER, kṓkſ-ŭr. ſ. A wheedler, a flatterer.

COB, kŏb. ſ. The head or top.

COB, kŏb. ſ. A ſort of ſea-fowl.

COBALT, kŏb-ȧlt. ſ. A marcaſite plentifully impregnated with arſenick.

To COBBLE, kŏbl. v. a. To mend any thing coarſely; to do or make any thing clumſily.

COBBLER, kŏb-lŭr. ſ. A mender of old ſhoes; a clumſy workman in general; any mean perſon.

COBIRONS, kŏb-ī-urnz. ſ. Irons with a knob at the upper end.

COBISHOP, kō-bĭſh-ŭp. ſ. A coadjutant biſhop.

COBNUT, kŏb-nŭt. ſ. A boy's game.

COBSWAN, kŏb-ſwŏn. ſ. The head or leading ſwan.

COBWEB, kŏb-wĕb. ſ. The web or net of a ſpider; any ſnare or trap.

COCCIFEROUS, kŏk-ſĭf-fē-rŭs. a. Plants are ſo called that have berries.

COCHINEAL, kŭtſh-ĭn-ēl. ſ. An inſect from which a red colour is extracted.

COCHLEARY, kṓ-klē-ȧr-y. a. Screwform.

COCHLEATED, kṓ-klē-ȧ-tĭd. a. Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form.

COCK, kŏk. ſ. The male to the hen; the male of any ſmall birds; the weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind; a ſpout to let out water or any other liquor at will; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with flint; a cockboat, a ſmall boat; a ſmall heap of hay; the form of a hat; the ſtyle of a dial; the needle of a balance; Cock-a-Hoop, triumphant, exulting.

To COCK, kŏk. v. a. To ſet erect, to hold bolt upright; to ſet up the hat with an air of petulance; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the

the cock of a gun for a diſcharge; to raiſe hay in ſmall heaps.

To COCK, kŏk′. v. n. To ſtrut, to hold up the head; to train or uſe fighting cocks.

COCKADE, kŏk-kā′de. ſ. A ribband worn in the hat.

COCKATRICE, kŏk′-ă-trĭs. ſ. A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg.

COCKBOAT, kŏk′-bŏt. ſ. A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

COCKBROATH, kŏk′-brŏth. ſ. Broath made by boiling a cock.

COCKCROWING, kŏk′-krō-ĭng. ſ. The time at which cocks crow.

To COCKER, kŏk′-kŭr. v. a. To fondle, to indulge.

COCKER, kŏk′-kŭr. ſ. One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

COCKEREL, kŏk′-kĕ-rĭl. ſ. A young cock.

COCKET, kŏk′-kĭt. ſ. A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe; likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered.

COCKFIGHT, kŏk′-fīte. ſ. A match of cocks.

COCKHORSE, kŏk′-hŏrſe. a. On horſeback, triumphant.

COCKLE, kŏk′l. ſ. A ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

COCKLESTAIRS, kŏkl-ſtā′rs. ſ. Winding or ſpiral ſtairs.

COCKLE, kŏk′l. ſ. A weed that grows in corn, corn-roſe.

To COCKLE, kŏk′l. v. a. To contract into wrinkles.

COCKLED, kŏk′ld. a. Shelled, or turbinated.

COCKLOFT, kŏk′-lŏft. ſ. The room over the garret.

COCKMASTER, kŏk′-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One that breeds game cocks.

COCKMATCH, kŏk′-mătſh. ſ. Cockfight for a prize.

COCKNEY, kŏk′-nў. ſ. A native of London; any effeminate, low citizen.

COCKPIT, kŏk′-pĭt. ſ. The area where cocks fight; a place on the lower deck of a man of war.

COCK'sCOMB, kŏk′ſ-kŏm. ſ. A plant, louſewort.

COCK'sHEAD, kŏk′ſ-hĕd. ſ. A plant, ſainfoin.

COCKSPUR, kŏk′-ſpŭr. ſ. Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of medlar.

COCKSURE, kŏk′-ſhō′r. a. Confidently certain.

COCKSWAIN, kŏk′-ſŭn. ſ. The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxon.

COCKWEED, kŏk′-wĕd. ſ. A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

COCOA, kō′-kō. ſ. A ſpecies of palm-tree.

COCTILE, kŏk′-tĭl. a. Made by baking.

COCTION, kŏk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of boiling.

COD, kŏd′.
CODFISH, kŏd′-fĭſh. } ſ. A ſea fiſh.

COD, kŏd′. ſ. Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

To COD, kŏd′. v. a. To incloſe in a cod.

CODE, kō′de. ſ. A book; a book of the civil law.

CODICIL, kŏd′-ў-ſĭl. ſ. An appendage to a will.

CODILLE, kō-dĭl′. ſ. A term at ombre and quadrille.

To CODLE, kŏd′l. v. a. To parboil.

CODLING, kŏd′-lĭng. ſ. An apple generally codled.

COEFFICACY, kō-ĕf′-fĭ-kă-ſў. ſ. The power of ſeveral things acting together.

COEFFICIENCY, kō-ĕf-fĭſh′-ĕn-ſў. ſ. Co-operation, the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

COEFFICIENT, kō-ĕf-fĭſh′-ĕnt. ſ. That which unites its action with the action of another.

COEMPTION, kō-ĕmp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

COEQUAL, kō-ē′-quăl. a. Equal.

COEQUALITY, kō-ē-quăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The ſtate of being equal.

To COERCE, kō-ĕr′ſe. v. a. To reſtrain, to keep in order by force.

COERCIBLE, kō-ĕr′-ſĭbl. a. That may be reſtrained; that ought to be reſtrained.

COERCION, kō-ĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. Penal reſtraint, check.

COERCIVE, kō-ēr′-sĭv. a. That which has the power of laying reſtraint; that which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

COESSENTIAL, kō-ĕs-sĕn′-shăl. a. Participating of the ſame eſſence.

COESSENTIALITY, kō-ĕs-sĕn-shăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETANEOUS, kō-ē-tā′-nyŭs. a. Of the ſame age with another.

COETERNAL, kō-ē-tĕr′-năl. a. Equally eternal with another.

COETERNALLY, kō-ē-tĕr′-năl-lў. ad. In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY, kō-ē-tĕr′-nĭ-tў. ſ. Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COEVAL, kō-ē′-văl. a. Of the ſame age.

COEVAL, kō-ē′-văl. ſ. A contemporary.

COEVOUS, kō-ē′-vŭs. a. Of the ſame age.

To COEXIST, kō-ĕg-zĭſt′. v. n. at the ſame time with another.

COEXISTENCE, kō-ĕg-zĭs′-tĕnſe. ſ. Exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

COEXISTENT, kō-ĕg-zĭs′-tĕnt. a. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

To COEXTEND, kō-ĕkſ-tĕnd′. v. a. To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

COEXTENSION, kō-ĕk-ſtĕn′-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace with another.

COFFEE, kŏf′-fў. ſ. The coffee-tree; the berries of the coffee-tree; a drink made by the infuſion of thoſe berries in hot water.

COFFEEHOUSE, kŏf′-fў-houſe. ſ. A houſe where coffee is ſold.

COFFEEMAN, kŏf′-fў-măn. ſ. One that keeps a coffeehouſe.

COFFEEPOT, kŏf′-fў-pŏt. ſ. The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, kō′-fŭr. ſ. A cheſt generally for keeping money; in fortification, a hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat.

To COFFER, kō′-fŭr. v. a. To treaſure up in cheſts.

COFFERER, kō′-fē-rŭr. ſ. A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller.

COFFIN, kŏf′-fĭn. ſ. The cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground; a mould of paſte for a pye; Coffin of a horſe, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the coffin bone.

To COFFIN, kŏf′-fĭn. v. a. To incloſe in a coffin.

To COG, kŏg′. v. a. To flatter, to wheedle; to obtrude by falſehood; To cog a die, to ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall.

To COG, kŏg′. v. n. To lye, to wheedle.

COG, kŏg′. ſ. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, kŏg′. v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY, kō′-jĕn-ſў. ſ. Force, ſtrength.

COGENT, kō′-jĕnt. a. Forcible, reſiſtleſs, convincing.

COGENTLY, kō′-jĕnt-lў. ad. With reſiſtleſs force, forcibly.

COGGER, kŏg′-ŭr. ſ. A flatterer, a wheedler.

COGGLESTONE, kŏg′l-ſtōne. ſ. A little ſtone.

COGITABLE, kŏdzh′-ĭ-tĕbl. a. What may be the ſubject of thought.

To COGITATE, kŏdzh′-ĭ-tāte. v. n. To think.

COGITATION, kŏdzh-ĭ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Thought, the act of thinking; purpoſe, reflection previous to action; meditation.

COGITATIVE, kŏdzh′-ĭ-tā-tĭv. a. Having the power of thought; given to meditation.

COGNATION, kŏg-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Kindred, relation, participation of the ſame nature.

COGNISEE, kŏn-ў-zē′. ſ. He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

COGNISOUR, kŏn′-ў-zŏr. ſ. Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNITION, kŏg-nĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Knowledge, complete conviction.

COGNITIVE, kŏg′-nĭ-tĭv. a. Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE, kŏn′-ў-zĕbl. a. That falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

COGNIZANCE, kŏn′-ў-zănſe. ſ. Judicial notice, trial; a badge, by which any one is known.

COGNOMINAL, kŏg-nŏm′-ĭ-năl. a. Having the ſame name.

COGNO-

COGNOMINATION, kŏg-nŏm-ĭ-nā′-shŭn. ſ. A ſurname, the name of a family; a name added from any accident or quality.

COGNOSCENCE, kŏg-nŏs′-sĕns. ſ. Knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE, kŏg-nŏs′-sĭbl. a. That may be known.

To COHABIT, kŏ-hăb′-ĭt. v. n. To dwell with another in the ſame place; to live together as huſband and wife.

COHABITANT, kŏ-hăb′-ĭ-tănt. ſ. An inhabitant of the ſame place.

COHABITATION, kŏ-hăb-ĭ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another; the ſtate of living together as married perſons.

COHEIR, kŏ-ā′re. ſ. One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHEIRESS, kŏ-ā′-rĭs. ſ. A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance.

To COHERE, kŏ-hē′re. v. n. To ſtick together; to be well connected; to ſuit, to fit; to agree.

COHERENCE, kŏ-hē′-rĕnſe. } ſ. That ſtate
COHERENCY, kŏ-hē′-rĕn-ſy. } of bodies in which their parts are joined together, ſo that they reſiſt ſeparation; connection, dependency, the relation of parts or things one to another; the texture of a diſcourſe; conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating.

COHERENT, kŏ-hē′-rĕnt. a. Sticking together; ſuitable to ſomething elſe, regularly adapted; conſiſtent, not contradictory.

COHESION, kŏ-hē′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſticking together; the ſtate of union; connection, dependence.

COHESIVE, kŏ-hē′-sĭv. a. That has the power of ſticking together.

COHESIVENESS, kŏ-hē′-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being coheſive.

To COHIBIT, kŏ-hĭb′-ĭt. v. a. To reſtrain, to hinder.

To COHOBATE, kŏ′-hŏ-bāte. v. n. To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtill it again.

COHOBATION, kŏ-hŏ-bā′-shŭn. ſ. A returning of any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was withdrawn from.

COHORT, kŏ′-hŏrt. ſ. A troop of ſoldiers, containing about five hundred foot; a body of warriors.

COHORTATION, kŏ-hŏr-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Incitement.

COIF, kwoi′f. ſ. The head-dreſs, a cap.

COIFE, kwoi′ft. a. Wearing a coif.

To COIL, koi′l. v. a. To gather into a narrow compaſs.

COIL, koi′l. ſ. Tumult, turmoil, buſtle; a rope wound into a ring.

COIN, koi′n. ſ. A corner, called often quoin.

COIN, koi′n. ſ. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion; payment of any kind.

To COIN, koi′n. v. a. To mint or ſtamp metals for money; to forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.

COINAGE, koi′-nĭdzh. ſ. The act or practice of coining money; coin, money; the charges of coining money; forgery, invention.

To COINCIDE, kŏ-ĭn-sī′de. v. n. To fall upon the ſame point; to concur.

COINCIDENCE, kŏ-ĭn′-sĭ-dĕnſe. ſ. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines, falling upon the ſame point; concurrence, tendency of things to the ſame end.

COINCIDENT, kŏ-ĭn′-sĭ-dĕnt. a. Falling upon the ſame point; concurrent, conſiſtent, equivalent.

COINDICATION, kŏ-ĭn-dy-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

COINER, koi′-nŭr. ſ. A maker of money, a minter; a counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; an inventor.

To COJOIN, kŏ-joi′n. v. n. To join with another.

COISTRIL, koi′ſ-trĭl. ſ. A coward hawk.

COIT, kwoi′t. ſ. A thing thrown at a certain mark.

COITION, kŏ-ĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Copulation, the act of generation; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, kō′ke. ſ. Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

COLANDER,

COLANDER, kŭl′-lin-dŭr. ſ. A ſieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLATION, kō-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The art of filtering or ſtraining.

COLATURE, kō′-lā-tŭre. ſ. The art of ſtraining, filtration; the matter ſtrained.

COLBERTINE, kōl-bĕr-tē′n. ſ. A kind of lace worn by women.

COLD, kō′ld. a. Chill, having ſenſe of cold; having cold qualities, not volatile; frigid, without paſſion; unaffecting, unable to move the paſſions; reſerved, coy, not affectionate, not cordial; chaſte; not welcome.

COLD, kō′ld. ſ. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold, the privation of heat; the ſenſation of cold, chilneſs; a diſeaſe cauſed by cold, the obſtruction of perſpiration.

COLDLY, kō′ld-lў. ad. Without heat; without concern, indifferently, negligently.

COLDNESS, kō′ld-nĭs. ſ. Want of heat; unconcern; frigidity of temper; coyneſs, want of kindneſs; chaſtity.

COLE, kō′le. ſ. Cabbage.

COLEWORT, kō′le-wŭrt. ſ. Cabbage.

COLICK, kŏl′-ĭk. ſ. It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

COLICK, kŏl′-ĭk. a. Affecting the bowels.

To COLLAPSE, kŏl-lăp′s. v. n. To cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other; to fall together.

COLLAPSION, kŏl-lăp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed; the act of cloſing or collapſing.

COLLAR, kŏl′-lŭr. ſ. A ring of metal put round the neck; the harneſs faſtened about the horſe's neck; To ſlip the Collar, to diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty; A Collar of brawn, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE, kŏl′-lŭr-bō′ne. ſ. The clavicle, the bones on each ſide of the neck.

To COLLAR, kŏl′-lŭr. v. a. To ſeize by the collar, to take by the throat; To Collar beef, or other meat, to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To COLLATE, kŏl-lā′te. v. a. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another; to collate books, to examine if nothing be wanting; to place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

COLLATERAL, kŏl-lăt′-tĕ-răl. a. Side to ſide; running parallel; diffuſed on either ſide; thoſe that ſtand in equal relation to ſome anceſtor; not direct, not immediate; concurrent.

COLLATERALLY, kŏl-lăt′-tĕ-răl-lў. ad. Side by ſide; indirectly; in collateral relation.

COLLATION, kŏl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of conferring or beſtowing, gift; compariſon of one thing of the ſame kind with another; in law, collation is the beſtowing of a benefice; a repaſt.

COLLATITIOUS, kŏl-lă-tĭſh′-ŭs. a. Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATOR, kŏl-lā′-tŭr. ſ. One that compares copies, or manuſcripts; one who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

To COLLAUD, kŏl-lâ′d. v. a. To join in praiſing.

COLLEAGUE, kŏl′-lēg. ſ. A partner in office or employment.

To COLLEAGUE, kŏl-lē′g. v. a. To unite with.

To COLLECT, kŏl-lĕk′t. v. a. To gather together; to draw many units into one ſum; to gain from obſervation; to infer from premiſes; To Collect himſelf, to recover from ſurpriſe.

COLLECT, kŏl′-lĕkt. ſ. Any ſhort prayer.

COLLECTANEOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tā′-nyŭs. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIBLE, kŏl-lĕk′-tĭbl. a. That which may be gathered from the premiſes.

COLLECTION, kŏl-lĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of gathering together; the things gathered; a conſectary, deduced from premiſes.

COLLECTITIOUS, kŏl-lĕk-tĭſh′-ŭs. a. Gathered together.

COLLECTIVE, kŏl-lĕk′-tĭv. a. Gathered into one maſs, accumulative; employed in deducing conſequences; a collective noun expreſſes

preſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular, as a company.

COLLECTIVELY, kŏl-lĕk′-tiv-lȳ. ad. In a general maſs, in a body, not ſingly.

COLLECTOR, kŏl-lĕk′-tŭr. ſ. A gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

COLLEGATARY, kŏl-lĕg′-ă-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. A perſon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more.

COLLEGE, kŏl′-lĭdzh. ſ. A community; a ſociety of men ſet apart for learning or religion; the houſe in which the collegians reſide.

COLLEGIAL, kŏl-lē′-jĕl. a. Relating to a college.

COLLEGIAN, kŏl-lē′-jĕn. ſ. An inhabitant of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kŏl-lē′-jĕt. a. Containing a college, inſtituted after the manner of a college; a collegiate church, was ſuch as was built at a diſtance from the cathedral, wherein a number of preſbyters lived together.

COLLEGIATE, kŏl-lē′-jĕt. ſ. A member of a college, an univerſity man.

COLLET, kŏl′-lĭt. ſ. Something that went about the neck; that part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

To COLLIDE, kŏl-lī′de. v. a. To beat, to daſh, to knock together.

COLLIER, kŏl′-yĕr. ſ. A digger of coals; a dealer in coals; a ſhip that carries coals.

COLLIERY, kŏl′-yĕr-ȳ. ſ. The place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, kŏl′-lȳ-flow-ŭr. ſ. A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGATION, kŏl-lȳ-gā′-shŭn. ſ. A binding together.

COLLIMATION, kŏl-lĭ-mā′-shŭn. ſ. Aim.

COLLINEATION, kŏl-lĭn-ȳ-ā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of aiming.

COLLIQUABLE, kŏl-lĭk′-wăbl. a. Eaſily diſſolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, kŏl-lĭk′-wă-mĕnt. ſ. The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COLLIQUANT, kŏl′-lȳ-kwănt. a. That which has the power of melting.

To COLLIQUATE, kŏl′-lȳ-kwāte. v. a. To melt, to diſſolve.

COLLIQUATION, kŏl-lȳ-kwā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of melting; a lax or diluted ſtate of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, kŏl-lĭk′-wă-tĭv. a. Melting, diſſolvent.

COLLIQUEFACTION, kŏl-lĭk-wĕ-făk′-shŭn. ſ. The act of melting together.

COLLISION, kŏl-lĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſtriking two bodies together; the ſtate of being ſtruck together, a claſh.

To COLLOCATE, kŏl′-lŏ-kāte. v. a. To place, to ſtation.

COLLOCATION, kŏl-lŏ-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of placing; the ſtate of being placed.

COLLOCUTION, kŏl-lŏ-kū′-shŭn. ſ. Conference, converſation.

To COLLOGUE, kŏl-lō′g. v. n. To wheedle, to flatter.

COLLOP, kŏl′-lŭp. ſ. A ſmall ſlice of meat; a piece of an animal.

COLLOQUY, kŏl′-lŏ-kwȳ. ſ. Conference, converſation, talk.

COLLUCTANCY, kŏl-lŭk′-tăn-sȳ. ſ. Oppoſition of nature.

COLLUCTATION, kŏl-lŭk-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Conteſt, contrariety, oppoſition.

To COLLUDE, kŏl-lū′de. v. n. To conſpire in a fraud.

COLLUSION, kŏl-lū′-zhŭn. ſ. A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE, kŏl-lū′-sĭv. a. Fraudulently, concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, kŏl-lū′-sĭv-lȳ. ad. In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY, kŏl-lū′-sŭr-ȳ. a. Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

COLLY, kŏl′-lȳ. ſ. The ſmut of coal.

COLLYRIUM, kŏl-lē′-ryŭm. ſ. An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR, kō′l-mär. ſ. A ſort of pear.

COLON, kō′-lŏn. ſ. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period; the greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines.

COLONEL, kûr′-nĕl. ſ. The chief commander of a regiment.

COLONELSHIP, kûr′-nĕl-ſhĭp. ſ. The office or character of colonel.

To COLONISE, kŏl-ŏ-nīze. v. a. To plant with inhabitants.

COLONNADE, kŏl-lŏ-nā′de. ſ. A periſtile of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns, diſpoſed in a circle; any ſeries or range of pillars.

COLONY, kŏl′-ŭn-y. ſ. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place; the country planted, a plantation.

COLOQUINTEDA, kŏl′-lŏ-kwĭn′-tĭ-dă. ſ. The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative.

COLORATE, kŏl′-ŏ-rāte. a. Coloured, died.

COLORATION, kŏl-ŏ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or practice of colouring; the ſtate of being coloured.

COLORIFICK, kŏ-lŏ-rĭf′-ĭk. a. That has the power of producing colours.

COLOSSE, kŏ-lŏs′. } ſ. A ſtatue of enor-
COLOSSUS, kŏ′-lŏs′-sŭs. } mous magnitude.

COLOSSEAN, kŏ-lŏſ-ſē′-ăn. a. Giantlike.

COLOUR, kŭl′-lŭr. ſ. The appearance of bodies to the eye, hue, die; the appearance of blood in the face; the tint of the painter; the repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined; palliation; appearance, falſe ſhew; in the plural, a ſtandard, an enſign of war.

To COLOUR, kŭl′-lŭr. v. a. To mark with ſome hue, or die; to palliate, to excuſe; to make plauſible.

COLOURABLE, kŭl′-lŭr-ŭbl. a. Specious, plauſible.

COLOURABLY, kŭl′-lŭr-ŭb-ly. ad. Speciouſly, plauſibly.

COLOURED, kŭl′-lŭrd. part. a. Streaked, diverſified with hues.

COLOURING, kul′-lŭr-ĭng. ſ. The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.

COLOURIST, kŭl′-lŭr-ĭſt. ſ. A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

COLOURLESS, kŭl′-lŭr-lĭs. a. Without colour, tranſparent.

COLT, kōlt. ſ. A young horſe; a young fooliſh fellow.

To COLT, kōlt. v. a. To befool. Obſolete.

COLTS-FOOT, kōlts-fŭt. ſ. A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH, kōlts-tōth. ſ. An imperfect tooth in young horſes; a love of youthful pleaſure.

COLTER, kōl-tŭr. ſ. The ſharp iron of a plough.

COLTISH, kōl-tĭſh. a. Wanton.

COLUMBARY, kŏ-lŭm′-bă-ry. ſ. A dove-cot, a pigeonhouſe.

COLUMBINE, kŏl′-ŭm-bīne. ſ. A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue; the name of a female character in a pantomime.

COLUMN, kŏl′-lŭm. ſ. A round pillar; any body preſſing vertically upon its baſe; the long file or row of troops; half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle.

COLUMNAR, kŏ-lŭm′-năr. } a. Form-
COLUMNARIAN, kŏ-lŭm-nā′-ryăn. } ed in columns.

COLURES, kŏ-lū′rz. ſ. Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world.

COMATE, kō′-māte. ſ. Companion.

COMB, kōme. ſ. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair; the top or creſt of a cock; the cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB, kōm. v. a. To divide, and adjuſt the hair; to lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, as to comb wool.

COMB-BRUSH, kō′m-brŭſh. ſ. A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, kō′m-mā-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make combs.

To COMBAT, kŭm′-bŭt. v. n. To fight.

To COMBAT, kŭm′-bŭt. v. a. To oppoſe.

COMBAT, kŭm′-bŭt. ſ. Conteſt, battle, duel.

COMBATANT, kŭm′-bă-tănt. ſ. He that fights with another, antagoniſt; a champion.

COMBER, kō′-mŭr. ſ. He whoſe trade is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

COMBINATE, kŏm′-bĭ-nāte. a. Betrothed, promiſed.

COMBI-

COMBINATION, kŏm-bĭ-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Union for ſome certain purpoſe, aſſociation, league; union of bodies, commixture, conjunction; copulation of ideas.

To COMBINE, kŭm-bī′ne. v. a. To join together; to link in union; to agree, to accord; to join together, oppoſed to Analyſe.

To COMBINE, kŭm-bī′ne. v. n. To coaleſce, to unite each with other; to unite in friendſhip or deſign, often in a bad ſenſe.

COMBLESS, kō′m-lĭs. a. Wanting a comb or creſt.

COMBUST, kŏm-bŭſt′. a. A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the ſun, is ſaid to be Combuſt.

COMBUSTIBLE, kŏm-bŭs′-tĭbl. a. Suſceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kŏm-bŭs′-tĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBUSTION, kŏm-bus′-tſhŭn. ſ. Conflagration, burning, conſumption by fire; tumult, hurry, hubbub.

To COME, kŭm′. v. a. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place, oppoſed to Go; to draw near, to advance towards; to move in any manner towards another; to attain any condition; to happen, to fall out; To come about, to come to paſs, to fall out, to change, to come round; To come again, to return; To come at, to reach, to obtain, to gain; To come by, to obtain, to gain, to acquire; To come in, to enter, to comply, to yield, to become modiſh; To come in for, to be early enough to obtain; To come in to, to join with, to bring help; to comply with, to agree to; To come near, to approach in excellence; To come of, to proceed, as a deſcendent from anceſtors; to proceed, as effects from their cauſes; To come off, to deviate, to depart from a rule, to eſcape; To come off from, to leave, to forbear; To come on, to advance, to make progreſs; to advance to combat; to thrive, to grow big; To come over, to repeat an act, to revolt; To come out, to be made publick, to appear upon trial, to be diſcovered; To come out with, to give vent to; To come to, to conſent or yield; to amount to; To come to himſelf, to recover his ſenſes; To come to paſs, to be effected, to fall out; To come up, to grow out of the ground; to make appearance; to come into uſe; To come up to, to amount to, to riſe to; To come up with, to overtake; To come upon, to invade, to attack; To come, in futurity.

COME, kŭm′. Be quick, make no delay.

COME, kŭm′. A particle of reconciliation. Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt.

COMEDIAN, kŭm-mē′-dyăn. ſ. A player or actor of comick parts; a player in general, an actreſs or actor.

COMEDY, kŏm′-mĕ-dў. ſ. A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind.

COMELINESS, kŭm′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Grace, beauty, dignity.

COMELY, kŭm′-lў. a. Graceful, decent.

COMER, kŭm′-mŭr. ſ. One that comes.

COMET, kŏm′-ĭt. ſ. A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing.

COMETARY, kŏm′-mē-tăr-ў. } a. Relating to
COMETICK, kō-mĕt′-ĭk. } a comet.

COMFIT, kŭm′-fĭt. ſ. A kind of ſweet-meat.

COMFITURE, kŭm′-fĭ-tŭre. ſ. Sweet-meat.

To COMFORT, kŭm′-fŭrt. v. a. To ſtrengthen, to enliven, to invigorate; to conſole, to ſtrengthen the mind under calamity.

COMFORT, kŭm′-fŭrt. ſ. Support, aſſiſtance; countenance; conſolation, ſupport under calamity; that which gives conſolation or ſupport.

COMFORTABLE, kŭm′-fŭr-tŭbl. a. Receiving comfort, ſuſceptible of comfort, diſpenſing comfort.

COMFORTABLY, kŭm′-fŭr-tŭb-lў. ad. With comfort, without deſpair.

COMFORTER, kŭm′-fŭr-tŭr. ſ. One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes; the title of the third perſon of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, kŭm′-fŭrt-lĭs. a. Without comfort.

COMICAL, kŏm′-mĭ-kăl. a. Raiſing mirth, merry, diverting; relating to comedy, befitting comedy.

COMI-

COMICALLY, kŏm′-mĭ-kăl-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth; in a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS, kŏm′-mĭ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being comical.

COMICK, kŏm′-mĭk. a. Relating to comedy; raiſing mirth.

COMING, kŭm′-mĭng. ſ. The act of coming, approach; ſtate of being come, arrival.

COMING-IN, kŭm-mĭng-ĭn′. ſ. Revenue, income.

COMING, kŭm′-mĭng. a. Forward, ready to come; future, to come.

COMING, kŭm′-mĭng. part. a. Moving from ſome other to this place; ready to come.

COMITIAL, kŏ-mĭ′-ſhăl. a. Relating to the aſſemblies of the people.

COMITY, kŏm′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Courteſy, civility.

COMMA, kŏm′-mă. ſ. The point which denotes the diſtinction of clauſes, marked thus [,].

To COMMAND, kŭm-mă′nd. v. a. To govern, to give orders to; to order, to direct to be done; to overlook, to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen.

To COMMAND, kŭm-mă′nd. v. n. To have the ſupreme authority.

COMMAND, kŭm-mă′nd. ſ. The right of commanding, power, ſupreme authority; cogent authority, deſpotiſm; the act of commanding, order.

COMMANDER, kŭm-mă′n-dŭr. ſ. He that has the ſupreme authority, a chief; a paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMANDERY, kŭm′-mă′n-dĕ-rў. ſ. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMANDMENT, kŭm-mă′nd-mĕnt. ſ. Mandate, command, order, precept; authority, power; by way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes.

COMMANDRESS, kŭm-mă′n-drĭs. ſ. A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

COMMATERIAL, kŏm-mă-tē′-ryăl. a. Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another.

COMMATERIALITY, kŏm-mă-tē-ryăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

COMMEMORABLE, kŏm-mĕm′-mŏ-răbl. a. Deſerving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMMEMORATE, kŏm-mĕm′-mŏ-răte. v. a. To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act.

COMMEMORATION, kŏm-mĕm-mŏ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. An act of publick celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, kŏm-mĕm′-mŏ-ră-tĭv. a. Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

To COMMENCE, kŭm-mĕn′ſe. v. n. To begin, to make beginning; to take a new character.

To COMMENCE, kŭm-mĕn′ſe. v. a. To begin, to make a beginning of, as to commence a ſuit.

COMMENCEMENT, kŭm-mĕn′ſe-mĕnt. ſ. Beginning date; the time when degrees are taken in a univerſity.

To COMMEND, kŭm-mĕnd′. v. a. To repreſent as worthy of notice, to recommend; to mention with approbation; to recommend to remembrance.

COMMENDABLE, { kŏm-mĕn′-dăbl. / kŏm′-mĕn-dăbl. } a. Laudable, worthy of praiſe.

COMMENDABLY, kŏm′-mĕn-dăb-lў. ad. Laudably, in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMMENDAM, kŏm-mĕn′-dŭm. ſ. Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied.

COMMENDATARY, kŏm-mĕn′-dă-tă-rў. ſ. One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDATION, kŏm-mĕn-dă′-ſhŭn. ſ. Recommendation, favourable repreſentation; praiſe, declaration of eſteem.

COMMENDATORY, kŏm-mĕn′-dă-tŭr-rў. a. Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

COMMENDER, kŏm-mĕn′-dŭr. ſ. Praiſer.

COMMENSALITY, kŏm-mĕn-ſăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Fellowſhip of table.

COMMENSURABILITY, kŏm-mĕn-ſū-ră-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure, or of being meaſured by another.

COMMEN-

COMMENSURABLE, kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rȧbl. a. Reducible to ſome common meaſure, as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMMENSURABLENESS, kŏm-mĕn-′sū-rȧbl-nĭs. ſ. Commenſurability, proportion.

To COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rȧte. v. a. To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

COMMENSURATE, kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rĕt. a. Reducible to ſome common meaſure; equal, proportionable to each other.

COMMENSURATELY, kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rĕt-lў. ad. With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.

COMMENSURATION, kŏm-mĕn-sū-rā′-shŭn. ſ. Reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

To COMMENT, kŏm′-mĕnt. v. n. To annotate, to write notes, to expound.

COMMENT, kŏm′-mĕnt. ſ. Annotations on an author, notes, expoſition.

COMMENTARY, kŏm′-mĕn-tĕr-ў. ſ. An expoſition, annotation, remark; a memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTATOR, kŏm-mĕn-tā′-tŭr. ſ. Expoſitor, annotator.

COMMENTER, kŏm-mĕn′-tŭr. ſ. An explainer, an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, kŏm-mĕn-tĭsh′-ŭs. a. Invented, imaginary.

COMMERCE, kŏm′-mĕrſe. ſ. Exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick.

To COMMERCE, kŏm-mĕr′ſe. v. n. To hold intercourſe.

COMMERCIAL, kŏm-mĕr′-shȧl. a. Relating to commerce or traffick.

COMMERE, kŏm′-mĕr. ſ. A common mother. Not uſed.

To COMMIGRATE, kŏm′-mĭ-grȧte. v. n. To remove by conſent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION, kŏm-mĭ-grā′-shŭn. ſ. A removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINATION, kŏm-mў-nā′-shŭn. ſ. A threat, a denunciation of puniſhment; the recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMINATORY, kŏm-mĭn′-nȧ-tŭr-ў. a. Denunciatory, threatening.

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng′l. v. a. To mix into one maſs, to mix, to blend.

To COMMINGLE, kŏm-mĭng′l. v. n. To unite with another thing.

COMMINUIBLE, kŏm-mĭn′-ū-ĭbl. a. Frangible, reducible to powder.

To COMMINUTE, kŏm-mў-nū′te. v. a. To grind, to pulveriſe.

COMMINUTION, kŏm-mў-nū′-shŭn. ſ. The act of grinding into ſmall parts, pulveriſation.

COMMISERABLE, kŏm-mĭz′-ē-rȧbl. a. Worthy of compaſſion, pitiable.

To COMMISERATE, kŏm-mĭz′-ē-rȧte. v. a. To pity, to compaſſionate.

COMMISERATION, kŏm-mĭz-ē-rā′-shŭn. ſ. Pity, compaſſion, tenderneſs.

COMMISSARY, kŏm′-mĭſ-ſĕr-ў. ſ. An officer made occaſionally, a delegate, a deputy; ſuch as exerciſe ſpiritual juriſdiction in places of the dioceſe, far diſtant from the chief city; an officer who draws up liſts of an army, and regulates the procuration of proviſion.

COMMISSARISHIP, kŏm′-mĭſ-ſĕr-ў-shĭp. ſ. The office of a commiſſary.

COMMISSION, kŭm-mĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of entruſting any thing; a truſt, a warrant by which any truſt is held; a warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted; charge, mandate, office; act of committing a crime: ſins of commiſſion are diſtinguiſhed from ſins of omiſſion: a number of people joined in a truſt or office; the ſtate of that which is intruſted to a number of joint officers, as the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion; the order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMISSION, kŭm-mĭsh′-ŭn. v. a. To empower, to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kŭm-mĭsh′-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. One included in a warrant of authority.

COMMISSURE, kŏm′-mĭſh-ŭre. ſ. Joint, a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMIT, kŭm-mĭt′. v. a. To intruſt, to give in truſt; to put in any place to be kept

safe.; to send to prison, to imprison; to perpetrate, to do a fault.

COMMITMENT, kŭm-mĭt′-mĕnt. s. Act of sending to prison; an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, kŭm-mĭt′-tȳ. s. Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

COMMITTER, kŭm-mĭt′-tŭr. s. Perpetrator, he that commits.

COMMITTABLE, kŭm-mĭt′-tĭbl. a. Liable to be committed.

To COMMIX, kŏm-mĭks′. v. a. To mingle, to blend.

COMMIXION, kŏm-mĭk′-shŭn. s. Mixture, incorporation.

COMMIXTURE, kŏm-mĭks′-tshŭr. s. The act of mingling, the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things, compound.

COMMODE, kŏm-mō′de. s. The head-dress of women.

COMMODIOUS, kŏm-mō′-dyŭs. a. Convenient, suitable, accommodate; useful, suited to wants or necessities.

COMMODIOUSLY, kŏm-mō′-dyŭs-lȳ. ad. Conveniently; without distress; suitably to a certain purpose.

COMMODIOUSNESS, kŏm-mō′-dyŭs-nĭs. s. Convenience, advantage.

COMMODITY, kŏm-mŏd′-ĭ-tȳ. s. Interest, advantage, profit; convenience of time or place; wares, merchandise.

COMMODORE, kŏm-mŏ-dō′re. s. The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMON, kŏm′-mŭn. a. Belonging equally to more than one; having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean, easy to be had, not scarce; publick, general; mean, without birth or descent; frequent, useful, ordinary; prostitute.

COMMON, kŏm′-mŭn. s. An open ground equally used by many persons.

To COMMON, kŏm′-mŭn. v. n. To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW, kŏm-mŭn-lâ′. s. Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws, distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, kŏm-mŭn-plē′z. s. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall, but anciently moveable.

COMMONABLE, kŏm′-mŭn-ĕbl. a. What is held in common.

COMMONAGE, kŏm′-mŭn-ĭdzh. s. The right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, kŏm′-mŭn-ăl-tȳ. s. The common people; the bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, kŏm′-ŭn-ŭr. s. One of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the house of commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; a prostitute.

COMMONITION, kŏm′-mŏ-nĭsh′-ŭn. s. Advice, warning.

COMMONLY, kŏm′-mŭn-lȳ. ad. Frequently, usually.

COMMONNESS, kŏm′-mŭn-nĭs. s. Equal participation among many; frequent occurrence, frequency.

To COMMONPLACE, kŏm-mŭn-plā′se. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, kŏm-mŭn-plā′se-bŏk. s. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, kŏm′-mŭnz. s. The vulgar, the lower people; the lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented; food, fare, diet.

COMMONWEAL, kŏm-mŭn-wē′l. } s.
COMMONWEALTH, kŏm-mŭn-wĕlth′. }
A polity, an established form of civil life; the publick, the general body of the people; a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people, a republick.

COMMORANCE, kŏm′-mŏ-rănse. } s. Dwelling, habitation, residence.
COMMORANCY, kŏm′-mŏ-răn-sȳ. }

COMMO-

COMMORANT, kŏm′-mŏ-rănt. a. Reſident, dwelling.

COMMOTION, kŏm′-mō′-shŭn. ſ. Tumult, diſturbance, combuſtion; perturbation, diſorder of mind, agitation.

COMMOTIONER, kŏm-mō′-shŭn-ŭr. ſ. A diſturber of the peace.

To COMMOVE, kŏm-mōve. v. a. To diſturb, to unſettle.

To COMMUNE, kŏm′-mūne. v. n. To converſe, to impart ſentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, kŏm-mū-nȳ-kă-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, kŏm-mū′-nȳ-kăbl. a. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; that which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, kŏm-mū′-nȳ-kănt. ſ. One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū′-nȳ-kăte. v. a. To impart to others what is in our own power; to reveal, to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, kŏm-mū′-nȳ-kăte. v. n. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament; to have ſomething in common with another, as The houſes communicate.

COMMUNICATION, kŏm-mū-nȳ-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge; common boundary or inlet; interchange of knowledge; conference, converſation.

COMMUNICATIVE, kŏm-mū′-nȳ-kă-tĭv. a. Inclined to make advantages common, liberal of knowledge, not ſelfiſh.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, kŏm-mū′-nȳ-kă-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, kŏm-mū′-nyŭn. ſ. Intercourſe, fellowſhip, common poſſeſſion; the common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; a common or publick act; union in the common worſhip of any church.

COMMUNITY, kŏm-mū′-nȳ-tȳ. ſ. The commonwealth, the body politick; common poſſeſſion; frequency, commonneſs.

COMMUTABILITY, kŏm-mū-tă-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, kŏm-mū′-tăbl. a. That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe.

COMMUTATION, kŏm-mū-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Change, alteration; exchange, the act of giving one thing for another; ranſom, the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment.

COMMUTATIVE, kŏm-mū′-tă-tĭv. a. Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte. v. a. To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another.

To COMMUTE, kŏm-mūte. v. n. To attone, to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, kŏm-mū′-tū-ăl. a. Mutual, reciprocal.

COMPACT, kŏm′-păkt. ſ. A contract, an accord, an agreement.

To COMPACT, kŏm-păkt′. v. a. To join together with firmneſs, to conſolidate; to make out of ſomething; to league with; to join together, to bring into a ſyſtem.

COMPACT, kŏm-păkt′. a. Firm, ſolid, cloſe, denſe; brief, as a compact diſcourſe.

COMPACTEDNESS, kŏm-păk′-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. Firmneſs, denſity.

COMPACTLY, kŏm-păk′t-lȳ. ad. Cloſely, denſely; with neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, kŏm-păk′t--nĭs. ſ. Firmneſs, cloſeneſs.

COMPACTURE, kŏm-păk′-tshŭr. ſ. Structure, compagination.

COMPAGES, kŏm-pā′-jēs. ſ. A ſyſtem of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, kŏm-pă-jĭ-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Union, ſtructure.

COMPANION, kŭm-păn′-yŭn. ſ. One with whom a man frequently converſes; a partner, an aſſociate; a familiar term of contempt, a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, kŭm-păn′-yō-năbl. a. Fit for good fellowſhip, ſocial.

COMPA-

COMPANIONABLY, kŭm-păn′-yŏ-nă-blў. ad. In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, kŭm-păn′-yŭn-ſhip. ſ. Company, train; fellowſhip, aſſociation.

COMPANY, kŭm′-pă-nў. ſ. Perſons aſſembled together; an aſſembly of pleaſure; perſons conſidered as capable of converſation; fellowſhip; a number of perſons united for the execution of any thing, a band; perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip; a body corporate, a corporation; a ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; To bear company, to aſſociate with, to be a companion to; To keep company, to frequent houſes of entertainment.

To COMPANY, kŭm′-pă-nў. v. a. To accompany, to be aſſociated with. Not uſed.

To COMPANY, kŭm′-pă-nў. v. n. To aſſociate one's ſelf with. Not uſed.

COMPARABLE, kŏm′-pă-răbl. a. Worthy to be compared, of equal regard.

COMPARABLY, kŏm′-pă-răb-lў. ad. In a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATIVE, kŏm-păr′-ă-tiv. a. Eſtimated by compariſon, not abſolute; having the power of comparing; in grammar, the comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another, as the right hand is the ſtronger.

COMPARATIVELY, kŏm-păr′-ă-tiv-lў. ad. In a ſtate of compariſon, according to eſtimate made by compariſon.

To COMPARE, kŭm-pâ′re. v. a. To make one thing the meaſure of another, to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs.

COMPARE, kŭm-pâ′re. ſ. Comparative eſtimate, compariſon; ſimile, ſimilitude.

COMPARISON, kŭm-păr′-ĭſ-ſŭn. ſ. The act of comparing; the ſtate of being compared; a comparative eſtimate; a ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; in grammar, the formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification, as ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.

To COMPART, kŏm-pâ′rt. v. a. To divide.

COMPARTIMENT, kŏm-pâ′rt-ў-mĕnt. ſ. A diviſion of a picture, or deſign.

COMPARTITION, kŏm-păr-tiſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of comparting or dividing; the parts marked out or ſeparated, a ſeparate part.

COMPARTMENT, kŏm-pâ′rt-mĕnt. ſ. Diviſion.

To COMPASS, kŭm′-pŭs. v. a. To encircle, to environ, to ſurround; to obtain, to procure, to attain; to take meaſures preparatory to any thing, as to compaſs the death of the king.

COMPASS, kŭm′-pŭs. ſ. Circle, round; ſpace, room, limits; encloſure, circumference; a departure from the right line, an indirect advance; moderate ſpace, moderation, due limits; the power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick; the inſtrument with which circles are drawn; the inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

COMPASSION, kŭm-păſh′-ŭn. ſ. Pity, commiſeration, painful ſympathy.

To COMPASSION, kŭm-păſh′-ŭn. v. a. To pity. Not uſed.

COMPASSIONATE, kŭm-păſh′-ŭn-ĕt. a. Inclined to pity, merciful, tender.

To COMPASSIONATE, kŭm-păſh′-ŏ-nâte. v. a. To pity, to commiſerate.

COMPASSIONATELY, kŭm-păſh′-ŭn-ĕt-lў. ad. Mercifully, tenderly.

COMPATERNITY, kŏm-pă-tĕr′-nў-tў. ſ. The ſtate of being a Godfather.

COMPATIBILITY, kŏm-păt-ў-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Conſiſtency, the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe.

COMPATIBLE, kŏm-păt′-ĭbl. a. Suitable to, fit for, conſiſtent with; conſiſtent, agreeable.

COMPATIBLENESS, kŏm-păt′-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Conſiſtency.

COMPATIBLY, kŏm-păt′-ĭb-lў. ad. Fitly, ſuitably.

COMPATIENT, kŏm-pâ′-ſhĕnt. a. Suffering together.

COMPATRIOT, kŏm-pâ′-trў-ŭt. ſ. One of the ſame country.

COMPEER, kŏm-pē′r. ſ. Equal, companion, colleague.

To COMPEER, kŏm-pē′r. v. a. To be equal with, to mate. Not uſed.

To COMPEL, kŏm-pĕl′. v. a. To force to ſome act, to oblige, to conſtrain; to take by force or violence.

COMPELLABLE, kŏm-pĕl′-lăbl. a. That may be forced.

COMPELLATION, kŏm-pĕl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtile of addreſs.

COMPELLER, kŏm-pĕl′-lŭr. ſ. He that forces another.

COMPEND, kŏm′-pĕnd. ſ. Abridgment, ſummary, epitome.

COMPENDIARIOUS, kŏm-pĕn-dȳ-ā′-ryŭs. a. Short, contracted.

COMPENDIOSITY, kŏm-pĕn-dȳ-ŏs′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Shortneſs.

COMPENDIOUS, kŏm-pĕn′-dyŭs. a. Short, ſummary, abridged, comprehenſive.

COMPENDIOUSLY, kŏm-pĕn′-dyŭſ-lȳ. ad. Shortly, ſummarily.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, kŏm-pĕn′-dyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Shortneſs, brevity.

COMPENDIUM, kŏm-pĕn′-dyŭm. ſ. Abridgment, ſummary, breviate.

COMPENSABLE, kŏm-pĕn′-sĭbl. a. That which may be recompenſed.

To COMPENSATE, kŏm-pĕn′-ſāte. v. a. To recompenſe, to counterbalance, to countervail.

COMPENSATION, kŏm-pĕn-ſā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Recompenſe, ſomething equivalent.

COMPENSATIVE, kŏm-pĕn′-ſā-tĭv. a. That which compenſates.

To COMPENSE, kŏm-pĕn′ſe. v. a. To compenſate, to counterbalance, to recompenſe.

COMPETENCE, kŏm′-pē-tĕnſe. } ſ. Such a
COMPETENCY, kŏm′-pē-tĕn-ſy. } quantity of any thing as is ſufficient; a fortune equal to the neceſſities of life; the power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, kŏm′-pē-tĕnt. a. Suitable, fit, adequate, proportionate; without defect or ſuperfluity; reaſonable, moderate; qualified, fit; conſiſtent with.

COMPETENTLY, kŏm′-pē-tĕnt-lȳ. ad. Reaſonably, moderately; adequately, properly.

COMPETIBLE, kŏm-pĕt′-ĭbl. a. Suitable to, conſiſtent with.

COMPETIBLENESS, kŏm-pĕt′-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Suitableneſs, fitneſs.

COMPETITION, kŏm-pē-tĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Rivalry, conteſt; claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR, kŏm-pĕt′-ĭ-tŭr. ſ. A rival; an opponent.

COMPILATION, kŏm-pĭ-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A collection from various authors; an aſſemblage, a coacervation.

To COMPILE, kŏm-pī′le. v. a. To draw up from various authors; to write, to compoſe.

COMPILEMENT, kŏm-pī′le-mĕnt. ſ. The act of heaping up.

COMPILER, kŏm-pī′-lŭr. ſ. A collector, one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

COMPLACENCE, kŏm-plā′-ſĕnſe. } ſ. Pleaſure, ſa-
COMPLACENCY, kŏm-plā′-ſĕn-ſy. } tisfaction, gratification; civility, complaiſance.

COMPLACENT, kŏm-plā′-ſĕnt. a. Civil, affable, mild.

To COMPLAIN, kŏm-plā′n. v. n. To mention with ſorrow, to lament; to inform againſt.

COMPLAINANT, kŏm-plā′-nănt. ſ. One who urges ſuit againſt another.

COMPLAINER, kŏm-plā′-nŭr. ſ. One who complains, a lamenter.

COMPLAINT, kŏm-plā′nt. ſ. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; the cauſe or ſubject of complaint; a malady, a diſeaſe; remonſtrance againſt.

COMPLAISANCE, kŏm-plĕ-zăn′ſe. ſ. Civility, deſire of pleaſing, act of adulation.

COMPLAISANT, kŏm-plĕ-zănt′. a. Civil, deſirous to pleaſe.

COMPLAISANTLY, kŏm-plĕ-zănt′-lȳ. ad. Civilly, with deſire to pleaſe, ceremoniouſly.

COOMPLAISANTNESS, kŏm-plĕ-zănt′-nĭs. ſ. Civility.

To COMPLANATE, kŏm-plā′-nāte. } v. a. To
To COMPLANE, kŏm-plā′ne. } level, to reduce to a flat ſurface.

COMPLEMENT, kŏm′-plĕ-mĕnt. ſ. Perfection, fulneſs, completion; complete ſet, complete proviſion, the full quantity.

COMPLETE, kŏm-plē′te. a. Perfect, full,

without any defects; finished, ended, concluded.

To COMPLETE, kŏm-plēte'. v. a. To perfect, to finish.

COMPLETELY, kŏm-plēte'-lȳ. ad. Fully, perfectly.

COMPLETEMENT, kŏm-plēte'-mĕnt. ſ. The act of completing.

COMPLETENESS, kŏm-plēte'-nĭs. ſ. Perfection.

COMPLETION, kŏm-plē'-shŭn. ſ. Accompliſhment, act of fulfilling; utmoſt height, perfect ſtate.

COMPLEX, kŏm'-plĕks. a. Compoſite, of many parts, not ſimple.

COMPLEXEDNESS, kŏm-plĕk'-sĕd-nĭs. ſ. Complication, involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION, kŭm-plĕk'-shŭn. ſ. Involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body; the temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL, kŭm-plĕk'-shŏ-nĕl. a. Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXIONALLY, kŭm-plĕk'-shŏ-nĕl-lȳ. ad. By complexion.

COMPLEXLY, kŏm-plĕks'-lȳ. ad. In a complex manner, not ſimply.

COMPLEXNESS, kŏm-plĕks'-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being complex.

COMPLEXURE, kŏm-plĕk'-shŭr. ſ. The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE, kŭm-plī'-ănſe. ſ. The act of yielding, accord, ſubmiſſion; a diſpoſition to yield to others.

COMPLIANT, kŭm-plī'-ănt. a. Yielding, bending; civil, complaiſant.

To COMPLICATE, kŏm'-plȳ-kāte. v. a. To entangle one with another, to join; to unite by involution of parts; to form by complication of parts; to form by complication, to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE, kŏm'-plȳ-kāte. a. Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATENESS, kŏm'-plȳ-kāte-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being complicated, intricacy.

COMPLICATION, kŏm-plȳ-kā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of involving one thing in another; the integral conſiſting of many things involved.

COMPLICE, kŏm'-plĭs. ſ. One who is united with others in an ill deſign, a confederate.

COMPLIER, kŭm-plī'-ŭr. ſ. A man of an eaſy temper.

COMPLIMENT, kŏm'-plȳ-mĕnt. ſ. An act or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to mean leſs than it declares.

To COMPLIMENT, kŏm'-plȳ-mĕnt. v. a. To ſooth with expreſſions of reſpect, to flatter.

COMPLIMENTAL, kŏm-plȳ-mĕn'-tăl. a. Expreſſive of reſpect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, kŏm-plȳ-mĕn'-tăl-lȳ. ad. In the nature of a compliment, civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, kŏm'-plȳ-mĕn-tŭr. ſ. One given to compliments, a flatterer.

To COMPLORE, kŏm-plō're. v. n. To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT, kŏm'-plŏt. ſ. A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime, a plot.

To COMPLOT, kŏm-plŏt'. v. a. To form a plot, to conſpire.

COMPLOTTER, kŏm-plŏt'-tŭr. ſ. A conſpirator, one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY, kŏm-plȳ'. v. n. To yield to, to be obſequious to.

COMPONENT, kŏm-pō'-nĕnt. a. That which conſtitutes the compound body.

To COMPORT, kŏm-pō'rt. v. n. To agree, to ſuit.

To COMPORT, kŏm-pō'rt. v. a. To bear, to endure.

COMPORT, kŏm'-pō'rt. ſ. Behaviour, conduct.

COMPORTABLE, kŏm-pō'r-tăbl. a. Conſiſtent.

COMPORTANCE, kŏm-pō'r-tănſe. ſ. Behaviour.

COMPORTMENT, kŏm-pō'rt-mĕnt. ſ. Behaviour.

To COMPOSE, kŏm-pō'ze. v. a. To form a maſs by joining different things together; to place any thing in its proper form and method;

to

to diſpoſe, to put in the proper ſtate; to put together a diſcourſe or ſentence; to conſtitute by being parts of a whole; to calm, to quiet; to adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs; to adjuſt, to ſettle, as to compoſe a difference; with printers, to arrange the letters; in muſick, to form a tune from the different muſical notes.

COMPOSED, kŏm-pō'zd. particip. a. Calm, ſerious, even, ſedate.

COMPOSEDLY, kŏm-pō'zd-lȳ. ad. Calmly, ſeriouſly.

COMPOSEDNESS, kŏm-pō'zd-nĭs. ſ. Sedateneſs, calmneſs.

COMPOSER, kŏm-pō'-zŭr. ſ. An author, a writer; he that adapts the muſick to words.

COMPOSITE, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭt. a. The Compoſite order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders, ſo named becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders; it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order.

COMPOSITION, kŏm-pŏ-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts; the act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis; a maſs formed by mingling different ingredients; the ſtate of being compounded, union, conjunction; the arrangement of various figures in a picture; written work; the act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; conſiſtency, congruity; in grammar, the joining words together; a certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution.

COMPOSITIVE, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv. a. Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭ-tŭr. ſ. He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing.

COMPOST, kŏm'-pŏſt. ſ. Manure.

COMPOSTURE, kŏm-pŏs'-tſhŭr. ſ. Soil, manure. Not uſed.

COMPOSURE, kŏm-pō'-zhŭr. ſ. The act of compoſing or indicting; arrangement, combination, order; the form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts; frame, make; relative adjuſtment; compoſition, framed diſcourſe; ſedateneſs, calmneſs, tranquillity; agreement, compoſition, ſettlement, of differences.

COMPOTATION, kŏm-pō-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drinking together.

To COMPOUND, kŏm-pŏu'nd. v. a. To mingle many ingredients together; to form one word from one, two, or more words; to adjuſt a difference by receſſion from the rigour of claims; to diſcharge a debt by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, kŏm-pŏu'nd. v. n. To come to terms of agreement by abating ſomething; to bargain in the lump.

COMPOUND, kŏm'-pound. a. Formed out of many ingredients, not ſingle; compoſed of two or more words.

COMPOUND, kŏm'-pound. ſ. The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPOUNDABLE, kŏm-pŏu'n-dăbl. a. Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDER, kŏm-pŏu'n-dŭr. ſ. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; a mingler, one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHEND, kŏm-prē-hĕnd'. v. a. To compriſe, to include; to contain in the mind, to conceive.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kŏm-prē-hĕn'-sĭbl. a. Intelligible, conceivable.

COMPREHENSIBLY, kŏm-prē-hĕn'-sĭb-lȳ. ad. With great power of ſignification or underſtanding.

COMPREHENSION, kŏm-prē-hĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or quality of compriſing or containing, incluſion; ſummary, epitome, compendium; knowledge, capacity, power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHENSIVE, kŏm-prē-hĕn'-sĭv. a. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand; having the quality of compriſing much.

COMPREHENSIVELY, kŏm-prē-hĕn'-sĭv-lȳ. ad. In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kŏm-prē-hĕn'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs.

To COMPRESS, kŏm-prĕs'. v. a. To force into a narrow compaſs; to embrace.

COMPRESS,

COMPRESS, kŏm′-prĕs. ſ. Bolſters of linen rags.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kŏm-prĕſ-ſy-bil′-ly-ty. ſ. The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRESSIBLE, kŏm-prĕs′-sibl. a. Yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kŏm-prĕs′-sibl-nis. ſ. Capability of being preſſed cloſe.

COMPRESSION, kŏm-prĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRESSURE, kŏm-prĕſh′-ŭr. ſ. The act or force of the body preſſing againſt another.

To COMPRINT, kŏm-print′. v. a. To print together; to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE, kŏm-prīze, v. a. To contain, to include.

COMPROBATION, kŏm-prō-bā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Proof, atteſtation.

COMPROMISE, kŏm′-prō-mize. ſ. A mutual promiſe of parties at difference, to refer their controverſies to arbitrators; an adjuſtment of a difference between parties by mutual conceſſions.

To COMPROMISE, kŏm′-prō-mize. v. a. To adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions, to accord, to agree.

COMPROMISSORIAL, cŏm-prō-miſ-ſō′-ryăl. a. Relating to compromiſe.

COMPROVINCIAL, kŏm-prō-vin′-ſhăl. ſ. Belonging to the ſame province.

COMPT, kou′nt. ſ. Account, computation, reckoning. Not uſed.

To COMPT, kou′nt. v. a. To compute, to number. We now uſe To Count.

COMPTIBLE, kou′n-tibl. a. Accountable, ready to give account. Obſolete.

To COMPTROLL, kŏn-trō′l. v. a. To controll, to over-rule, to oppoſe.

COMPTROLLER, kŏn-trō′-lŭr. ſ. Director, ſuperviſor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trō′-lŭr-ſhip. ſ. Superintendence.

COMPULSATIVELY, kŏm-pŭl′-ſă-tiv-ly. ad. By conſtraint.

COMPULSATORY, kŏm-pŭl′-ſă-tŭr-y. a. Having the force of compelling.

COMPULSION, kŏm-pŭl′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of compelling to ſomething, force; the ſtate of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kŏm-pŭl′-siv. a. Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPULSIVELY, kŏm-pŭl′-siv-ly. ad. By force, by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, kŏm-pŭl′-siv-nis. ſ. Force, compulſion.

COMPULSORILY, kŏm-pŭl′-ſŭr-y-ly. ad. In a compulſory or forcible manner, by violence.

COMPULSORY, kŏm-pŭl′-ſŭr-y. a. Having the power of compelling.

COMPUNCTION, kŏm-pŭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The power of pricking, ſtimulation; repentance, contrition.

COMPUNCTIOUS, kŏm-pŭnk′-ſhŭs. a. Repentant.

COMPUNCTIVE, kŏm-pŭnk′-tiv. a. Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGATION, kŏm-pŭr-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGATOR, kŏm-pŭr′-gă-tŭr. ſ. One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another.

COMPUTABLE, kŏm-pū′-tĕbl. a. Capable of being numbered.

COMPUTATION, kŏm-pū-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of reckoning, calculation; the ſum collected or ſettled by calculation.

To COMPUTE, kŏm-pū′te. v. a. To reckon, to calculate, to count.

COMPUTER, kŏm-pū′-tŭr. ſ. Reckoner, accountant.

COMPUTIST, kŏm′-pū-tiſt. ſ. Calculator, one ſkilled in computation.

COMRADE, kŭm′-răde. ſ. One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber; a companion, a partner.

CON, kŏn′. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which,

which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union, as concourſe, a running together.

CON, kŏn′. ad. On the oppoſite ſide, againſt another.

To CON, kŏn′. v. a. To know; to ſtudy; to fix in the memory.

To CONCAMERATE, kŏn-kăm′-ĕ-răte. v. a. To arch over, to vault.

To CONCATENATE, kŏn-kăt′-ĕ-năte. v. a. To link together.

CONCATENATION, kŏn-kăt-ĕ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſeries of links.

CONCAVATION, kŏn-kă-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, kŏn′-kāve. a. Hollow, oppoſed to convex.

CONCAVENESS, kŏn′-kāve-nĭs. ſ. Hollowneſs.

CONCAVITY, kŏn-kăv′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kŏn-kā′-vŏ-kŏn″-kāve. a. Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kŏn-kā′-vŏ-kŏn″-vĕx. a. Concave one way, and convex the other.

CONCAVOUS, kŏn-kā′-vŭs. a. Concave.

CONCAVOUSLY, kŏn-kā′-vŭſ-lў. ad. With hollowneſs.

To CONCEAL, kŏn-ſē′l. v. a. To hide, to keep ſecret, not to divulge.

CONCEALABLE, kŏn-ſē′l-ăbl. a. Capable of being concealed.

CONCEALEDNESS, kŏn-ſē′-lĕd-nĭs. ſ. Privacy, obſcurity.

CONCEALER, kŏn-ſē′-lŭr. ſ. He that conceals any thing.

CONCEALMENT, kŏn-ſē′l-mĕnt. ſ. The act of hiding, ſecreſy; the ſtate of being hid, privacy; hiding-place, retreat.

To CONCEDE, kŏn-ſē′de. v. a. To admit, to grant.

CONCEIT, kŏn-ſē′t. ſ. Conception, thought, idea; underſtanding, readineſs of apprehenſion; fancy, fantaſtical notion; a fond opinion of one's ſelf; a pleaſant fancy; Out of conceit with, no longer fond of.

To CONCEIT, kŏn-ſē′t. v. a. To imagine, to believe.

CONCEITED, kŏn-ſē′-tĭd. particip. a. Endowed with fancy; proud, fond of himſelf; opinionative.

CONCEITEDLY, kŏn-ſē′-tĭd-lў. ad. Fancifully, whimſically.

CONCEITEDNESS, kŏn-ſē′-tĭd-nĭs. ſ. Pride, fondneſs of himſelf.

CONCEITLESS, kŏn-ſē′t-lĭs. a. Stupid, without thought.

CONCEIVABLE, kŏn-ſē′-văbl. a. That may be imagined or thought; that may be underſtood or believed.

CONCEIVABLENESS, kŏn-ſē′-văbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, kŏn-ſē′-văb-lў. ad. In a conceivable manner.

To CONCEIVE, kŏn-ſē′ve. v. a. To admit into the womb; to form in the mind; to comprehend, to underſtand; to think, to be of opinion.

To CONCEIVE, kŏn-ſē′ve. v. n. To think, to have an idea of; to become pregnant.

CONCEIVER, kŏn-ſē′-vŭr. ſ. One that underſtands or apprehends.

CONCENT, kŏn-ſĕnt′. ſ. Concert of voices, harmony; conſiſtency.

To CONCENTRATE, kŏn-ſĕn′-tråte. v. a. To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive towards the center.

CONCENTRATION, kŏn-ſĕn-trā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Collection into a narrower ſpace round the center.

To CONCENTRE, kŏn-ſĕn′-tŭr. v. n. To tend to one common centre.

To CONCENTRE, kŏn-ſĕn′-tŭr. v. a. To emit towards one centre.

CONCENTRICAL, kŏn-ſĕn′-trĭ-kăl. } a. Having one common centre.
CONCENTRICK, kŏn-ſĕn′-trĭk. }

CONCEPTACLE, kŏn-ſĕp′-tăkl. ſ. That in which any thing is contained, a veſſel.

CONCEPTIBLE, kŏn-ſĕp′-tĭbl. a. Intelligible, capable to be underſtood.

CONCEPTION, kŏn-sĕp′-shŭn, ſ. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy; the ſtate of being conceived; notion, idea; ſentiment, purpoſe; apprehenſion, knowledge; conceit, ſentiment, pointed thought.

CONCEPTIOUS, kŏn-sĕp′-shŭs. a. Apt to conceive, pregnant.

CONCEPTIVE, kŏn-sĕp′-tĭv. a. Capable to conceive.

To CONCERN, kŏn-sĕrn′. v. a. To relate to; to belong to; to affect with ſome paſſion; to intereſt, to engage by intereſt; to diſturb, to make uneaſy.

CONCERN, kŏn-sĕrn′. ſ. Buſineſs, affair; intereſt, engagement; importance, moment; paſſion, affection, regard.

CONCERNING, kŏn-sĕr′-nĭng. prep. Relating to, with relation to.

CONCERNMENT, kŏn-sĕrn′-mĕnt. ſ. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted, buſineſs, intereſt; intercourſe, importance; interpoſition, meddling; paſſion, emotion of mind.

To CONCERT, kŏn-sĕrt′. v. a. To ſettle any thing in private, by mutual communication; to ſettle, to contrive, to adjuſt.

CONCERT, kŏn′-sĕrt. ſ. Communication of deſigns; a ſymphony, many performers playing to the ſame tune.

CONCERTATION, kŏn-sĕr-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Strife, contention.

CONCERTATIVE, kŏn-sĕr′-tā-tĭv. a. Contentious.

CONCESSION, kŏn-sĕs′-shŭn. ſ. The act of yielding; a grant, the thing yielded.

CONCESSIONARY, kŏn-sĕs′-shŏ-nĕr-ȳ. a. Given by indulgence.

CONCESSIVELY, kŏn-sĕs′-sĭv-lȳ. ad. By way of conceſſion.

CONCH, kŏnk′. ſ. A ſhell, a ſea-ſhell.

CONCHOID, kŏnk′-oid. ſ. The name of a curve.

To CONCILIATE, kŏn-sĭl′-yāte. v. a. To gain.

CONCILIATION, kŏn-sĭl-yā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR, kŏn-sĭl-yā′-tŭr. ſ. One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY, kŏn-sĭl-yā′-tŭr-ȳ. a. Relating to reconciliation.

CONCINNITY, kŏn-sĭn′-nĭ-tȳ. ſ. Decency, fitneſs.

CONCINNOUS, kŏn-sĭn′-nŭs. a. Becoming, pleaſant.

CONCISE, kŏn-sī′ſe. a. Brief, ſhort.

CONCISELY, kŏn-sī′ſe-lȳ. ad. Briefly, ſhortly.

CONCISENESS, kŏn-sī′ſe-nĭs. ſ. Brevity, ſhortneſs.

CONCISION, kŏn-sĭz′-zhun. ſ. Cutting off, exciſion.

CONCITATION, kŏn-sȳ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſtirring up.

CONCLAMATION, kŏn-klā-mā′-shŭn. ſ. An outcry.

CONCLAVE, kŏn′-klāve. ſ. Private apartment; the room in which the cardinals meet, or the aſſembly of the cardinals; a cloſe aſſembly.

To CONCLUDE, kŏn-klū′de. v. a. To collect by ratiocination; to decide, to determine; to end, to finiſh.

To CONCLUDE, kŏn-klū′de. v. n. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination, to determine; to ſettle opinion; finally to determine; to end.

CONCLUDENCY, kŏn-klū′-dĕn-sȳ. ſ. Conſequence, regular proof.

CONCLUDENT, kŏn-klū′-dĕnt. a. Deciſive.

CONCLUSIBLE, kŏn-klū′-sĭbl. a. Determinable.

CONCLUSION, kŏn-klū′-zhŭn. ſ. Determination, final deciſion; collection from propoſitions premiſed, conſequence; the cloſe; the event of experiment; the end, the upſhot.

CONCLUSIVE, kŏn-klū′-sĭv. a. Deciſive, giving the laſt determination; regularly conſequential.

CONCLUSIVELY, kŏn-klū′-sĭv-lȳ. ad. Deciſively.

CONCLUSIVENESS, kŏn-klū′-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. Power of determining the opinion.

To

To CONCOAGULATE, kŏn-kō-ăg′-gū-lāte. v. a. To congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULATION, kŏn-kō-ăg-gū-lā′-shŭn. ſ. A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCOCT, kŏn-kŏk′t. v. a. To digeſt by the ſtomach; to purify by heat.

CONCOCTION, kŏn-kŏk′-shŭn. ſ. Digeſtion in the ſtomach, maturation by heat.

CONCOLOUR, kŏn-kŭl′-lŭr. a. Of one colour.

CONCOMITANCE, kŏn-kŏm′-i-tănſe. } ſ.
CONCOMITANCY, kŏn-kŏm′-i-tăn-ſy. }
Subſiſtence together with another thing.

CONCOMITANT, kŏn-kŏm′-i-tănt. a. Conjoined with, concurrent with.

CONCOMITANT, kŏn-kŏm′-i-tănt. ſ. Companion, perſon or thing collaterally connected.

CONCOMITANTLY, kŏn-kŏm′-i-tănt-lў. ad. In company with others.

To CONCOMITATE, kŏn-kŏm′-i-tāte. v. a. To be connected with any thing.

CONCORD, kŏng′-kŏrd. ſ. Agreement between perſons and things, peace, union, harmony, concent of ſounds; principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

CONCORDANCE, kŏn-kā′r-dănſe. ſ. Agreement; a book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.

CONCORDANT, kŏn-kā′r-dănt. a. Agreeable, agreeing.

CONCORDATE, kŏn-kā′r-dāte. ſ. A compact, a convention.

CONCORPORAL, kŏn-kā′r-pŏ-răl. a. Of the ſame body.

To CONCORPORATE, kŏn-kā′r-pŏ-rāte. v. a. To unite in one maſs or ſubſtance.

CONCORPORATION, kŏn-kŏr-pŏ-rā′-shŭn. ſ. Union in one maſs.

CONCOURSE, kŏng′-kŭrſe. ſ. The confluence of many perſons or things; the perſons aſſembled; the point of junction or interſection of two bodies.

CONCREMATION, kŏn-krē-mā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of burning together.

CONCREMENT, kŏn′-krē-mĕnt. ſ. The maſs formed by concretion.

CONCRESCENCE, kŏn-krĕs′-sĕnſe. ſ. The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles.

To CONCRETE, kŏn-krē′te. v. n. To coaleſce into one maſs.

To CONCRETE, kŏn-krē′te. v. a. To form by concretion.

CONCRETE, kŏn′-krēte. a. Formed by concretion; in logick, not abſtract, applied to a ſubject.

CONCRETE, kŏn′-krēte. ſ. A maſs formed by concretion.

CONCRETELY, kŏn-krē′te-lў. ad. In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate.

CONCRETENESS, kŏn-krē′te-nĭs. ſ. Coagulation, collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs.

CONCRETION, kŏn-krē′-shŭn. ſ. The act of concreting, coalition; the maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles.

CONCRETIVE, kŏn-krē′-tĭv. a. Coagulative.

CONCRETURE, kŏn-krē′-tſhŭr. ſ. A maſs formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE, kŏn-kū′-bi-nĭdzh. ſ. The act of living with a woman not married.

CONCUBINE, kŏnk′-ū-bīne. ſ. A woman kept in fornication, a whore.

To CONCULCATE, kŏn-kŭl′-kāte. v. a. To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION, kŏn-kŭl-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCENCE, kŏn-kū′-pĭſ-ſĕnſe. ſ. Irregular deſire, libidinous wiſh.

CONCUPISCENT, kŏn-kū′-pĭſ-ſĕnt. a. Libidinous, lecherous.

CONCUPISCENTIAL, kŏn-kŭ-pĭſ-ſĕn′-shăl. a. Relating to concupiſcence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, kŏn-kū′-pĭs-sĭbl. a. Impreſſing deſire.

To CONCUR, kŏn-kŭr′. v. n. To meet in one point; to agree, to join in one action; to be united with, to be conjoined; to contribute to one common event.

CONCURRENCE, kŏn-kŭr′-rĕnſe. } ſ. Union,
CONCURRENCY, kŏn-kŭr′-rĕn-ſy. }
aſſociation, conjunction; combination of many agents

agents or circumſtances; aſſiſtance, help; joint right, common claim.

CONCURRENT. kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt. a. Acting in conjunction, concomitant in agency.

CONCURRENT, kŏn-kŭr'-rĕnt. ſ. That which concurs.

CONCUSSION, kŏn-kŭs'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaking, tremefaction.

CONCUSSIVE, kŏn-kŭs'-sĭv. a. Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDEMN, kŏn-dĕm'. v. a. To find guilty, to doom to puniſhment; to cenſure, to blame.

CONDEMNABLE, kŏn-dĕm'-nâbl. a. Blameable, culpable.

CONDEMNATION, kŏn-dĕm-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment.

CONDEMNATORY, kŏn-dĕm'-nâ-tŭr-ў. a. Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation.

CONDEMNER, kŏn-dĕm'-nŭr. ſ. A blamer, a cenſurer.

CONDENSABLE, kŏn-dĕn'-ſâbl. a. That which is capable of condenſation.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'-ſâte. v. a. To make thicker.

To CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'-ſâte. v. n. To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE, kŏn-dĕn'-ſâte. a. Made thick, compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

CONDENSATION, kŏn-dĕn-ſâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of thickening any body; oppoſite to rarefaction.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕns'e. v. a. To make any body more thick, cloſe, and weighty.

To CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕns'e. v. n. To grow cloſe and weighty.

CONDENSE, kŏn-dĕn'ſe. a. Thick, denſe.

CONDENSER, kŏn-dĕn'-ſŭr. ſ. A veſſel, wherein to crowd the air.

CONDENSITY, kŏn-dĕn'-sĭ-tў. ſ. The ſtate of being condenſed.

To CONDESCEND, kŏn-dē-ſĕnd'. v. n. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority; to conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require; to ſtoop, to bend, to yield.

CONDESCENDENCE, kŏn-dē-ſĕn'-dĕnſe. ſ. Voluntary ſubmiſſion.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kŏn-dē-ſĕnd'-ĭng-lў. ad. By way of voluntary humiliation, by way of kind conceſſion.

CONDESCENSION, kŏn-dē-ſĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Voluntary humiliation, deſcent from ſuperiority.

CONDESCENSIVE, kŏn-dē-ſĕn'-sĭv. a. Courteous.

CONDIGN, kŏn-dī'n. a. Suitable, deſerved, merited.

CONDIGNNESS, kŏn-dī'n-nĭs. ſ. Suitableneſs, agreeableneſs to deſerts.

CONDIGNLY, kŏn-dī'n-lў. ad. Deſervedly, according to merit.

CONDIMENT, kŏn'-dў-mĕnt. ſ. Seaſoning, ſauce.

CONDISCIPLE, kŏn-dĭs-sī'pl. ſ. A ſchool-fellow.

To CONDITE, kŏn-dī'te. v. a. To pickle, to preſerve by ſalts.

CONDITION, kŏn-dĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Quality, that by which any thing is denominated good or bad; natural quality of the mind, temper, temperament; ſtate, circumſtances; rank; ſtipulation, terms of compact.

CONDITIONAL, kŏn-dĭſh'-ŭn-ŭl. a. By way of ſtipulation, not abſolute.

CONDITIONALITY, kŏn-dĭſh-ŏ-nâl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Limitation by certain terms.

CONDITIONALLY, kŏn-dĭſh'-ŭn-ŭl-ў. ad. With certain limitations, on particular terms.

CONDITIONARY, kŏn-dĭſh'-ŭn-ŭr-ў. a. Stipulated.

CONDITIONATE, kŏn-dĭſh'-ŏ-nâte. a. Eſtabliſhed on certain terms.

CONDITIONED, kŏn-dĭſh'-ŭnd. a. Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dō'le. v. n. To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune.

To CONDOLE, kŏn-dō'le. v. a. To bewail with another.

CONDOLEMENT, kŏn-dō'le-mĕnt. ſ. Grief, ſorrow.

CONDOLENCE, kŏn-dō'-lĕnſe. ſ. Grief for the ſorrows of another.

CONDOLER,

CONDOLER, kŏn-dō′-lŭr. ſ. One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONATION, kŏn-dō-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A pardoning, a forgiving.

To CONDUCE, kŏn-dū′ſe. v. n. To promote an end, to contribute to.

CONDUCIBLE, kŏn-dū′-ſibl. a. Having the power of conducing.

CONDUCIBLENESS, kŏn-dū′-ſibl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDUCIVE, kŏn-dū′-ſiv. a. That which may contribute to any end.

CONDUCIVENESS, kŏn-dū′-ſiv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of conducing.

CONDUCT, kŏn′-dŭkt. ſ. Management, œconomy; the act of leading troops; convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, regular life.

To CONDUCT, kŏn-dŭkt′. v. a. To lead, to direct, to accompany in order to ſhew the way; to attend in civility; to manage, as To conduct an affair; to head an army.

CONDUCTITIOUS, kŏn-dŭk-tĭſh′-ŭs. a. Hired.

CONDUCTOR, kŏn-dŭk′-tŭr. ſ. A leader, one who ſhews another the way by accompanying him; a chief, a general; a manager, a director; an inſtrument to direct the knife in cutting for the ſtone.

CONDUCTRESS, kŏn-dŭk′-trĭs. ſ. A woman that directs.

CONDUIT, kŏn′-dwĭt. ſ. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; the pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

CONDUPLICATION, kŏn-dū-plĭ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE, kō′ne. ſ. A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFABULATE, kŏn-fāb′-ū-lāte. v. n. To talk eaſily together, to chat.

CONFABULATION, kŏn-fāb-ū-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Eaſy converſation.

CONFABULATORY, kŏn-fāb″-ū-lā-tŭr′-ў. a. Belonging to talk.

CONFARREATION, kŏn-fār-rē-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſolemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

To CONFECT, kŏn-fĕkt′. v. a. To make up into ſweetmeats.

CONFECT, kŏn′-fĕkt. ſ. A ſweetmeat.

CONFECTION, kŏn-fĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. A preparation of fruit with ſugar, a ſweetmeat; a compoſition, a mixture.

CONFECTIONARY, kŏn-fĕk′-ſhŏ-nĕr-ў. ſ. The place where ſweetmeats are made or ſold.

CONFECTIONER, kŏn-fĕk-′ſhŏ-nŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, kŏn-fĕd′-ē-rā-ſў. ſ. League, union, engagement.

To CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd′-ĕr-āte. v. a. To join in a league, to unite, to ally.

To CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd′-ē-rāte. v. n. To league, to unite in a league.

CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd′-ĕr-ĕt. a. United in a league.

CONFEDERATE, kŏn-fĕd′-ĕr-ĕt. ſ. One who engages to ſupport another, an ally.

CONFEDERATION, kŏn-fĕd-ē-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. League, alliance.

To CONFER, kŏn-fĕr′. v. n. To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject, to conduce to.

To CONFER, kŏn-fĕr′. v. a. To compare; to give, to beſtow.

CONFERENCE, kŏn′-fē-rĕnſe. ſ. Formal diſcourſe, oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion; an appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point; compariſon. In this laſt ſenſe little uſed.

CONFERRER, kŏn-fĕr′-ŭr. ſ. He that converſes; he that beſtows.

To CONFESS, kŏn-fĕs′. v. a. To acknowledge a crime; to diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt; to hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt; to own, to avow; to grant.

To CONFESS, kŏn-fĕs′. v. n. To make confeſſion, as he is gone to the prieſt to confeſs.

CONFESSEDLY, kŏn-fĕs′-sĕd-lў. ad. Avowedly, indiſputably.

CONFESSION, kŏn-fĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. The acknow-

ledgment of a crime; the act of disburdening the conscience to a priest; a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŭn-ŭl. s. The seat in which the confessor sits.

CONFESSIONARY, kŏn-fĕsh'-ŏ-nĕr-ў. s. The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFESSOR, kŏn'-fĕs-sŭr. s. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger; he that hears confessions, and prescribes penitence; he who confesses his crimes.

CONFEST, kŏn-fĕst'. a. Open, known, not concealed.

CONFESTLY, kŏn-fĕst'-lў. ad. Undisputably, evidently.

CONFIDANT, kŏn-fў-dănt'. s. A person trusted with private affairs.

To CONFIDE, kŏn-fī'de. v. n. To trust in.

CONFIDENCE, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnse. s. Firm belief of another; trust in his own abilities or fortune; vitious boldness, opposed to modesty; honest boldness, firmness of integrity; trust in the goodness of another.

CONFIDENT, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnt. a. Assured beyond doubt; positive, dogmatical; secure of success; without suspicion, trusting without limits; bold to a vice, impudent.

CONFIDENT, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnt. s. One trusted with secrets.

CONFIDENTLY, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnt-lў. ad. Without doubt, without fear; with firm trust; positively, dogmatically.

CONFIDENTNESS, kŏn'-fĭ-dĕnt-nĭs. s. Assurance.

CONFIGURATION, kŏn-fĭg-ŭ-rā'-shŭn. s. The form of the various parts, adapted to each other; the face of the horoscope.

To CONFIGURE, kŏn-fĭg'-ŭre. v. a. To dispose into any form.

CONFINE, kŏn'-fīne. s. Common boundary, border, edge.

To CONFINE, kŏn-fī'ne. v. n. To border upon, to touch on different territories.

To CONFINE, kŏn-fī'ne. v. a. To limit; to imprison; to restrain, to tie up to.

CONFINELESS, kŏn-fī'ne-lĭs. a. Boundless, unlimited.

CONFINEMENT, kŏn-fī'ne-mĕnt. s. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

CONFINER, kŏn-fī'-nŭr. s. A borderer, one that lives upon confines; one which touches upon two different regions.

CONFINITY, kŏn-fĭn'-ĭ-tў. s. Nearness.

To CONFIRM, kŏn-fĕrm'. v. a. To put past doubt by new evidence; to settle, to establish; to strengthen by new solemnities or ties; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

CONFIRMABLE, kŏn-fĕr'-măbl. a. That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

CONFIRMATION, kŏn-fĕr-mā'-shŭn. s. The act of establishing any thing or person; evidence, additional proof; an ecclesiastical rite.

CONFIRMATOR, kŏn-fĕr-mā'-tŭr. s. An attester, he that puts a matter past doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, kŏn-fĕrm'-ă-tŭr-ў. a. Giving additional testimony.

CONFIRMEDNESS, kŏn-fĕrm'-ĕd-nĭs. s. Confirmed state.

CONFIRMER, kŏn-fĕrm'-ŭr. s. One that confirms, an attester, an establisher.

CONFISCABLE, kŏn-fĭsk'-ăbl. a. Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, kŏn-fĭs'-kāte. v. a. To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty.

CONFISCATE, kŏn'-fĭs-kāte. a. Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

CONFISCATION, kŏn-fĭs-kā'-shŭn. s. The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

CONFITENT, kŏn'-fĭ-tĕnt. s. One confessing.

CONFITURE, kŏn'-fў-tŭre. s. A sweetmeat, a confection.

To CONFIX, kŏn-fĭks'. v. a. To fix down.

CONFLAGRANT, kŏn-flā'-grănt. a. Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRATION, kŏn-flă-grā'-shŭn. s. A general fire; it is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.

CONFLA-

CONFLATION, kŏn-flā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of blowing many inſtruments together; a caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE, kŏn-flĕk′-shŭr. ſ. A bending.

To CONFLICT, kŏn-flĭk′t. v. n. To conteſt, to ſtruggle.

CONFLICT, kŏn′-flĭkt. ſ. A violent colliſion, or oppoſition; a combat, ſtrife, contention; ſtruggle, agony.

CONFLUENCE, kŏn′-flŭ-ĕnſe. ſ. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams; the act of crowding to a place; a concourſe; a multitude.

CONFLUENT, kŏn′-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Running one into another, meeting.

CONFLUX, kŏn′-flŭks. ſ. The union of ſeveral currents; crowd, multitude collected.

CONFORM, kŏn-fā′rm. a. Aſſuming the ſame form, reſembling.

To CONFORM, kŏn-fā′rm. v. a. To reduce to the like appearance with ſomething elſe.

To CONFORM, kŏn-fā′rm. v. n. To comply with.

CONFORMABLE, kŏn-fā′r-măbl. a. Having the ſame form, ſimilar; agreeable, ſuitable; compliant, obſequious.

CONFORMABLY, kŏn-fār′-mă-blў. ad. With conformity, ſuitably.

CONFORMATION, kŏn-fŏr-mā′-shŭn. ſ. The form of things as relating to each other; the act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity.

CONFORMIST, kŏn-fā′r-miſt. ſ. One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England.

CONFORMITY, kŏn-fā′r-mi-tў. ſ. Similitude, reſemblance; conſiſtency.

To CONFOUND, kŏn-fou′nd. v. a. To mingle things; to perplex; to throw into conſternation; to aſtoniſh, to ſtupify; to deſtroy.

CONFOUNDED, kŏn-fou′n-dĭd. part. a. Hateful, deteſtable.

CONFOUNDEDLY, kŏn-fou′n-dĭd-lў. ad. Hatefully, ſhamefully.

CONFOUNDER, kŏn-fou′n-dŭr. ſ. He who diſturbs, perplexes, or deſtroys.

CONFRATERNITY, kŏn-frā-tĕr′-nі-tў. ſ. A body of men united for ſome religious pur-

[illegible]FRICATION, kŏn-frі-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

To CONFRONT, kŏn-frŏnt′. v. a. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another; to oppoſe one evidence to another in open court; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, kŏn-frŏn-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE, kŏn-fū′ze. v. a. To diſorder, to diſperſe irregularly; to perplex, to obſcure; to hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, kŏn-fū′zd-lў. ad. In a mixed maſs, without ſeparation; indiſtinctly, one mingled with another; not clearly, not plainly; tumultuouſly, haſtily.

CONFUSEDNESS, kŏn-fū′zd-nis. ſ. Want of diſtinctneſs, want of clearneſs.

CONFUSION, kŏn-fū′-zhŭn. ſ. Irregular mixture, tumultuous medley; tumult; indiſtinct combination; overthrow, deſtruction; aſtoniſhment, diſtraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, kŏn-fū′-tăbl. a. Poſſible to be diſproved.

CONFUTATION, kŏn-fū-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of confuting, diſproof.

To CONFUTE, kŏn-fū′te. v. a. To convict of error, to diſprove.

CONGE, or CONGEE, kŏ′n-jė. ſ. Act of reverence, bow, courteſy; leave, farewel.

To CONGE, kŏ′n-jė. v. a. To take leave.

CONGE-D'ELIRE, kŏ′nje-dė-lė′r. ſ. The king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacancy, to chuſe a biſhop.

To CONGEAL, kŏn-jė′l. v. a. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate; to bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGEAL, kŏn-jė′l. v. n. To concrete by cold.

CONGEALABLE, kŏn-jė′l-ăbl. a. Suſceptible of congelation.

CONGEALMENT, kŏn-jė′l-mĕnt. ſ. The clot formed by congelation.

CONGE-

CONGELATION, kŏn-jĕ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. State of being congealed, or made ſolid.

CONGENER, kŏn-jē′-nŭr. ſ. Of the ſame kind or nature.

CONGENEROUS, kŏn-jĕn′-ĕr-rŭs. a. Of the ſame kind.

CONGENEROUSNESS, kŏn-jĕn′-ĕr-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being from the ſame original.

CONGENIAL, kŏn-jē′-nyăl. a. Partaking of the ſame genius, cognate.

CONGENIALITY, kŏn-jē-nyăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Cognation of mind.

CONGENIALNESS, kŏn-jē′-nyăl-nĭs. ſ. Cognation of mind.

CONGENITE, kŏn-jē′-nīte. a. Of the ſame birth, connate.

CONGER, kŏn′g-gŭr. ſ. The ſea-eel.

CONGERIES, kŏn-jē′-ryēs. ſ. A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

To CONGEST, kŏn-jĕſt′. v. a. To heap up.

CONGESTIBLE, kŏn-jĕſt′-ĭbl. a. That may be heaped up.

CONGESTION, kŏn-jĕſt′-yŭn. ſ. A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes.

CONGIARY, kŏn′-jă-rў. ſ. A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery.

To CONGLACIATE, kŏn-glā′-ſyāte. v. n. To turn to ice.

CONGLACIATION, kŏn-glă-ſyā′-shŭn. ſ. Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glō′-bāte. v. a. To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLOBATE, kŏn-glō′-bāte. a. Moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLOBATELY, kŏn-glō′-bāte-lў. ad. In a ſpherical form.

CONGLOBATION, kŏn-glŏ-bā′-shŭn. ſ. A round body.

To CONGLOBE, kŏn-glō′be. v. a. To gather into a round maſs.

To CONGLOBE, kŏn-glō′be. v. n. To coaleſce into a round maſs.

To CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm′-ĕ-rāte. v. a. To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLOMERATE, kŏn-glŏm′-ĕ-rĕt. a. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the fibres are diſtinct; collected, twiſted together.

CONGLOMERATION, kŏn-glŏm-ĕ-rā′-shŭn. ſ. Collection of matter into a looſe ball; intertexture, mixture.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glū′-tĭ-nāte. v. a. To cement, to reunite.

To CONGLUTINATE, kŏn-glū′-tĭ-nāte. v. n. To coaleſce.

CONGLUTINATION, kŏn-glŭ-tĭ-nā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kŏn-glū′-tĭ-nă-tĭv. a. Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR, kŏn-glū′-tĭ-nă-tŭr. ſ. That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRATULANT, kŏn-grăt′-ŭ-lănt. a. Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRATULATE, kŏn-grăt′-ŭ-lāte. v. a. To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRATULATE, gŏn-grăt′-ŭ-lāte. v. n. To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, kŏn-grăt-ŭ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another; the form in which joy is profeſſed.

CONGRATULATORY, kŏn-grăt″-ŭ-lā-tŭr′-ў. a. Expreſſing joy for the good of another.

To CONGREET, kŏn-grē′t. v. n. To ſalute reciprocally.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng′-grĕ-gāte. v. a. To collect, to aſſemble, to bring into one place.

To CONGREGATE, kŏng′-grĕ-gāte. v. n. To aſſemble, to meet.

CONGREGATE, kŏng′-grĕ-gāte. a. Collected, compact.

CONGREGATION, kŏng-grĕ-gā′-shŭn. ſ. A collection, a maſs of various matters brought together; an aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick.

CONGREGATIONAL, kŏng-grĕ-gā′sh-ŭn-nŭl. a. Publick, pertaining to a congregation.

CONGRESS, kŏn′g-grĕs. ſ. A meeting, a ſhock, a conflict; an appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRESSIVE, kŏn-grĕs′-sĭv. a. Meeting, encountering.

CONGRUENCE, kŏn′-grū-ĕnſe. ſ. Agreement, ſuitableneſs of one thing to another.

CONGRUENT, kŏn′-grū-ĕnt. a. Agreeing, correſpondent.

CONGRUITY, kŏn-grŏ′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Suitableneſs, agreeableneſs; fitneſs; conſiſtency.

CONGRUMENT, kŏn′-grū-mĕnt. ſ. Fitneſs, adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, kŏn′-grū-ŭs. a. Agreeable to, conſiſtent with; ſuitable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, kŏn′-grū-ŭſ-lў. ad. Suitably, pertinently.

CONICAL, kŏn′-ў-kăl. } a. Having the form
CONICK, kŏn′-ĭk. } of a cone.

CONICALLY, kŏn′-ў-kăl-ў. ad. In form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, kŏn′-ў-kăl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CONICK SECTIONS, kŏn′-ĭk ſĕk′-ſhŭnz. }
CONICKS, kŏn′-ĭks. }
ſ. That part of geometry which conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

To CONJECT, cŏn-jĕkt′. v. n. To gueſs, to conjecture. Not uſed.

CONJECTOR, kŏn-jĕk′-tŭr. ſ. A gueſſer, a conjecturer.

CONJECTURABLE, kŏn-jĕk′-tſhū-răbl. a. Poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJECTURAL, kŏn-jĕk′-tſhū-răl. a. Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY, kŏn-jĕk-tſhū-răl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. That which depends upon gueſs.

CONJECTURALLY, kŏn-jĕk′-tſhū-răl-ў. ad. By gueſs, by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, kŏn-jĕk′-tſhŭr. ſ. Gueſs, imperfect knowledge.

To CONJECTURE, kŏn-jĕk′-tſhŭr. v. a. To gueſs, to judge by gueſs.

CONJECTURER, kŏn-jĕk′-tſhŭr-ŭr. ſ. A gueſſer.

CONIFEROUS, kŏ-nĭf′-ĕ-rŭs. a. Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine.

To CONJOIN, kŏn-joi′n. v. a. To unite, to conſolidate into one; to unite in marriage; to aſſociate, to connect.

To CONJOIN, kŏn-joi′n. v. n. To league, to unite.

CONJOINT, kŏn-joi′nt. a. United, connected.

CONJOINTLY, kŏn-joi′nt-lў. ad. In union, together.

CONJUGAL, kŏn′-jū-găl. a. Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

CONJUGALLY, kŏn′-jū-găl-ў. ad. Matrimonially, connubially.

To CONJUGATE, kŏn′-jū-gāte. v. a. To join, to join in marriage, to unite; to inflect verbs.

CONJUGATION, kŏn-jū-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of uniting or compiling things together; the form of inflecting verbs; union, aſſemblage.

CONJUNCT, kŏn-jŭnkt′. a. Conjoined, concurrent, united.

CONJUNCTION, kŏn-jŭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Union, aſſociation, league; the congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack; one of the parts of ſpeech, whoſe uſe is to join words or ſentences together.

CONJUNCTIVE, kŏn-jŭnk′-tĭv. a. Cloſely united; in grammar, the mood of a verb.

CONJUNCTIVELY, kŏn-jŭnk′-tĭv-lў. ad. In union.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, kŏn-junk′-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, kŏn-jŭnkt′-lў. ad. Jointly, together.

CONJUNCTURE, kŏn-jŭnk′-tſhŭr. ſ. Combination of many circumſtances; occaſion, critical time.

CONJURATION, kŏn-jū-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name; an incantation, an enchantment; a plot, a conſpiracy.

To CONJURE, kŏn-jŏ′r. v. a. To ſummon in a ſacred name; to conſpire.

To CONJURE, kŭn′-jŭr. v. n. To practiſe charms or enchantments.

CONJURER, kŭn′-jŭr-ŭr. ſ. An impoſtor who

pretends to ſecret arts, a cunning man; a man of ſhrewd conjecture.

CONJUREMENT, kŏn-jo͝or-mĕnt. ſ. Serious injunction.

CONNASCENCE, kŏn-năs'-sĕnſe. ſ. Common birth, community of birth.

CONNATE, kŏn-nā'te. a. Born with another.

CONNATURAL, kŏn-năt'-tŭ-răl. a. Suitable to nature; connected by nature; participation of the ſame nature.

CONNATURALITY, kŏn-năt-ŭ-răl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Participation of the ſame nature.

CONNATURALLY, kŏn-năt'-tŭ-răl-ў. ad. By the act of nature, originally.

CONNATURALNESS, kŏn-năt'-tŭ-răl-nĭs. ſ. Participation of the ſame nature, natural union.

To CONNECT, kŏn-nĕk't. v. a. To join, to link; to unite, as a cement; to join in a juſt ſeries of thought, as the author connects his reaſons well.

To CONNECT, kŏn-nĕk't. v. n. To cohere, to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent.

CONNECTIVELY, kŏn-nĕk'-tĭv-lў. ad. In conjunction, in union.

To CONNEX, kŏn-nĕks'. v. a. To join or link together.

CONNEXION, kŏn-nĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Union, junction; juſt relation to ſomething precedent or ſubſequent.

CONNEXIVE, kŏn-nĕks'-ĭv. a. Having the force of connexion.

CONNIVANCE, kŏn-nī'-vănſe. ſ. Voluntary blindneſs, pretended ignorance, forbearance.

To CONNIVE, kŏn-nī've. v. n. To wink; to pretend blindneſs or ignorance.

CONNOISSEUR, kŏ-nĭſ-ſo͝or. ſ. A judge, a critick.

To CONNOTATE, kŏn'-nŏ-tāte. v. a. To deſignate ſomething beſides itſelf.

CONNOTATION, kŏn-nŏ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf.

To CONNOTE, kŏn-nō'te. v. a. To imply, to betoken, to include.

CONNUBIAL, kŏn-nu͝'-byăl. a. Matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal.

CONOID, kō'-noid. ſ. A figure partaking of a cone.

CONOIDICAL, kŏ-noi'-dў-kăl. a. Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUASSATE, kŏn-kwăs'-sāte. v. a. To ſhake, to agitate.

CONQUASSATION, kŏn-kwăſ-ſā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Agitation, concuſſion.

To CONQUER, kŏnk'-ŭr. v. a. To gain by conqueſt, to win; to overcome, to ſubdue; to ſurmount.

To CONQUER, kŏnk'-ŭr. v. n. To get the victory, to overcome.

CONQUERABLE, kŏnk'-ĕr-ăbl. a. Poſſible to be overcome.

CONQUEROR, kŏnk'-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. A man that has obtained a victory, a victor; one that ſubdues and ruins countries.

CONQUEST, kŏnk'-kwĭſt. ſ. The act of conquering, ſubjection; acquiſition by victory, thing gained; victory, ſucceſs in arms.

CONSANGUINEOUS, kŏn-ſăng-gwĭn'-nyŭs. a. Near of kin, related by birth, not affined.

CONSANGUINITY, kŏn-ſăng-gwĭn'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Relation by blood.

CONSARCINATION, kŏn-ſăr-ſў-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, kŏn'-ſhĕnſe. ſ. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves; juſtice, the eſtimate of conſcience; real ſentiment, private thoughts; ſcruple, difficulty.

CONSCIENTIOUS, kŏn-ſhĕn'-ſhŭs. a. Scrupulous, exactly juſt.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kŏn-ſhĕn'-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. According to the direction of conſcience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-ſhĕn'-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Exactneſs of juſtice.

CONSCIONABLE, kŏn'-ſhŭn-ăbl. a. Reaſonable, juſt.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kŏn'-ſhŭn-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Equity, reaſonableneſs.

CONSCIONABLY, kŏn'-ſhŭn-ăb-lў. ad. Reaſonably, juſtly.

CONSCIOUS, kŏn'-shŭs. a. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; knowing from memory; admitted to the knowledge of any thing.

CONSCIOUSLY, kŏn'-shŭs-lў. ad. With knowledge of one's own actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kŏn'-shŭs-nĭs. ſ. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind; internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

CONSCRIPT, kŏn'-skript. a. Regiſtered, enrolled; a term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called Patres conſcripti.

CONSCRIPTION, kŏn-skrip'-shŭn. ſ. An enrolling.

To CONSECRATE, kŏn'-sĕ-krāte. v. a. To make ſacred, to appropriate to ſacred uſes; to dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe; to canonize.

CONSECRATE, kŏn'-sĕ-krāte. a. Conſecrated, ſacred.

CONSECRATER, kŏn'-sĕ-krā-tŭr. ſ. One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

CONSECRATION, kŏn-sĕ-krā'-shŭn. ſ. A rite of dedicating to the ſervice of God; the act of declaring one holy.

CONSECTARY, kŏn'-sĕk-tĕr-ў. a. Conſequent, conſequential.

CONSECTARY, kŏn'-sĕk-tĕr-ў. ſ. Deduction from premiſes, corollary.

CONSECUTION, kŏn-sĕ-kū'-shŭn. ſ. Train of conſequences, chain of deductions; ſucceſſion; in aſtronomy, the month of conſecution, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another.

CONSECUTIVE, kŏn-sĕk'-kū-tĭv. a. Following in train; conſequential, regularly ſucceeding.

To CONSEMINATE, kŏn-sĕm'-ĭ-nāte. v. a. To ſow different ſeeds together.

CONSENSION, kŏn-sĕn'-shŭn. ſ. Agreement, accord.

CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. ſ. The act of yielding or conſenting; concord, agreement; coherence with, correſpondence; tendency to one point; the perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSENT, kŏn-sĕnt'. v. n. To agree to; to co-operate with.

CONSENTANEOUS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nyŭs. a. Agreeable to, conſiſtent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nyŭs-lў. ad. Agreeably, conſiſtently, ſuitably.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS, kŏn-sĕn-tā'-nyŭs-nĭs. ſ. Agreement, conſiſtence.

CONSENTIENT, kŏn-sĕn'-shĕnt. a. Agreeing, united in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kŏn-sĕ-kwĕnse. ſ. That which follows from any cauſe or principle; deduction, concluſion; concatenation of cauſes and effects; importance, moment.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕnt. a. Following by rational deduction; following as the effect of a cauſe.

CONSEQUENT, kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕnt. ſ. Conſequence, that which follows from previous propoſitions; effect, that which follows an acting cauſe.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kŏn-sĕ-kwĕn'-shăl. a. Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes; concluſive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kŏn-sĕ-kwĕn'-shăl-ў. ad. With juſt deduction of conſequences; by conſequence, eventually; in a regular ſeries.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, kŏn-sĕ-kwĕn'-shăl-nĭs. ſ. Regular conſecution of diſcourſe.

CONSEQUENTLY, kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕnt-lў. ad. By conſequence, neceſſarily; in conſequence, purſuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, kŏn'-sĕ-kwĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Regular connection.

CONSERVABLE, kŏn-sĕr'-văbl. a. Capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, kŏn-sĕr'-văn-sў. ſ. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preſervation of the fiſhery.

CONSERVATION, kŏn-sĕr-vā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of preſerving, continuance, protection; preſervation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, kŏn-sĕr'-vā-tĭv. a. Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury.

CONSER-

CONSERVATOR, kŏn-sẽr-vā′-tŏr. ſ. Preſerver.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sẽr′-vă-tŭr-ў. ſ. A place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, kŏn-sẽr′-vă-tŭr-ў. a. Having a preſervative quality.

To CONSERVE, kŏn-sẽrv′. v. a. To preſerve without loſs or detriment; to candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, kŏn-sẽrv′. ſ. A ſweetmeat made of the juices of fruit boiled with ſugar.

CONSERVER, kŏn-sẽr′-vŭr. ſ. A layer up, a repoſitor; a preparer of conſerves.

CONCESSION, kŏn-sẽs′-shŭn. ſ. A ſitting together.

CONSESSOR, kŏn-sẽs′-sŏr. ſ. One that ſits with others.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd′-ŭr. v. a. To think upon with care, to ponder; to have regard to; to requite, to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, kŏn-sĭd′-ŭr. v. n. To think maturely; to deliberate, to work in the mind.

CONSIDERABLE, kŏn-sĭd′-ẽr-ăbl. a. Worthy of conſideration; reſpectable; important, valuable; more than a little, a middle ſenſe between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, kŏn-sĭd′-ẽr-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Importance, value, a claim to notice.

CONSIDERABLY, kŏn-sĭd′-ẽr-ăh-lў. ad. In a degree deſerving notice; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, kŏn-sĭd′-ē-rẽnſe. ſ. Conſideration, reflection.

CONSIDERATE, kŏn-sĭd′-ē-rĕt. a. Serious, prudent; having reſpect to, regardful; moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kŏn-sĭd′-ē-rĕt-lў. ad. Calmly, coolly.

CONSIDERATENESS, kŏn-sĭd′-ē-rĕt-nĭs. ſ. Prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kŏn-sĭd-ē-rā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of conſidering, regard, notice; mature thought; meditation; importance, claim to notice; equivalent, compenſation; motive of action, influence; reaſon, ground of concluding; in law, Conſideration is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERER, kŏn-sĭd′-ē-rŭr. ſ. A man of reflection.

To CONSIGN, kŏn-sī′ne. v. a. To give to another any thing; to appropriate; to make over; to transfer; to commit, to entruſt.

To CONSIGN, kŏn-sī′ne. v. n. To yield, to ſign, to conſent to. Obſolete.

CONSIGNATION, kŏn-sĭg-nā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of conſigning.

CONSIGNMENT, kŏn-sī′ne-mĕnt. ſ. The act of conſigning; the writing by which any thing is conſigned.

CONSIMILAR, kŏn-sĭm′-ĭ-lăr. a. Having one common reſemblance.

To CONSIST, kŏn-sĭſt′. v. n. To continue fixed, without diſſipation; to be compriſed, to be contained in; to be compoſed of; to agree.

CONSISTENCE, kŏn-sĭs′-tẽnſe. } ſ. State
CONSISTENCY, kŏn-sĭs′-tẽn-ſў. } with reſpect to material exiſtence; degree of denſeneſs or rarity; ſubſtance, form; agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing.

CONSISTENT, kŏn-sĭs′-tẽnt. a. Not contradictory, not oppoſed; firm, not fluid.

CONSISTENTLY, kŏn-sĭs′-tẽnt-lў. ad. Without contradiction, agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, kŏn-sĭs-tō′-ryăl. a. Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court.

CONSISTORY, kŏn′-sĭſ-tŭr-ў. ſ. The place of juſtice in the eccleſiaſtical court; the aſſembly of cardinals; any ſolemn aſſembly.

CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō′-shĕt. ſ. An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

To CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō′-shĕt. v. a. To unite, to join.

To CONSOCIATE, kŏn-sō′-shĕt. v. n. To coaleſce, to unite.

CONSOCIATION, kŏn-sō′-ſyā′-shŭn. ſ. Alliance; union, intimacy, companionſhip.

CONSOLABLE, kŏn-sō′-lăbl. a. That which admits comfort.

To CONSOLATE, kŏn′-sō-lāte. v. a. To comfort, to conſole. Little uſed.

CONSOLATION, kŏn-sō-lā′-shŭn. ſ. Comfort, alleviation of miſery.

CONSOLATOR, kŏn′-sō-lā-tŭr. ſ. A comforter.

CONSOLATORY, kŏn-sŏ′-lā-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

CONSOLATORY, kŏn-sŏ′-lā-tŭr-ȳ. a. Tending to give comfort.

To CONSOLE, kŏn-sō′le. v. a. To comfort, to cheer.

CONSOLE, kŏn′-sōle. ſ. In architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.

CONSOLER, kŏn-sō′-lŭr. ſ. One that gives comfort.

CONSOLIDANT, kŏn-sŏl′-ĭ-dănt. a. That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE, kŏn-sŏl′-ĭ-dāte. v. a. To form into a compact and ſolid body; to harden; to combine two parliamentary bills, or two benefices into one.

To CONSOLIDATE, kŏn-sŏl′-ĭ-dāte. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or ſolid.

CONSOLIDATION, kŏn-sŏl-ĭ-dā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs; the annexing of one bill in parliament to another; the combining two benefices in one.

CONSONANCE, kŏn′-sō-nănſe. } ſ. Accord
CONSONANCY, kŏn′-sō-năn-ſy. } of ſound; conſiſtency, congruence; agreement, concord.

CONSONANT, kŏn′-sō-nănt. a. Agreeable, according, conſiſtent.

CONSONANT, kŏn′-sō-nănt. ſ. A letter which cannot be ſounded by itſelf.

CONSONANTLY, kŏn′-sō-nănt-lȳ. ad. Conſiſtently, agreeably.

CONSONANTNESS, kŏn′-sō-nănt-nĭs. ſ. Agreeableneſs, conſiſtency.

CONSONOUS, kŏn′-sō-nŭs. a. Agreeing in ſound, ſymphonious.

CONSOPIATION, kŏn-sō-pȳ-ā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of laying to ſleep.

CONSORT, kŏn′-sŏrt. ſ. Companion, partner; a number of inſtruments playing together, More properly written Concert; concurrence, union.

To CONSORT, kŏn-sā′rt. v. n. To aſſociate with.

To CONSORT, kŏn-sā′rt. v. a. To join, to mix, to marry. He with his conſorted Eve. To accompany.

CONSORTABLE, kŏn-sā′r-tăbl. a. To be compared with, ſuitable.

CONSORTION, kŏn-sā′r-shŭn. ſ. Partnerſhip, ſociety.

CONSPECTABLE, kŏn-ſpĕk′-tăbl. a. Eaſy to be ſeen.

CONSPECTUITY, kŏn-ſpĕk-tū′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Senſe of ſeeing. Not uſed.

CONSPERSION, kŏn-ſpĕr′-shŭn. ſ. A ſprinkling about.

CONSPICUITY, kŏn-ſpĭ-kū′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Brightneſs, obviouſneſs to the ſight.

CONSPICUOUS, kŏn-ſpĭk′-ū-ŭs. a. Obvious to the ſight, ſeen at diſtance; eminent, diſtinguiſhed.

CONSPICUOUSLY, kŏn-ſpĭk′-ū-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. Obviouſly to the view; eminently, remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kŏn-ſpĭk′-ū-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Expoſure to the view; eminence, celebrity.

CONSPIRACY, kŏn-ſpĕr′-ă-ſy. ſ. A plot, a concerted treaſon; an agreement of men to do any thing, in an evil ſenſe; tendency of many cauſes to one event.

CONSPIRANT, kŏn-ſpī′-rănt. a. Engaged in a conſpiracy, plotting.

CONSPIRATION, kŏn-ſpĭ-rā′-shŭn. ſ. A plot.

CONSPIRATOR, kŏn-ſpĕr′-ā-tŭr. ſ. A man engaged in a plot, a plotter.

To CONSPIRE, kŏn-ſpī′re. v. n. To concert a crime, to plot; to agree together, as all things conſpire to make him happy.

CONSPIRER, kŏn-ſpī′-rŭr. ſ. A conſpirator, a plotter.

CONSTABLE, kŭn′-ſtăbl. ſ. A peace officer, formerly one of the officers of the ſtate.

CONSTABLESHIP, kŭn′-ſtăbl-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a conſtable.

CONSTANCY, kŏn′-ſtăn-ſy. ſ. Unalterable continuance; conſiſtency, unvaried ſtate; reſolution, ſteadineſs; laſting affection.

CONSTANT, kŏn′-ſtănt. a. Firm, not fluid; unvaried, unchanged; firm, reſolute, free from change of affection; certain, not various.

CONSTANTLY, kŏn′-ſtănt-lў. ad. Unvariably, perpetually, certainly, ſteadily.

To CONSTELLATE, kŏn-ſtĕl′-lăte. v. n. To ſhine with one general light.

To CONSTELLATE, kŏn-ſtĕl′-lăte. v. a. To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour.

CONSTELLATION, kŏn-ſtĕl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A cluſter of fixed ſtars; an aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNATION, kŏn-ſtĕr-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Aſtoniſhment, amazement, terrour, dread.

To CONSTIPATE, kŏn′-ſtĭ-păte. v. a. To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken, to condenſe; to ſtop by filling up the paſſages; to make coſtive.

CONSTIPATION, kŏn-ſtĭ-pā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of crouding any thing into leſs room; ſtoppage, obſtruction by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, kŏn-ſtĭt′-ū-ĕnt. a. Elemental, eſſential, that of which any thing conſiſts.

CONSTITUENT, kŏn-ſtĭt′-ū-ĕnt. ſ. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing; that which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing; he that deputes another.

To CONSTITUTE, kŏn′-ſtĭ-tūte. v. a. To produce, to appoint; to erect, to eſtabliſh; to depute.

CONSTITUTER, kŏn′-ſtĭ-tū-tŭr. ſ. He that conſtitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, kŏn-ſtĭ-tū′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of conſtituting, enacting, eſtabliſhing; ſtate of being, natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body, with reſpect to health; temper of mind; eſtabliſhed form of government, ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms; particular law, eſtabliſhment, inſtitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kŏn-ſtĭ-tū′-ſhŭn-ŭl. a. Bred in the conſtitution, radical; conſiſtent with the conſtitution, legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, kŏn-ſtĭt′-tū-tĭv. a. Elemental, eſſential, productive; having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRAIN, kŏn-ſtrā′n. v. a. To compel, to force to ſome action; to hinder by force; to neceſſitate; to confine, to preſs.

CONSTRAINABLE, kŏn-ſtrā′-năbl. a. Liable to conſtraint.

CONSTRAINER, kŏn-ſtrā′-nŭr. ſ. He that conſtrains.

CONSTRAINT, kŏn-ſtrā′nt. ſ. Compulſion, violence, confinement.

To CONSTRICT, kŏn-ſtrĭkt′. v. a. To bind, to cramp; to contract, to cauſe to ſhrink.

CONSTRICTION, kŏn-ſtrĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Contraction, compreſſion.

CONSTRICTOR, kŏn-ſtrĭk′-tŭr. ſ. That which compreſſes or contracts.

To CONSTRINGE, kŏn-ſtrĭn′je. v. a. To compreſs, to contract, to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, kŏn-ſtrĭn′-jĕnt. a. Having the quality of binding or compreſſing.

To CONSTRUCT, kŏn-ſtrŭkt′. v. a. To build, to form.

CONSTRUCTION, kŏn-ſtrŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of building; the form of building, ſtructure; the putting of words together in ſuch a manner as to convey a complete ſenſe; the act of interpreting, explanation; the ſenſe, the meaning; the manner of deſcribing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRUCTURE, kŏn-ſtrŭk′-tſhŭr. ſ. Pile, edifice, fabrick.

To CONSTRUE, kŏn′ſ-tŭr. v. a. To interpret, to explain.

To CONSTUPRATE, kŏn′-ſtū-prăte. v. a. To violate, to debauch, to defile.

CONSTUPRATION, kŏn-ſtū-prā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Violation, defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kŏn-ſŭb-ſtăn′-ſhăl. a. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence; being of the ſame kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kŏn-ſŭb-ſtăn-ſhal′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Exiſtence of more than one in the ſame ſubſtance.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, kŏn-ſŭb-ſtăn′-ſhăte. v. a. To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUB-

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kŏn-sŭb-stăn-shā′-shŭn. ſ. The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

CONSUL, kŏn′-sŭl. ſ. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick; an officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR, kŏn′-shŭ-lŭr. a. Relating to the conſul.

CONSULATE, kŏn′-shŭ-lĕt. ſ. The office of conſul.

CONSULSHIP, kŏn′-sŭl-shĭp. ſ. The office of conſul.

To CONSULT, kŏn-sŭlt′. v. n. To take counſel together.

To CONSULT, kŏn-sŭlt′. v. a. To aſk advice of, as he conſulted his friends; to regard, to act with view or reſpect to; to ſearch into, to examine, as to conſult an author.

CONSULT, kŏn-sŭlt′. ſ. The act of conſulting; the effect of conſulting, determination; a council, a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation.

CONSULTATION, kŏn-sŭl-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of conſulting, ſecret deliberation; a number of perſons conſulted together.

CONSULTER, kŏn-sŭl′-tŭr. ſ. One that conſults or aſks counſel.

CONSUMABLE, kŏn-sū′-măbl. a. Suſceptible of deſtruction.

To CONSUME, kŏn-sū′me. v. a. To waſte, to ſpend, to deſtroy.

To CONSUME, kŏn-sū′me. v. n. To waſte away, to be exhauſted.

CONSUMER, kŏn-sū′-mŭr. ſ. One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

To CONSUMMATE, kŏn-sŭm′-mĕt. v. a. To complete, to perfect.

CONSUMMATE, kŏn-sŭm′-mĕt. a. Complete, perfect.

CONSUMMATION, kŏn-sŭm-mā′-shŭn. ſ. Completion, perfection, end; the end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; death, end of life.

CONSUMPTION, kŏn-sŭmp′-shŭn. ſ. The act of conſuming, waſte; the ſtate of waſting or periſhing; a waſte of muſcular fleſh, attended with a hectic fever.

CONSUMPTIVE, kŏn-sŭmp′-tĭv. a. Deſtructive, waſting, exhauſting; diſeaſed with a conſumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kŏn-sŭmp′-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. A tendency to a conſumption.

CONSUTILE, kŏn-sū′-tĭl. a. Sewed or ſtitched together.

To CONTABULATE, kŏn-tăb′-ū-lāte. v. a. To floor with boards.

CONTACT, kŏn′-tăkt. ſ. Touch, cloſe union.

CONTACTION, kŏn-tăk′-shŭn. ſ. The act of touching.

CONTAGION, kŏn-tā′-jŭn. ſ. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated; infection, propagation of miſchief; peſtilence, venomous emanations.

CONTAGIOUS, kŏn-tā′-jŭs. a. Infectious, caught by approach.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kŏn-tā′-jŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN, kŏn-tā′n. v. a. To hold as a veſſel; to compriſe, as a writing; to reſtrain, to with-hold.

To CONTAIN, kŏn-tā′n. v. n. To live in continence.

CONTAINABLE, kŏn-tā′-năbl. a. Poſſible to be contained.

To CONTAMINATE, kŏn-tăm′-ĭ-nāte. v. a. To defile, to corrupt by baſe mixture.

CONTAMINATE, kŏn-tăm′-ĭ-nāte. a. Polluted, defiled.

CONTAMINATION, kŏn-tăm-ĭ-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Pollution, defilement.

To CONTEMN, kŏn-tĕm′. v. a. To deſpiſe, to ſcorn, to neglect.

CONTEMNER, kŏn-tĕm′-nŭr. ſ. One that contemns, a deſpiſer.

To CONTEMPER, kŏn-tĕm′-pŭr. v. a. To moderate.

CONTEMPERAMENT, kŏn-tĕm′-pĕ-rā-mĕnt. ſ. The degree of any quality.

To

To CONTEMPERATE, kŏn-tĕm′-pĕ-rāte. v.a. To moderate, to temper.

CONTEMPERATION, kŏn-tĕm-pĕ-rā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of moderating or tempering; proportionate mixture, proportion.

To CONTEMPLATE, kŏn-tĕm′-plāte. v. a. To ſtudy, to meditate.

To CONTEMPLATE, kŏn-tĕm′-plāte. v. n. To muſe, think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

CONTEMPLATION, kŏn-tĕm-plā′-shŭn. ſ. Meditation, ſtudious thought on any ſubject; holy meditation; ſtudy, oppoſed to action.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kŏn-tĕmp′-lā-tĭv. a. Given to thought, ſtudious, employed in ſtudy; having the power of thought.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kŏn-tĕmp′-lā-tĭv-lў. ad. Thoughtfully, attentively.

CONTEMPLATOR, kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tŭr. ſ. One employed in ſtudy.

CONTEMPORARY, kŏn-tĕm′-pŏ-rĕr-ў. a. Living in the ſame age; born at the ſame time; exiſting at the ſame point of time.

CONTEMPORARY, kŏn-tĕm′-pŏ-rĕr-ў. ſ. One who lives at the ſame time with another.

To CONTEMPORISE, kŏn-tĕm′-pŏ-rize. v. a. To make contemporary.

CONTEMPT, kŏn-tĕmpt′. ſ. The act of deſpiſing others, ſcorn; the ſtate of being deſpiſed, vileneſs.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kŏn-tĕmp′-tĭbl. a. Worthy of contempt, deſerving ſcorn; deſpiſed, ſcorned, neglected.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kŏn-tĕm′-tĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being contemptible; vileneſs, cheapneſs.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kŏn-tĕmp′-tĭb-lў. ad. Meanly, in a manner deſerving contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kŏn-tĕmp′-tū-ŭs. a. Scornful, apt to deſpiſe.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kŏn-tĕmp′-tū-ŭſ-lў. ad. With ſcorn, with deſpite.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕmp′-tū-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Diſpoſition to contempt.

To CONTEND, kŏn-tĕnd′. v. n. To ſtrive, to ſtruggle in oppoſition; to vie, to act in emulation.

To CONTEND, kŏn-tĕnd′. v. a. To diſpute any thing, to conteſt.

CONTENDENT, kŏn-tĕn′-dĕnt. ſ. Antagoniſt, opponent.

CONTENDER, kŏn-tĕn′-dŭr. ſ. Combatant, champion.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt′. a. Satisfied ſo as not to repine, eaſy.

To CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt′. v. a. To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint; to pleaſe, to gratify.

CONTENT, kŏn-tĕnt′. ſ. Moderate happineſs; acquieſcence; that which is contained, or included in any thing; the power of containing, extent, capacity; that which is compriſed in a writing; in this ſenſe uſed only in the plural.

CONTENTED, kŏn-tĕn′-tĭd. part. a. Satisfied, at quiet, not repining.

CONTENTION, kŏn-tĕn′-shŭn. ſ. Strife, debate, conteſt; emulation, endeavour to excel.

CONTENTIOUS, kŏn-tĕn′-shŭs. a. Quarrelſome, given to debate, perverſe.

CONTENTIOUSLY, kŏn-tĕn′-shŭſ-lў. ad. Perverſely, quarrelſomely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tĕn′-shŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Proneneſs to conteſt.

CONTENTLESS, kŏn-tĕnt′-lĭs. a. Diſcontented, diſſatisfied, uneaſy.

CONTENTMENT, kŏn-tĕnt′-mĕnt. ſ. Acquieſcence without plenary ſatisfaction; gratification.

CONTERMINOUS, kŏn-tĕr′-mĭ-nŭs. a. Bordering upon.

CONTERRANEOUS, kŏn-tĕr-rā′-nyŭs. a. Of the ſame country.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕſt′. v. a. To diſpute, to controvert, to litigate.

To CONTEST, kŏn-tĕſt′. v. n. To ſtrive, to contend; to vie, to emulate.

CONTEST, kŏn′-tĕſt. ſ. Diſpute, difference, debate.

CONTESTABLE, kŏn-tĕs′-tăbl. a. Diſputable, controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, kŏn-tĕs′-tăbl-nĭs. ſ. Poſſibility of conteſt.

To

To CONTEX, kŏn-tĕks′. v. a. To weave together.

CONTEXT, kŏn′-tĕkſt. ſ. The general ſeries of a diſcourſe.

CONTEXT, kŏn-tĕkſt′. a. Knit together, firm.

CONTEXTURE, kŏn-tĕks′-tſhŭr. ſ. The diſpoſition of parts one among another, the ſyſtem, the conſtitution.

CONTIGNATION, kŏn-tĭg-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGUITY, kŏn-tĭ-gū′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Actual contact, nearneſs of ſituation.

CONTIGUOUS, kŏn-tĭg′-ū-ŭs. a. Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon.

CONTIGUOUSLY, kŏn-tĭg′-ū-ŭſ-lў. ad. Without any intervening ſpaces.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kŏn-tĭg′-ū-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Cloſe connection.

CONTINENCE, kŏn′-tĭ-nĕnſe. } ſ. Reſtraint,
CONTINENCY, kŏn′-tĭ-nĕn-ſў. } command of one's ſelf; chaſtity in general; forbearance of lawful pleaſure; moderation in lawful pleaſures.

CONTINENT, kŏn′-tĭ-nĕnt. a. Chaſte, abſtemious in lawful pleaſures; reſtrained, moderate, temperate.

CONTINENT, kŏn′-tĭ-nĕnt. ſ. Land not diſjointed by the ſea from other lands; that which contains any thing.

To CONTINGE, kŏn-tĭnj′e. v. a. To touch, to reach.

CONTINGENCE, kŏn-tĭn′-jĕnſe. } ſ. The
CONTINGENCY, kŏn-tĭn′-jĕn-ſў. } quality of being fortuitous, accidental poſſibility.

CONTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn′-jĕnt. a. Falling out by chance, accidental.

CONTINGENT, kŏn-tĭn′-jĕnt. ſ. A thing in the hands of chance; a proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion.

CONTINGENTLY, kŏn-tĭn′-jĕnt-lў. ad. Accidentally; without any ſettled rule.

CONTINGENTNESS, kŏn-tĭn′-jĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Accidentalneſs.

CONTINUAL, kŏn-tĭn′-ū-ăl. a. Inceſſant, proceeding without interruption; in law, a continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY, kŏt-tĭn′-ū-ăl-ў. ad. Without pauſe, without interruption; without ceaſing.

CONTINUANCE, kŏn-tĭn′-ū-ănſe. ſ. Succeſſion uninterrupted; permanence in one ſtate; abode in a place; duration, laſtingneſs; perſeverance.

CONTINUATE, kŏn-tĭn′-ū-āte. a. Immediately united; uninterrupted, unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kŏn-tĭn-ū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE, kŏn-tĭn′-ū-ā-tĭv. ſ. An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR, kŏn-tĭn′-ū-ā-tŭr. ſ. He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn′-ū. v. n. To remain in the ſame ſtate; to laſt, to be durable; to perſevere.

To CONTINUE, kŏn-tĭn′-ū. v. a. To protract, or repeat without interruption; to unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

CONTINUEDLY, kŏn-tĭn′-ū-ĕd-lў. ad. Without interruption, without ceaſing.

CONTINUER, kŏn-tĭn′-ū-ŭr. ſ. One that has the power of perſeverance.

CONTINUITY, kŏn-tĭn-nū′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Connection uninterrupted, coheſion; the texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTINUOUS, kŏn-tĭn′-ū-ŭs. a. Joined together, without the intervention of any ſpace.

To CONTORT, kŏn-tŏrt′. v. a. To twiſt, to writhe.

CONTORTION, kŏn-tŏr′-ſhŭn. ſ. Twiſt, wry motion, flexure.

CONTOUR, kŏn-tō′r. ſ. The outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRABAND, kŏn′-trā-bănd. a. Prohibited, illegal, unlawful.

To CONTRACT, kŏn-trăkt′. v. a. To draw together, to ſhorten; to bring two parties together, to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiance;

fiance; to get a habit of; to abridge, to epitomiſe.

To CONTRACT, kŏn-trăkt′. v. n. To ſhrink up, to grow ſhort; to bargain, as to contract for a quantity of proviſions.

CONTRACT, kŏn′-trăkt. ſ. A bargain, a compact; an act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another; a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRACTEDNESS, kŏn-trăk′-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBILITY, kŏn-trăk-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Poſſibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, kŏn-trăk′-tĭbl. a. Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, kŏn-trăk′-tĭbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, kŏn-trăk′-tĭl. a. Having the power of ſhortening itſelf.

CONTRACTION, kŏn-trăk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of contracting or ſhortening; the act of ſhrinking or ſhrivelling; the ſtate of being contracted, drawn into a narrow compaſs; in grammar, the reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one; abbreviation, as the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR, kŏn-trăk′-tŭr. ſ. One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADICT, kŏn-tră-dĭkt′. v. a. To oppoſe verbally, to deny; to be contrary to.

CONTRADICTER, kŏn-tră-dĭk′-tŭr. ſ. One that contradicts, an oppoſer.

CONTRADICTION, kŏn-tră-dĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Verbal oppoſition, controverſial aſſertion; oppoſition; inconſiſtency, incongruity; contrariety, in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIOUS, kŏn-tră-dĭk′-ſhŭs. a. Filled with contradictions, inconſiſtent; inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, kŏn-tră-dĭk′-ſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Inconſiſtency.

CONTRADICTORILY, kŏn-tră-dĭk′-tŭr-ĭ-lў. ad. Inconſiſtency with himſelf; oppoſitely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, kŏn-tră-dĭk′-tŭr-ў. a. Oppoſite to, inconſiſtent with; in logick, that which is in the fulleſt oppoſition.

CONTRADICTORY, kŏn-tră-dĭk′-tŭr-ў. ſ. A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms, inconſiſtency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kŏn-tră-dĭſ-tĭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH, kŏn-tră-dĭſ-tĭng′-gwĭſh. v. a. To diſtinguiſh by oppoſite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, kŏn-tră-fĭs′-ſhŭre. ſ. A crack of the ſkull, where the blow was inflicted, is called fiſſure; but in the contrary part, contrafiſſure.

To CONTRAINDICATE, kŏn-tră-ĭn′-dĭ-kăte. v. a. To point out ſome peculiar ſymptom, contrary to the general tenour of the malady.

CONTRAINDICATION, kŏn-tră-ĭn-dĭ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done, which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt.

CONTRAMURE, kŏn-tră-mū′re. ſ. An outwall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANITENCY, kŏn-tră-nī′-tĕn-ſў. ſ. Re-action, a reſiſtency againſt preſſure.

CONTRAPOSITION, kŏn-tră-pō-zĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. A placing over againſt.

CONTRAREGULARITY, kŏn-tră-rĕg-ū-lăr′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Contrariety to rule.

CONTRARIANT, kŏn-trā′-ryănt. a. Inconſiſtent, contradictory.

CONTRARIES, kŏn′-tră-rўz. ſ. Things of oppoſite natures or qualities; in logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, kŏn-tră-rī′-ĕ-tў. ſ. Repugnance, oppoſition; inconſiſtency, quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite.

CONTRALILY, kŏn′-tră-rў-lў. ad. In a manner contrary; different ways, in oppoſite directions. Little uſed.

CONTRARINESS, kŏn′-tră-rў-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety, oppoſition.

CONTRARIOUS, kŏn-trā′-ryŭs. a. Oppoſite, repugnant.

CONTRA-

CONTRARIOUSLY, kŏn-trā′-ryŭs-lȳ. ad. Oppoſitely.

CONTRARIWISE, kŏn′-trā-rȳ-wīſe. ad. Converſely; on the contrary.

CONTRARY, kŏn′-trā-rȳ. a. Oppoſite, contradictory; inconſiſtent, diſagreeing; adverſe, in an oppoſite direction.

CONTRARY, kŏn′-trā-rȳ. ſ. A thing of oppoſite qualities; a propoſition contrary to ſome other; in oppoſition, on the other ſide; to a contrary purpoſe.

CONTRAST, kŏn′-trăſt. ſ. Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To CONTRAST, kŏn-trăſt′. v. a. To place in oppoſition; to ſhew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLATION, kŏn-trā-văl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The fortification thrown up, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

To CONTRAVENE, kŏn-trā-vē′ne. v. a. To oppoſe, to obſtruct, to baffle.

CONTRAVENER, kŏn-trā-vē′-nŭr. ſ. He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVENTION, kŏn-trā-vĕn′-ſhŭn. ſ. Oppoſition.

CONTRECTATION, kŏn-trĕk-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A touching.

CONTRIBUTARY, kŏn-trĭb′-ū-tĕr-ȳ. a. Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

To CONTRIBUTE, kŏn-trĭb′-ūt. v. a. To give to ſome common ſtock.

To CONTRIBUTE, kŏn-trĭb′-ūt. v. n. To bear a part, to have a ſhare in any act or effect.

CONTRIBUTION, kŏn-trĭ-bū′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons; that which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe; that which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kŏn-trĭb′-ū-tĭv. a. That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRIBUTOR, kŏn-trĭb′-ū-tŭr. ſ. One that bears a part in ſome common deſign.

CONTRIBUTORY, kŏn-trĭb′-ū-tŭr-ȳ. a. Promoting the ſame end, bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign.

To CONTRISTATE, kŏn trĭs′-tāte. v. a. To ſadden, to make ſorrowful. Not uſed.

CONTRISTATION, kŏn-trĭſ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making ſad, the ſtate of being made ſad. Not uſed.

CONTRITE, kŏn′-trīte. a. Bruiſed, much worn; worn with ſorrow, haraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt, penitent.

CONTRITENESS, kŏn-trī′te-nĭs. ſ. Contrition, repentance.

CONTRITION, kŏn-trĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; penitence, ſorrow for ſin.

CONTRIVABLE, kŏn-trī′-văbl. a. Poſſible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRIVANCE, kŏn-trī′-vănſe. ſ. The act of contriving; ſcheme, plan; a plot, an artifice.

To CONTRIVE, kŏn-trī′ve. v. a. To plan out; to find out means.

To CONTRIVE, kŏn-trī′ve. v. n. To form or deſign, to plan.

CONTRIVEMENT, kŏn-trī′ve-mĕnt. ſ. Invention.

CONTRIVER, kŏn-trī′-vŭr. ſ. An inventer.

CONTROL, kŏn-trō′l. ſ. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other; check, reſtraint; power, authority, ſuperintendence.

To CONTROL, kŏn-trō′l. v. a. To keep under check by a counter-reckoning; to govern, to reſtrain; to confute.

CONTROLLABLE, kŏn-trō′l-ăbl. a. Subject to control, ſubject to be over-ruled.

CONTROLLER, kŏn-trō′l-ŭr. ſ. One that has the power of governing or reſtraining.

CONTROLLERSHIP, kŏn-trō′l-ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, kŏn-trō′l-mĕnt. ſ. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining, reſtraint; oppoſition, confutation.

CONTROVERSIAL, kŏn-trō-vĕr′-ſhăl. a. Relating to diſputes, diſputatious.

CONTRO-

CONTROVERSY, kŏn′-trō-vĕr-sy. ſ. Diſpute, debate; a ſuit in law; a quarrel.

To CONTROVERT, kŏn′-trō-vĕrt. v. a. To debate, to diſpute any thing in writing.

CONTROVERTIBLE, kŏn-trō-vĕrt′-ibl. a. Diſputable.

CONTROVERTIST, kŏn′-trō-vĕr-tiſt. ſ. Diſputant.

CONTUMACIOUS, kŏn-tū-mā′-ſhŭs. a. Obſtinate, perverſe, ſtubborn.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mā′-ſhŭſ-ly. ad. Obſtinately, inflexibly, perverſely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, kŏn-tū-mā′-ſhŭſ-nis. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

CONTUMACY, kŏn′-tū-mă-ſy. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs; in law, a wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order.

CONTUMELIOUS, kŏn-tū-mē′-lyŭs. a. Reproachful, ſarcaſtick; inclined to utter reproach; productive of reproach, ſhameful.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kŏn-tū-mē′-lyŭſ-ly. ad. Reproachfully, contemptuouſly.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kŏn′-tū-mē′-lyŭſ-nis. ſ. Rudeneſs, reproach.

CONTUMELY, kŏn′-tū-mē-ly. ſ. Contemptuouſneſs, bitterneſs of language, reproach.

To CONTUSE, kŏn-tū′ze. v. a. To beat together, to bruiſe; to bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTUSION, kŏn-tū′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of beating or bruiſing; the ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed; a bruiſe.

CONVALESCENCE, kŏn-vă-lĕs′-sĕnſe. } ſ.
CONVALESCENCY, kŏn-vă-lĕs′-sĕn-ſy. }
Renewal of health, recovery from a diſeaſe.

CONVALESCENT, kŏn-vă-lĕs′-sĕnt. a. Recovering.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vē′ne. v. n. To come together, to aſſemble.

To CONVENE, kŏn-vē′ne. v. a. To call together, to aſſemble, to convoke; to ſummon judicially.

CONVENIENCE, kŏn-vē′-nyĕnſe. } ſ. Fit-
CONVENIENCY, kŏn-vē′-nyĕn-ſy. } neſs, commodiouſneſs, cauſe of eaſe, accommodation; fitneſs of time or place.

CONVENIENT, kŏn-vē′-nyĕnt. a. Fit, ſuitable, proper.

CONVENIENTLY, kŏn-vē′-nyĕnt-ly. ad. Commodiouſly, fitly.

CONVENT, kŏn′-vĕnt. ſ. An aſſembly of religious perſons; a religious houſe, a monaſtery, a nunnery.

To CONVENT, kŏn-vĕnt′. v. a. To call before a judge or judicature. Not in uſe.

CONVENTICLE, kŏn′-vĕn-tikl. ſ. An aſſembly, a meeting; an aſſembly for worſhip; a ſecret aſſembly.

CONVENTICLER, kŏn-vĕn′-tik-lŭr. ſ. One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

CONVENTION, kŏn-vĕn′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of coming together, union, coalition; an aſſembly; a contract, an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, kŏn-vĕn′-ſhŭn-ŭl. a. Stipulated, agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, kŏn-vĕn′-ſhŭn-ĕr-y. a. Acting upon contract, ſettled by ſtipulations.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn′-tū-ăl. a. Belonging to a convent, monaſtick.

CONVENTUAL, kŏn-vĕn′-tū-ăl. ſ. A monk, a nun, one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE, kŏn-vĕr′je. v. n. To tend to one point from different places.

CONVERGENT, kŏn-vĕr′-jĕnt. } a. Tending
CONVERGING, kŏn-vĕr′-jing. } to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE, kŏn-vĕr′-sibl. a. Qualified for converſation, fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS, kŏn-vĕr′-sibl-nis. ſ. The quality of being a pleaſing companion.

CONVERSABLY, kŏn-vĕr′-sib-ly. ad. In a converſable manner.

CONVERSANT, { kŏn′-vĕr-ſĕnt. } { kŏn-vĕr′-ſĕnt. } a. Acquainted with, familiar; having intercourſe with any, acquainted; relating to, concerning.

CONVERSATION, kŏn-vĕr-ſā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Familiar diſcourſe, chat, eaſy talk; a particular act

act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject; commerce, intercourſe, familiarity; behaviour, manner of acting in common life.

To CONVERSE, kŏn-vĕr′ſe. v. n. To cohabit with, to hold intercourſe with; to be acquainted with; to diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject; to have commerce with a different ſex.

CONVERSE, kŏn′-vĕrſe. ſ. Manner of diſcourſing in familiar life; acquaintance, cohabitation, familiarity; with geometricians it means the contrary.

CONVERSELY, kŏn-vĕr′ſe-lў. ad. With change of order, reciprocally.

CONVERSION, kŏn-vĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. Change from one ſtate into another, tranſmutation; change from reprobation to grace; change from one religion to another.

CONVERSIVE, kŏn-vĕr′-ſiv. a. Converſable, ſociable.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt′. v. a. To change into another ſubſtance, to tranſmute; to change from one religion to another; to turn from a bad to a good life; to apply to any uſe, to appropriate.

To CONVERT, kŏn-vĕrt′. v. n. To undergo a change, to be tranſmuted.

CONVERT, kŏn′-vĕrt. ſ. A perſon converted from one opinion to another.

CONVERTER, kŏn-vĕrt′-ŭr. ſ. One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY, kŏn-vĕr-tў-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE, kŏn-vĕr′-tĭbl. a. Suſceptible of change, tranſmutable; ſo much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

CONVERTIBLY, kŏn-vĕr′-tĭb-lў. ad. Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE, kŏn′-vĕr-tite. ſ. A convert.

CONVEX, kŏn′-vĕks. a. Riſing in a circular form, oppoſite to concave.

CONVEX, kŏn′-vĕks. ſ. A convex body.

CONVEXED, kŏn-vĕkſt′. part. a. Protuberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY, kŏn-vĕk′-ſĕd-lў. ad. In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, kŏn-vĕks′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Protuberance in a circular form.

CONVEXLY, kŏn-vĕks′-lў. ad. In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS, kŏn-vĕks′-nĭs. ſ. Spheroidical protuberance, convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, kŏn′-vĕkſ-ō-kŏn″-kāve. a. Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVEY, kŏn-vē′. v. a. To carry, to tranſport from one place to another; to hand from one to another; to move ſecretly; to tranſmit; to transfer, to deliver to another; to impart.

CONVEYANCE, kŏn-vē′-ănſe. ſ. The act of removing any thing; way for carriage or tranſportation; the method of removing ſecretly; the means by which any thing is conveyed; delivery from one to another; act of transferring property; writing by which property is tranſferred.

CONVEYANCER, kŏn-vē′-ăn-ſŭr. ſ. A lawyer who draws writings by which property is tranſferred.

CONVEYER, kŏn-vē′-ŭr. ſ. One who carries or tranſmits any thing.

To CONVICT, kŏn-vĭk′t. v. a. To prove guilty, to detect in guilt; to confute, to diſcover to be falſe.

CONVICT, kŏn-vĭk′t. a. Convicted, detected in guilt.

CONVICT, kŏn′-vĭkt. ſ. A perſon caſt at the bar.

CONVICTION, kŏn-vĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Detection of guilt; the act of convincing, confutation.

CONVICTIVE, kŏn-vĭk′-tiv. a. Having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCE, kŏn-vĭn′ſe. v. a. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition; to convict.

CONVINCEMENT, kŏn-vĭn′ſe-mĕnt. ſ. Conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, kŏn-vĭn′-ſĭbl. a. Capable of conviction; capable of being evidently diſproved.

CONVINCINGLY, kŏn-vĭn′-ſĭng-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCINGNESS, kŏn-vĭn′-sĭng-nĭs. ſ. The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE, kŏn-vīve. v. a. To entertain, to feaſt. Obſolete.

CONVIVAL, kŏn-vī′-văl. } a. Relating to an
CONVIVIAL, kŏn-vĭv′-yăl. } entertainment, feſtal, ſocial.

CONUNDRUM, kŏ-nŭn′-drŭm. ſ. A low jeſt, a quibble.

To CONVOCATE, kŏn′-vŏ-kāte. v. a. To call together.

CONVOCATION, kŏn-vŏ-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of calling to an aſſembly; an aſſembly; an aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical.

To CONVOKE, kŏn-vō′ke. v. a. To call together, to ſummon to an aſſembly.

To CONVOLVE, kŏn-vŏlv′. v. a. To roll together, to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLUTED, kŏn-vŏ-lū′-tĭd. part. a. Twiſted, rolled upon itſelf.

CONVOLUTION, kŏn-vŏ-lū′-shŭn. ſ. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of rolling together in company.

To CONVOY, kŏn-voy′. v. a. To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence.

CONVOY, kŏn′-voy. ſ. Attendance at ſea or on the road by way of defence; the act of attending as a defence.

CONUSANCE, kŏn′-ŭ-ſănſe. ſ. Cogniſance, notice. A law term.

To CONVULSE, kŏn-vŭl′ſe. v. a. To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVULSION, kŏn-vŭl′-shŭn. ſ. A convulſion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles; an irregular and violent motion, commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kŏn-vŭl′-sĭv. a. Giving twiches or ſpaſms.

CONY, kŭn′-nў. ſ. A rabbit, an animal that burroughs in the ground.

CONY-BOROUGH, kŭn′-nў-bŭr-ō. ſ. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To COO, kō′. v. n. To cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, kō′k. ſ. One, whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, kō′k-mād. ſ. A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

COOK-ROOM, kō′k-rōm. ſ. A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To COOK, kō′k. v. a. To prepare victuals for the table.

COOKERY, kō′k-ĕr-ў. ſ. The art of dreſſing victuals.

COOL, kō′l. a. Somewhat cold, approaching to cold; not zealous, not fond.

COOL, kō′l. ſ. Freedom from heat.

To COOL, kō′l. v. a. To make cool, to allay heat; to quiet paſſion, to calm anger.

To COOL, kō′l. v. n. To grow leſs hot; to grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion.

COOLER, kō′-lŭr. ſ. That which has the power of cooling the body; a veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

COOLLY, kō′-lў. ad. Without heat, or ſharp cold; without paſſion.

COOLNESS, kō′l-nĭs. ſ. Gentle cold, a ſoft or mild degree of cold; want of affection, diſinclination; freedom from paſſion.

COOM, kō′m. ſ. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, kō′m. ſ. A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels.

COOP, kō′p. ſ. A cage, a pen for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

To COOP, kō′p. v. a. To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs, to cage.

COOPEE, kō-pē′. ſ. A motion in dancing.

COOPER, kō′-pŭr. ſ. One that makes coops or barrels.

COOPERAGE, kō′-pŭr-ĭdzh. ſ. The price paid for coopers work.

To COOPERATE, kō-ŏp′-ĕr-āte. v. n. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end; to concur in the ſame effect.

COOPERATION, kō-ŏp-ĕr-ā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

COOPE-

COOPERATIVE, kō-ŏp′-ĕr-ā-tĭv. a. Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERATOR, kō-ŏp′-ĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTATION, kō-ŏp-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Adoption, aſſumption.

COORDINATE, kō-ā′r-dĭ-nĕt. a. Holding the ſame rank.

COORDINATELY, kō-ā′r-dĭ-nĕt-lў. ad. In the ſame rank.

COORDINATENESS, kō-ā′r-dĭ-nĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being coordinate.

COORDINATION, kō-ŏr-dĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of holding the ſame rank, collateralneſs.

COOT, kō′t. ſ. A ſmall black water fowl.

COP, kŏp′. ſ. The head, the top of any thing.

COPARCENARY, kō-pā′r-ſē-nā-rў. ſ. Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

COPARCENER, kō-pā′r-ſē-nŭr. ſ. Coparceners are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor.

COPARCENY, kō-pā′r-ſē-nў. ſ. An equal ſhare of coparceners.

COPARTNER, kō-pā′rt-nŭr. ſ. One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair.

COPARTNERSHIP, kō-pā′rt-nŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

COPATAIN, kō′-pā-tān. a. High raiſed, pointed. Obſolete.

COPAYVA, kō-pā′-vā. ſ. A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil.

COPE, kō′pe. ſ. Any thing with which the head is covered; a ſacerdotal cloak, worn in ſacred miniſtration; any thing which is ſpread over the head.

To COPE, kō′pe. v. a. To cover, as with a cope; to contend with, to oppoſe.

To COPE, kō′pe. v. n. To contend, to ſtruggle, to ſtrive.

COPIER, kŏp′-pў-ŭr. ſ. One that copies, a tranſcriber; a plagiary, an imitator.

COPING, kō′-pĭng. ſ. The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS, kō′-pyŭs. a. Plentiful, abundant, abounding in words or images.

COPIOUSLY, kō′-pyŭſ-lў. ad. Plentifully, abundantly, in great quantities; at large, diffuſely.

COPIOUSNESS, kō′-pyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Plenty, abundance; exuberance of ſtile.

COPLAND, kŏp′-lănd. ſ. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

COPPED, kŏpt′. a. Riſing to a top or head.

COPPEL, kŏp′-pĭl. ſ. An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver.

COPPER, kŏp′-pŭr. ſ. One of the ſix primitive metals.

COPPER, kŏp′-pŭr. ſ. A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, kŏp′-pŭr-nōſe. ſ. A red noſe.

COPPER-PLATE, kŏp-pŭr-plā′te. ſ. A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, kŏp′-pŭr-wŭrk. ſ. A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS, kŏp′-pĕr-ăs. ſ. A kind of vitriol.

COPPERSMITH, kŏp′-pŭr-ſmĭth. ſ. One that manufactures copper.

COPPERWORM, kŏp′-pŭr-wŭrm. ſ. A little worm in ſhips; a worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY, kŏp′-pŭr-ў. a. Containing copper.

COPPICE, kŏp′-pĭs. ſ. Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, kŏp′l-dŭſt. ſ. Powder uſed in purifying metals.

COPPLED, kŏp′ld. a. Riſing in a conick form.

COPSE, kŏps′. ſ. Short wood.

To COPSE, kŏps′. v. a. To preſerve underwoods.

COPULA, kŏp′-ū-lă. ſ. The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition.

To COPULATE, kŏp′-ū-lāte. v. a. To unite, to conjoin.

To COPULATE, kŏp′-ū-lāte. v. n. To come together as different ſexes.

COPULATION, kŏp-ū-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

COPU-

COPULATIVE, kŏp′-ū-lā-tĭv. a. A term of grammar.

COPY, kŏp′-ў. ſ. A tranſcript from the archetype or original; an individual book, as a good and fair copy; the original, the archetype; a picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK, kŏp′-ў-bŏok. ſ. A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD, kŏp′-ў-hōld. ſ. A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court.

COPY-HOLDER, kŏp′-ў-hōl-dŭr. ſ. One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To COPY, kŏp′-ў. v. a. To tranſcribe, to write after an original; to imitate, to propoſe to imitation.

To COPY, kŏp′-ў. v. n. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

COPYER, kŏp′-ў-ŭr. } ſ. One who copies
COPYIST, kŏp′-ў-ĭſt. } writing or pictures.

To COQUET, kō-kĕt′. v. a. To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

COQUETRY, kō-kĕt′-rў. ſ. Affectation of amorous advances.

COQUETTE, kō-kĕt′. ſ. A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CORACLE, kŏr′-ăkl. ſ. A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers.

CORAL, kŏr′-ăl. ſ. Red coral is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature while growing in the water, as it is after long expoſure to the air; the piece of coral which children uſe as a plaything.

CORALLINE, kŏr′-ăl-ĭne. a. Conſiſting of coral.

CORALLINE, kŏr′-ăl-ĭne. ſ. Coralline is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine.

CORALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL, kŏr′-ăl-loid. a. Reſembling coral.

CORANT, kō-rănt′. ſ. A nimble ſprightly dance.

CORBAN, kŏr′-băn. ſ. An alms baſket, a gift, an alms.

CORBEILS, kŏr′-bĕlz. ſ. Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL, kŏr′-bĕl. ſ. In architecture, the repreſentation of a baſket.

CORD, kā′rd. ſ. A rope, a ſtring; a quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, kā′rd-mā-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make ropes, a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD, kā′rd-wŭd. ſ. Wood piled up for fuel.

To CORD, kā′rd. v. a. To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE, kā′r-dĭdzh. ſ. A quantity of cords.

CORDED, kā′r-dĭd. a. Made of ropes.

CORDELIER, kŏr-dē-lē′r. ſ. A Franciſcan frier, ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL, kā′r-dyăl. ſ. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation; any medicine that increaſes ſtrength; any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

CORDIAL, kā′r-dyăl. a. Reviving, invigorating; ſincere, hearty.

CORDIALITY, kŏr-dyăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Relation to the heart; ſincerity.

CORDIALLY, kăr′-dyăl-ў. ad. Sincerely, heartily.

CORE, kō′-re. ſ. The heart; the inner part of any thing; the inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel; the matter contained in a boil or ſore.

CORIACEOUS, kō-rў-ā′-ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of leather; of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

CORIANDER, kō-rў-ăn′-dŭr. ſ. A plant.

CORINTH, kŭr′-rĭn. ſ. A ſmall fruit commonly called currant.

CORINTHIAN, kō-rĭn′-thyăn. ſ. Is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture.

CORK, kā′rk. ſ. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark; the bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples; the ſtopple of a bottle.

To CORK, kā′rk. v. a. To put corks into bottles.

CORKING-PIN, kā′r-kĭng-pĭn′. ſ. A pin of the largeſt ſize.

CORKY,

CORKY, kâ'r-ky. a. Conſiſting of cork.

CORMORANT, kâ'r-mo-rânt. ſ. A bird that preys upon fiſh; a glutton.

CORN, kâ'rn. ſ. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; grain unreaped; grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed; an excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful.

To CORN, kâ'rn. v. a. To ſalt, to ſprinkle with ſalt; to form into ſmall grains.

CORN-FIELD, kâ'rn-fe'ld. ſ. A field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLAG, kâ'rn-flâg. ſ. A plant: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lis.

CORN-FLOOR, kâ'rn-flôr. ſ. The floor where corn is ſtored.

CORN-FLOWER, kârn'-flow-ur. ſ. The blue bottle.

CORN-LAND, kâ'rn-lând. ſ. Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MILL, kâ'rn-mil. ſ. A mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE, kâ'rn-pîpe. ſ. A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

CORNCHANDLER, kâ'rn-tſhând-lur. ſ. One that retails corn.

CORNCUTTER, kâ'rn-kut-tur. ſ. A man whoſe profeſſion it is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CORNEL, kâ'r-nel. } ſ.
CORNELIAN-TREE, kor-ne'-lyan-tre. }
The Cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornelian-cherry.

CORNEOUS, kâ'r-ny-us. a. Horny, of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

CORNER, kâ'r-nur. ſ. An angle; a ſecret or remote place; the extremities, the utmoſt limit.

CORNER-STONE, kâ'r-nur-ſtô'ne. ſ. The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNERWISE, kâ'r-nur-wize. ad. Diagonally.

CORNET, kâ'r-nit. ſ. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth; a company or troop of horſe, in this ſenſe obſolete; the officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop; Cornet of a horſe, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin.

CORNICE, kâ'r-nis. ſ. The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

CORNICLE, kâ'r-nikl. ſ. A little horn.

CORNIGEROUS, kar-nidzh'-e-rus. a. Horned, having horns.

CORNUCOPIÆ, kâ'r-nu-ko''-pyâ. ſ. The horn of plenty.

To CORNUTE, kor-nu'te. v. a. To beſtow horns, to cuckold.

CORNUTED, kor-nu'-tid. a. Grafted with horns, cuckolded.

CORNUTO, kor-nu'-to. ſ. A man horned, a cuckold.

CORNY, kâ'r-ny. a. Strong or hard like horn, horny; producing grain or corn.

COROLLARY, kor'-o-lar-y. ſ. The concluſion; an inference.

CORONAL, kor'-o-nal. ſ. A crown, a garland.

CORONAL, ko-ro'-nal. a. Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY, kor'-o-ner-y. a. Relating to a crown; it is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONATION, kor-o-nâ'-ſhun. ſ. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king; the pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

CORONER, kor'-o-nur. ſ. An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, how any violent death was occaſioned.

CORONET, kor'-o-net. ſ. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

CORPORAL, kâ'r-po-ral. ſ. The loweſt officer of the infantry; a low ſea-officer.

CORPORAL, kâ'r-po-ral. a. Relating to the body, belonging to the body; material, not ſpiritual.

CORPORALITY, kar-po-ral'-i-ty. ſ. The quality of being embodied.

CORPORALLY, kâ'r-po-ral-y. ad. Bodily.

CORPORATE, kâ'r-po-ret. a. United in a body or community.

CORPORATION, kor-po-râ'-ſhun. ſ. A body politick.

CORPOREAL, kor-po''-ryal. a. Having a body, not immaterial.

CORPOREITY, kŏr-pŏ-rē′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Materiality, bodylineſs.

CORPS, kŏ′re. } CORPSE, kă′rpſe. } ſ. A body; a carcaſe, a dead body, a corſe; a body of forces.

CORPULENCE, kă′r-pŭ-lĕnſe. } CORPULENCY, kă′r-pŭ-lĕn-ſў. } ſ. Bulkineſs of body, fleſhineſs.

CORPULENT, kă′r-pŭ-lĕnt. a. Fleſhy, bulky.

CORPUSCLE, kă′r-pŭſkl. ſ. A ſmall body, an atom.

CORPUSCULAR, kŏr-pŭs′-kŭ-lĕr. } CORPUSCULARIAN, kŏr-pŭſ-kŭ-lā′-ryăn. } a. Relating to bodies, compriſing bodies.

To CORRADE, kŏr-rā′de. v. a. To rub off, to ſcrape together.

CORRADIATION, kŏr-rā-dў-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRECT, kŏr-rĕkt′. v. a. To puniſh, to chaſtiſe; to amend; to obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRECT, kŏr-rĕkt′. a. Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs.

CORRECTION, kŏr-rĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Puniſhment, diſcipline; amendment; that which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong; reprehenſion; abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary.

CORRECTIONER, kŏr-rĕk′-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. A jayl-bird. Obſolete.

CORRECTIVE, kŏr-rĕk′-tĭv. a. Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, kŏr-rĕk′-tĭv. ſ. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs; limitation, reſtriction.

CORRECTLY, kŏr-rĕkt′-lў. ad. Accurately, exactly.

CORRECTNESS, kŏr-rĕkt′-nĭs. ſ. Accuracy, exactneſs.

CORRECTOR, kŏr-rĕk′-tŭr. ſ. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment; he that reviſes any thing to free it from faults; ſuch an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt or abates the force of another.

To CORRELATE, kŏr-rē-lā′te. v. n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon,

CORRELATE, kŏr′-rē-lāte. ſ. One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation.

CORRELATIVE, kŏr-rĕl′-ă-tĭv. a. Having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, kŏr-rĕl′-ă-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being correlative.

CORREPTION, kŏr-rĕp′-ſhŭn. ſ. Chiding, reprehenſion, reproof.

To CORRESPOND, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏnd′. v. n. To ſuit, to anſwer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏn′-dĕnſe. } CORRESPONDENCY, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏn′-dĕn-ſў. } ſ. Relation, reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another; intercourſe, reciprocal intelligence; friendſhip, interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏn′-dĕnt. a. Suitable, adapted, anſwerable.

CORRESPONDENT, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏn′-dĕnt. ſ. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, kŏr-rĕſ-pŏn′-ſĭv. a. Anſwerable, adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, kŏr-rў-dŏ′re. ſ. The covert way lying round the fortifications; a gallery or long iſle round about a building.

CORRIGIBLE, kŏr′-rĭ-jĭbl. a. That which may be altered or amended; puniſhable.

CORRIVAL, kŏr-rī′-văl. ſ. Rival, competitor.

CORRIVALRY, kŏr-rī′-văl-rў. ſ. Competition.

CORROBORANT, kŏr-rŏb′-ō-rănt. a. Having the power to give ſtrength.

To CORROBORATE, kŏr-rŏb′-ō-rāte. v. a. To confirm, to eſtabliſh; to ſtrengthen, to make ſtrong.

CORROBORATION, kŏr-rŏb-ō-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtrengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, kŏr-rŏb′-ō-rā-tĭv. a. Having the power of increaſing ſtrength.

To CORRODE, kŏr-rō′de. v. a. To eat away by degrees, to wear away gradually.

CORRODENT, kŏr-rō′-dĕnt. a. Having the power of corroding or waſting.

CORRODIBLE, kŏr-rō′-dĭbl. a. Poſſible to be conſumed.

CORROSIBILITY, kŏr-rō-sy-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORROSIBLE, kŏr-rō′-sĭbl. a. Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORROSIBLENESS, kŏr-rō′-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Suſceptibility of corroſion.

CORROSION, kŏr-rō′-zhŭn. ſ. The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō′-sĭv. a. Having the power of wearing away; having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE, kŏr-rō′-sĭv. ſ. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away; that which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY, kŏr-rō′-sĭv-lў. ad. Like a corroſive; with the power of corroſion.

CORROSIVENESS, kŏr-rō′-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The quality of corroding or eating away, acrimony.

CORRUGANT, kŏr′-rŭ-gănt. a. Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE, kŏr′-rŭ-gāte. v. a. To wrinkle or purſe up.

CORRUGATION, kŏr-rŭ-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt′. v. a. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate, to infect; to deprave, to deſtroy integrity, to vitiate.

To CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt′. v. n. To become putrid, to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, kŏr-rŭpt′. a. Vicious, tainted with wickedneſs.

CORRUPTER, kŏr-rŭp′-tŭr. ſ. He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBILITY, kŏr-rŭp-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE, kŏr-rŭp′-tĭbl. a. Suſceptibility of corruption; poſſible to be vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS, kŏr-rŭp′-tĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY, kŏr-rŭp′-tĭb-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION, kŏr-rŭp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts; wickedneſs, perverſion of principles; putreſcence; matter or pus in a ſore; the means by which any thing is vitiated, depravation.

CORRUPTIVE, kŏr-rŭp′-tĭv. a. Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS, kŏr-rŭpt′-lĭs. a. Inſuſceptible of corruption, undecaying.

CORRUPTLY, kŏr-rŭpt′-lў. ad. With corruption, with taint; viciouſly, contrary to purity.

CORRUPTNESS, kŏr-rŭpt′-nĭs. ſ. The quality of corruption, putreſcence, vice.

CORSAIR, kŏr′-ſâr. ſ. A pirate.

CORSE, kō′rſe. ſ. A dead body, a carcaſe.

CORSLET, kŏrs′-lĕt. ſ. A light armour for the forepart of the body.

CORTICAL, kâ′r-tĭ-kăl. a. Barky, belonging to the rind.

CORTICATED, kâ′r-tĭ-kā-tĭd. a. Reſembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICOSE, kâr-tĭ-kō′ſe. a. Full of bark.

CORVETTO, kŏr-vĕt′-tō. ſ. The curvet.

CORUSCANT, kō-rŭs′-kănt. a. Glittering by flaſhes, flaſhing.

CORUSCATION, kō-rŭſ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Flaſh, quick vibration of light.

CORYMBIATED, kō-rĭm′-bў-ā-tĭd. a. Garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBIFEROUS, kō-rĭm-bĭf′-fē-rŭs. ad. Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORYMBUS, kō-rĭm′-bŭs. ſ. Amongſt ancient botaniſts, cluſters of berries: amongſt modern botaniſts, a compounded diſcous flower; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold.

COSIER, kō′-zyer. ſ. A botcher. Obſolete.

COSMETICK, kŏz-mĕt′-ĭk. a. Beautifying.

COSMICAL, kŏz′-mĭ-kăl. a. Relating to the world; riſing or ſetting with the ſun.

COSMICALLY, kŏz′-mĭ-kăl-ў. ad. With the ſun.

COSMOGONY, kŏz-mŏg′-gō-nў. ſ. The riſe or birth of the world, the creation.

COSMOGRAPHER, kŏz-mŏg′-grā-fŭr. ſ. One who writes a deſcription of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, kŏz-mō-grăf′-ў-kăl. a. Relating to a general deſcription of the world.

COSMO-

COSMOGRAPHICALLY, kŏz-mŏ-grăf′-ĭ-kăl-ĭ. ad. In a manner relating to the ſtructure of the world.

COSMOGRAPHY, kŏz-mŏg′-gră-fy. ſ. The ſcience of the general ſyſtem of the world; a general deſcription of the univerſe.

COSMOPOLITAN, kŏz-mŏ-pŏl′-ĭ-tăn. } ſ.
COSMOPOLITE, kŏz-mŏp′-pŏ-līte. }
A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

COST, kŏſt′. ſ. The price of any thing; charge, expence; loſs, detriment.

To COST, kŏſt′. v. n. To be brought for, to be had at a price.

COSTAL, kŏs′-tăl. a. Belonging to the ribs.

COSTARD, kŏs′-tărd. ſ. A head, an apple round and bulky like the head.

COSTIVE, kŏs′-tĭv. a. Bound in the body; cloſe.

COSTIVENESS, kŏs′-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.

COSTLINESS, kŏſt′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Sumptuouſneſs, expenſiveneſs.

COSTLY, kŏſt′-lў. a. Sumptuous, expenſive.

COT, kŏt′. ſ. A ſmall houſe, a hut, a mean habitation.

COTANGENT, kŏ-tăn′-jĕnt. ſ. The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COTEMPORARY, kŏ-tĕm′-pŏ-răr-ў. a. Living at the ſame time, coetaneous.

COTLAND, kŏt′-lănd. ſ. Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN, kŏt′-kwēn. ſ. A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs.

COTTAGE, kŏt′-tĭdzh. ſ. A hut, a mean habitation.

COTTAGER, kŏt′-tă-jŭr. ſ. One who lives in a hut or cottage; one who lives in the common, without paying rent.

COTTIER, kŏt′-yēr. ſ. One who inhabits a cot.

COTTON, kŏt′n. ſ. The down of the cotton-tree; a plant.

COTTON, kŏt′n. ſ. Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

To COTTON, kŏt′n. v. n. To riſe with a nap; to cement, to unite with.

To COUCH, kou′tſh. v. n. To lie down in a place of repoſe; to lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt; to lie down, in ambuſh; to ſtoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH, kou′tſh. v. a. To lay on a place of repoſe; to lay down any thing in a ſtratum; to bed, to hide in another body; to include ſecretly, to hide; to fix the ſpear in the reſt; to depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, kou′tſh. ſ. A ſeat of repoſe; a layer, or ſtratum.

COUCHANT, kŏu′-tſhănt. a. Lying down, ſquatting.

COUCHEE, kū′-ſhē. ſ. Bedtime, the time of viſiting late at night.

COUCHER, kou′tſh-ŭr. ſ. He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW, kou′tſh-fĕl-lō. ſ. Bedfellow, companion.

COUCHGRASS, kou′tſh-grăs. ſ. A weed.

COVE, kō′ve. ſ. A ſmall creek or bay; a ſhelter, a cover.

COVENANT, kŭv′-ē-nănt. ſ. A contract, a ſtipulation; a compact; a writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT, kŭv′-ē-nănt. v. n. To bargain, to ſtipulate.

COVENANTEE, kŭv′-ē-năn-tē′. ſ. A party to a covenant, a ſtipulator, a bargainer.

COVENANTER, kŭv′-ē-năn-tŭr. ſ. One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

To COVER, kŭv′-ŭr. v. a. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe; to conceal under ſomething laid over; to hide by ſuperficial appearances; to overwhelm, to bury; to ſhelter; to conceal from harm; to brood on; to copulate with a female; to wear the hat.

COVER, kŭv′-ŭr. ſ. Any thing that is laid over another; a concealment, a ſcreen, a veil; ſhelter, defence.

COVERING, kŭv′-ŭr-ĭng. ſ. Dreſs, veſture.

COVER-

COVERLET, kŭv′-ŭr-lĭt. ſ. The outermoſt of the bedcloaths.

COVERT, kŭv′-ŭrt. ſ. A ſhelter, a defence; a thicket, or hiding-place.

COVERT, kŭv′-ŭrt. a. Sheltered, ſecret, hidden, inſidious.

COVERT-WAY, kŭv′-ŭrt-wā′. ſ. A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country.

COVERTLY, kŭv′-ŭrt-lў. ad. Secretly, cloſely.

COVERTNESS, kŭv′-ŭrt-nĭs. ſ. Secrecy, privacy.

COVERTURE, kŭv′-ŭr-tŭre. ſ. Shelter, defence; in law, the ſtate and condition of a married woman.

To COVET, kŭv′-ĭt. v. a. To deſire inordinately, to deſire beyond due bounds; to deſire earneſtly.

To COVET, kŭv′-ĭt. v. n. To have a ſtrong deſire.

COVETABLE, kŭv′-ĭt-ĕbl. a. To be wiſhed for.

COVETOUS, kŭv′-vĕ-tſhŭs. a. Inordinately deſirous; inordinately eager of money, avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, kŭv′-vĕ-tſhŭſ-lў. ad. Avaritiouſly, eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, kŭv′-vĕ-tſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Avarice, eagerneſs of gain.

COVEY, kŭv′-vў. ſ. A hatch, an old bird with her young ones; a number of birds together.

COUGH, kŏf′. ſ. A convulſion of the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf′. v. n. To have the lungs convulſed, to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

To COUGH, kŏf′. v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER, kŏf′-fŭr. ſ. One that coughs.

COVING, kŏ′-vĭng. ſ. A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot; a particular form of cieling.

COULD, kŭd′. The imperfect preterite of Can.

COULTER, kou′l-tŭr. ſ. The ſharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, kou′n-ſĭl. ſ. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation; perſons called together to be conſulted; the body of privy counſellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, kou′n-ſĭl-bŏrd. ſ. Council-table, table where matters of ſtate are deliberated.

COUNSEL, kou′n-ſĕl. ſ. Advice, direction; deliberation; prudence; ſecrecy, the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting; ſcheme, purpoſe, deſign; thoſe that plead a cauſe, the counſellors.

To COUNSEL, kou′n-ſĕl. v. a. To give advice or counſel to any perſon; to adviſe any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, kou′n-ſĕl-ĕbl. a. Willing to receive and follow advice.

COUNSELLOR, kŏu′n-ſĕl-lŭr. ſ. One that gives advice; confidant, boſom friend; one whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs; one that is conſulted in a caſe of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP, kou′n-ſĕl-lŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office or poſt of privy counſellor.

To COUNT, kou′nt. v. a. To number, to tell; to reckon, to account, to conſider as having a certain character; to impute to, to charge to.

To COUNT, kou′nt. v. n. To lay a ſcheme; to depend on.

COUNT, kou′nt. ſ. Number; reckoning.

COUNT, kou′nt. ſ. A title of foreign nobility, an earl.

COUNTABLE, kou′n-tăbl. a. That which may be numbered.

COUNTENANCE, kou′n-tĕ-năn-ſe. ſ. The form of the face, the ſyſtem of the features, air, look; confidence of mien, aſpect of aſſurance; affectation or ill-will, as it appears upon the face; patronage, ſupport.

To COUNTENANCE, kou′n-tĕ-năn-ſe. v. a. To ſupport, to patroniſe, to make a ſhew of; to encourage.

COUNTENANCER, kou′n-tĕ-năn-ſŭr. ſ. One that countenances or ſupports another.

COUNTER, kou′n-tŭr. ſ. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning; the form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop.

COUNTER, kou'n-tŭr. ad. Contrary to, in oppoſition to; the wrong way; contrary ways.

To COUNTERACT, koun-tŭr-ak't. v. a. To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To COUNTERBALANCE, koun-tŭr-băl'-lănſe. v. a. To act againſt with an oppoſite weight.

COUNTERBALANCE, kou'n-tŭr-băl-lănſe. ſ. Oppoſite weight.

To COUNTERBUF, koun-tŭr-bŭf'. v. a. To impel; to ſtrike back.

COUNTERBUFF, kou'n-tŭr-bŭf. ſ. A ſtroke that produces a recoil.

COUNTERCASTER, kou'n-tŭr-kăſ-tŭr. ſ. A book-keeper, a caſter of accounts, a reckoner. Not uſed.

COUNTERCHANGE, kou'n-tŭr-tſhănje. ſ. Exchange, reciprocation.

To COUNTERCHANGE, koun-tŭr-tſhă'nje. v. a. To give and receive.

COUNTERCHARM, kou'n-tŭr-tſhărm. ſ. That by which a charm is diſſolved.

To COUNTERCHARM, koun-tŭr-tſhă'rm. v. a. To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment.

To COUNTERCHECK, koun-tŭr-tſhĕk'. v. a. To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHECK, kou'n-tŭr-tſhĕk. ſ. Stop, rebuke.

To COUNTERDRAW, koun-tŭr-drâ'. v. a. To copy a deſign by means of an old paper, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, koun-tŭr-ĕv'-ĭ-dĕnſe. ſ. Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

To COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt. v. a. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to imitate, to reſemble.

COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt. a. Forged, fictitious; deceitful, hypocritical.

COUNTERFEIT, kou'n-tŭr-fĭ't. ſ. One who perſonates another, an impoſtor; ſomething made in imitation of another; a forgery.

COUNTERFEITER, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt-ŭr. ſ. A forger.

COUNTERFEITLY, kou'n-tŭr-fĭt-lў. ad. Falſely, with forgery.

COUNTERFERMENT, kou'n-tŭr-fĕr'-mĕnt. ſ. Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

COUNTERFORT, kou'n-tŭr-fôrt. ſ. Counterforts are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls ſubject to bulge.

COUNTERGAGE, koun-tŭr-gă'je. ſ. A method uſed to meaſure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUARD, kou'n-tŭr-gărd. ſ. A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch.

To COUNTERMAND, koun-tŭr-mă'nd. v. a. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMAND, kou'n-tŭr-mănd. ſ. Repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMARCH, koun-tŭr-mă'rtſh. v. n. To march backward.

COUNTERMARCH, kou'n-tŭr-mărtſh. ſ. Retroceſſion, march backward; change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMARK, kou'n-tŭr-märk. ſ. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods; the mark of the goldſmiths company.

COUNTERMINE, kou'n-tŭr-mĭne. ſ. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine; means of oppoſition; a ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMINE, koun-tŭr-mĭ'ne. v. a. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine; to counterwork, to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

COUNTERMOTION, koun-tŭr-mō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Contrary motion.

COUNTERMURE, koun-tŭr-mū're. ſ. A wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNATURAL, koun-tŭr-năt'-tū-răl. a. Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE, koun-tŭr-noi'ze. ſ. A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered.

COUNTER-

COUNTEROPENING, koun-tůr-ō′pe-ning. ſ. An aperture on the contrary ſide.

COUNTERPACE, kou′n-tůr-pāſe. ſ. Contrary meaſure.

COUNTERPANE, kou′n-tůr-pāne. ſ. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares.

COUNTERPART, kou′n-tůr-pārt. ſ. The correſpondent part.

COUNTERPLEA, koun-tůr-plē′. ſ. In law, a replication.

To COUNTERPLOT, koun-tůr-plŏt′. v. a. To oppoſe one machine by another.

COUNTERPLOT, kou′n-tůr-plŏt. ſ. An artifice oppoſed to an artifice.

COUNTERPOINT, kou′n-tůr-point. ſ. A coverlet woven in ſquares.

To COUNTERPOISE, koun-tůr-poi′ze. v. a. To counterbalance, to be equiponderant to; to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

COUNTERPOISE, kou′n-tůr-poize. ſ. Equiponderance, equivalence of weight; the ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance; equipollence, equivalence of power.

COUNTERPOISON, koun-tůr-poi′zn. ſ. Antidote.

COUNTERPRESSURE, koun-tůr-prĕs′-ſhůr. ſ. Oppoſite force.

COUNTERPROJECT, koun-tůr-prŏdzh′-ĭkt. ſ. Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

COUNTERSCARP, kou′n-tůr-ſkārp. ſ. That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, koun-tůr-sī′ne. v. a. To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick.

COUNTERTENOR, koun-tůr-tĕn′-nůr. ſ. One of the mean or middle parts of muſick, ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor.

COUNTERTIDE, kou′n-tůr-tīde. ſ. Contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, kou′n-tůr-tīme. ſ. Defence, oppoſition.

COUNTERTURN, kou′n-tůr-tůrn. ſ. The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the Counterturn, which deſtroys expectation.

To COUNTERVAIL, kou′n-tůr-vā′le. v. a. To be equivalent to, to have equal force or value, to act againſt with equal power.

COUNTERVAIL, kou′n-tůr-vāle. ſ. Equal weight; that which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVIEW, kou′n-tůr-vů. ſ. Oppoſition, a poſture in which two perſons front each other; contraſt.

To COUNTERWORK, koun-tůr-wůrk′. v. a. To counteract, to hinder by contrary operations.

COUNTESS, kou′n-tĭs. ſ. The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, kou′n-tĭng-houſe. ſ. The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTLESS, kou′nt-lĭs. a. Innumerable, without number.

COUNTRY, kůn′-trў. ſ. A tract of land, a region; rural parts; the place of one's birth, the native ſoil; the inhabitants of any region.

COUNTRY, kůn′-trў. a. Ruſtick, rural; remote from cities or courts; peculiar to a region or people; rude, ignorant, untaught.

COUNTRYMAN, kůn′-trў-măn. ſ. One born in the ſame country; a ruſtick, one that inhabits the rural parts; a farmer, a huſbandman.

COUNTY, kou′n-tў. ſ. A ſhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided; a count, a lord. Obſolete in this laſt ſenſe.

COUPEE, kō-pē′. ſ. A motion in dancing.

COUPLE, kůp′l. ſ. A chain or tye that holds dogs together; two, a brace; a male and his female.

To COUPLE, kůp′l. v. a. To chain together; to join one to another; to marry, to wed.

To COUPLE, kůp′l. v. n. To join in embraces.

COUPLE-BEGGAR, kůp′l-bĕg-ůr. ſ. One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

COUPLET,

COUPLET, kŭp′-lĭt. ſ. Two verſes, a pair of rhimes; a pair, as of doves.

COURAGE, kŭr′-ridge. ſ. Bravery, active fortitude.

COURAGEOUS, kŭr-rā′-jŭs. a. Brave, daring, bold.

COURAGEOUSLY, kŭr-rā′-jŭſ-lў. ad. Bravely, ſtoutly, boldly.

COURAGEOUSNESS, kŭr-rā′-jŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Bravery, boldneſs, ſpirit, courage.

COURANT, kŭr-rănt′. } ſ. A nimble dance;
COURANTO, kŭr-răn′-tō. } any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, kōrb. v. n. To bend, to bow. Obſolete.

COURIER, kō′-ryĕr. ſ. A meſſenger ſent in haſte.

COURSE, kōrſe. ſ. Race, career; paſſage from place to place; tilt, act of running in the liſts; ground on which a race is run; track or line in which a ſhip ſails; ſails, means by which the courſe is performed; order of ſucceſſion; ſeries of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure; the elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries; method of life, train of actions; natural bent, uncontrolled will; catamenia; number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table; empty form.

To COURSE, kōrſe. v. a. To hunt, to purſue; to purſue with dogs that hunt in view; to put to ſpeeed, to force to run.

To COURSE, kōrſe. v. n. To run, to rove about.

COURSER, kō′r-ſŭr. ſ. A ſwift horſe, a war horſe; one who purſues the ſport of courſing hares.

COURT, kōrt. ſ. The place where the prince reſides, the palace; the hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtered; open ſpace before a houſe; a ſmall opening incloſed with houſes and paved with broad ſtones; perſons who compoſe the retinue of a prince; perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice; any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical; the art of pleaſing, the art of inſinuation.

To COURT, kōrt. v. a. To woo, to ſolicit a woman; to ſolicit, to ſeek; to flatter, to endeavour to pleaſe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kōrt-tſhăp′-lĭn. ſ. One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, kōrt-dā′. ſ. Day on which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtered.

COURT FAVOUR, kōrt-fā′-vŭr. ſ. Favours or benefits beſtowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, kōrt-hănd. ſ. The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, kōrt-lā′-dў. ſ. A lady converſant in court.

COURTEOUS, kŭr′-tſhŭs. a. Elegant of manners, well-bred.

COURTEOUSLY, kŭr′-tſhŭſ-lў. ad. Reſpectfully, civilly, complaiſantly.

COURTEOUSNESS, kŭr′-tſhŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Civility, complaiſance.

COURTESAN, } kŭr-tĕ-zăn′. { ſ. A woman
COURTEZAN, } { of the town;
a proſtitute, a ſtrumpet.

COURTESY, kŭr′-tĕ-ſў. ſ. Elegance of manners, civility, complaiſance; an act of civility or reſpect; a tenure, not of right, but of the favour of others.

COURTESY, kŭrt′-ſў. ſ. The reverence made by women.

To COURTESY, kŭrt′-ſў. v. n. To perform an act of reverence; to make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

COURTIER, kō′r-tſhŭr. ſ. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts or ſolicits the favour of another.

COURTLIKE, kōrt-lĭke. a. Elegant, polite.

COURTLINESS, kō′rt-lў-nĭs. ſ. Elegance of manners, complaiſance, civility.

COURTLY, kō′rt-lў. a. Relating or appertaining to the court, elegant, ſoft, flattering.

COURTSHIP, kō′rt-ſhĭp. ſ. The act of ſoliciting favour; the ſolicitation of a woman to marriage.

COUSIN, kŭz′n. ſ. Any one collaterally related

lated more remotely than a brother or a ſiſter; a title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW, kow′. ſ. The female of the bull.

To COW, kow′. v. a. To depreſs with fear.

COW-HERD, kow′-hĕrd. ſ. One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, kow′-houſe. ſ. The houſe in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, kow′-lēẗſh. ſ. One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

COW-WEED, kow′-wēd. ſ. A ſpecies of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, kow′-hwēt. ſ. A plant.

COWARD, kow′-ŭrd. ſ. A poltron, a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear; it is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective.

COWARDICE, kow′-ŭr-dĭs. ſ. Fear, habitual timidity, want of courage.

COWARDLINESS, kow′-ŭrd-lў-nĭs. ſ. Timidity, cowardice.

COWARDLY, kŏw′-ŭrd-lў. a. Fearful, timorous, puſillanimous; mean, befitting a coward.

COWARDLY, kow′-ŭrd-lў. ad. In the manner of a coward.

To COWER, kow′r. v. n. To ſink by bending the knees, to ſtoop, to ſhrink.

COWISH, kow′-ĭſh. a. Timorous, fearful. Not uſed.

COWKEEPER, kow′-kē-pŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows.

COWL, kow′l. ſ. A monk's hood; a veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, kow′l-ſtăf. ſ. The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men.

COWSLIP, kow′-ſlĭp. ſ. Cowſlip is alſo called pagil, and is a ſpecies of primroſe.

COXCOMB, koks′-kŏm. ſ. The top of the head; the comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps; a flower; a fop, a ſuperficial pretender.

COXCOMICAL, kŏks-kŏm′-ĭk-ăl. a. Foppiſh, conceited.

COY, koy′. a. Modeſt, decent; reſerved, not acceſſible.

To COY, koy′. v. n. To behave with reſerve, to reject familiarity; not to condeſcend willingly.

COYLY, koy′-lў. ad. With reſerve.

COYNESS, koy′-nĭs. ſ. Reſerve, unwillingneſs to become familiar.

COZ, kŭz′. ſ. A cant or familiar word, contracted from couſin.

To COZEN, kŭz′n. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud.

COZENAGE, kŭz′-nĭdzh. ſ. Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat.

COZENER, kŭz′-nŭr. ſ. A cheater, a defrauder.

CRAB, krăb′. ſ. A ſhell fiſh; a wild apple, the tree that bears a wild apple; a peeviſh, moroſe perſon; a wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips; a ſign of the zodiack.

CRABBED, krăb′-bĭd. a. Peeviſh, moroſe; harſh, unpleaſing; difficult, perplexing.

CRABBEDLY, krăb′-bĭd-lў. ad. Peeviſhly.

CRABBEDNESS, krăb′-bĭd-nĭs. ſ. Sourneſs of taſte; ſourneſs of countenance, aſperity of manners; difficulty.

CRABER, krā′-bŭr. ſ. The water-rat.

CRABS-EYES, krab′z-īze. ſ. Small whitiſh bodies found in the common crawfiſh, reſembling the eyes of a crab.

CRACK, krăk′. ſ. A ſudden diſruption; chink, fiſſure, narrow breach; the ſound of any body burſting or falling; any ſudden and quick ſound; any breach, injury, or diminution, a flaw; crazineſs of intellect; a man crazed; a whore; a boaſt; a boaſter. Theſe laſt are low and vulgar uſes of the word.

To CRACK, krăk′. v. a. To break into chinks; to break, to ſplit; to do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs; to break or deſtroy any thing; to craze, to weaken the intellect.

To CRACK, krăk′. v. n. To burſt, to open in chinks; to fall to ruin; to utter a loud and ſudden ſound; to boaſt, with Of.

CRACK-BRAINED, krăk′-brānd. a. Crazy, without right reaſon.

CRACK-HEMP, krăk′-hĕmp. ſ. A wretch fated to the gallows. A low word.

CRACKER, krăk′-ŭr. ſ. A noiſy boaſting fellow; a quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

To CRACKLE, krăk′l. v. n. To make ſlight cracks, to make ſmall and frequent ſharp ſounds.

CRADLE, krā′dl. ſ. A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth motion; infancy, or the firſt part of life; with ſurgeons, a caſe for a broken bone; with ſhipwrights, a frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip.

To CRADLE, krā′dl. v. a. To lay in a cradle.

CRADLE-CLOATHS, krā′dl-klōze. ſ. Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, krăft′. ſ. Manual art, trade; fraud, cunning; ſmall ſailing veſſels.

To CRAFT, krăft′. v. n. To play tricks. Obſolete.

CRAFTILY, krăf′-tў-lў. ad. Cunningly, artfully.

CRAFTINESS, krăf′-tў-nĭs. ſ. Cunning, ſtratagem.

CRAFTSMAN, krăfts′-măn. ſ. An artificer, a manufacturer.

CRAFTSMASTER, krăfts′-măſ-tŭr. ſ. A man ſkilled in his trade.

CRAFTY, krăf′-tў. a. Cunning, artful.

CRAG, krăg′. ſ. A rough ſteep rock; the rugged protuberances of rocks; the neck.

CRAGGED, krăg′-gĭd. a. Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRAGGEDNESS, krăg′-gĭd-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

CRAGGINESS, krăg′-gў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being craggy.

CRAGGY, krăg′-gў. a. Rugged, full of prominences, rough.

To CRAM, krăm′. v. a. To ſtuff, to fill with more than can conveniently be held; to fill with food beyond ſatiety; to thruſt in by force.

To CRAM, krăm′. v. a. To eat beyond ſatiety.

CRAMBO, krăm′-bō. ſ. A play in which one gives a word, to which another finds rhyme.

CRAMP, krămp′. ſ. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs; a reſtriction, a confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, krămp′. a. Difficult, knotty, a low term.

To CRAMP, krămp′. v. a. To pain with cramps or twiches; to reſtrain, to confine; to bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH, krămp′-fĭſh. ſ. The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAMPIRON, krămp′-ī-ŭrn. ſ. See CRAMP.

CRANAGE, krā′-nĭdzh. ſ. A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels.

CRANE, krā′ne. ſ. A bird with a long beak; an inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES BILL, krā′nz-bĭl. ſ. An herb; a pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRANIUM, krā′-nyŭm. ſ. The ſkull.

CRANK, krăngk′. ſ. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; any bending or winding paſſage; any conceit formed by twiſting or changing a word.

CRANK, krăngk′. a. Healthy, ſprightly; among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be crank when loaded near to be overſet.

To CRANKLE, krăngk′l. v. n. To run in and out.

To CRANKLE, krăngk′l. v. a. To break into unequal ſurfaces.

CRANKNESS, krăngk′-nĭs. ſ. Health, vigour; diſpoſition to overſet.

CRANNIED, krăn′-nўd. ſ. A chink, a cleft.

CRAPE, krā′pe. ſ. A thin ſtuff looſely woven.

To CRASH, krăſh′. v. n. To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling.

To CRASH, krăſh′. v. a. To break or bruiſe.

CRASH, krăſh′. ſ. A loud mixed ſound.

CRASS, krăs′. a. Groſs, coarſe, not ſubtle.

CRASSITUDE, krăs′-ſў-tūde. ſ. Groſſneſs, coarſeneſs.

CRASTINATION, krăſ-tў-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Delay.

CRATCH,

CRATCH, krátſh′. ſ. The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRAVAT, krȧ-vȧt′. ſ. A neckcloth.

To CRAVE, krā′ve. v. a. To aſk with earneſtneſs, to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to aſk inſatiably; to long, to wiſh unreaſonably; to call for importunately.

CRAVEN, krā′vn. ſ. A cock conquered and diſpirited; a coward, a recreant.

To CRAVEN, krā′vn. v. a. To make recreant or cowardly.

To CRAUNCH, krántſh′. v. a. To cruſh in the mouth.

CRAW, krȧ′. ſ. The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

CRAWFISH, krȧ′-fiſh. ſ. A ſmall ſhell-fiſh found in brooks.

To CRAWL, krȧ′l. v. n. To creep, to move with a ſlow motion, to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm; to move weakly and ſlowly.

CRAWLER, krȧ′-lůr. ſ. A creeper, any thing that creeps.

CRAYFISH, krā′-fiſh. ſ. The river lobſter.

CRAYON, krā′-ůn. ſ. A kind of pencil, a roll of paſte to draw lines with; a drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE, krā′ze. v. a. To break, to cruſh, to weaken; to crack the brain, to impair the intellect.

CRAZEDNESS, krā′-zěd-nĭs. ſ. Decrepitude, brokenneſs.

CRAZINESS, krā′-zў-nĭs. ſ. State of being crazy, imbecility, weakneſs.

CRAZY, krā′-zў. a. Broken, decrepit; broken witted, ſhattered in the intellect; weak, ſhattered.

To CREAK, krē′k. v. n. To make a harſh noiſe.

CREAM, krē′m. ſ. The unctuous or oily part of milk.

To CREAM, krē′m. v. n. To gather cream; to mantle or froth.

CREAM-FACED, krē′m-fāſt. a. Pale, coward-looking.

CREAMY, krē′-mў. a. Full of cream.

CREASE, krē′ſe. ſ. A mark made by doubling any thing.

To CREASE, krē′ſe. v. a. To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREATE, krē-ā′te. v. a. To form out of nothing, to cauſe to exiſt; to produce, to cauſe, to be the occaſion of; to beget; to inveſt with any new character.

CREATION, krē-ā′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of creating or conferring exiſtence; the act of inveſting with new character; the things created, the univerſe; any thing produced, or cauſed.

CREATIVE, krē-ā′-tĭv. a. Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATOR, krē-ā′tŏr. ſ. The being that beſtows exiſtence.

CREATURE, krē′-tſhůr. ſ. A being created; an animal not human; a word of contempt for a human being; a word of petty tenderneſs; a perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

CREATURELY, krē′-tſhůr-lў. a. Having the qualities of a creature.

CREDENCE, krē′-dĕnſe. ſ. Belief, credit; that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

CREDENDA, krē-dĕn′-dȧ. ſ. Things to be believed, articles of faith.

CREDENT, krē′-dĕnt. a. Believing, eaſy of belief; having credit, not to be queſtioned.

CREDENTIAL, krē′-dĕn-ſhȧl. ſ. That which gives a title to credit.

CREDIBILITY, krĕd-ў-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Claim to credit, poſſibility of obtaining belief, probability.

CREDIBLE, krĕd′-ĭbl. a. Worthy of credit, having a juſt claim to belief.

CREDIBLENESS, krĕd′-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Credibility, worthineſs of belief, juſt claim to belief.

CREDIBLY, krĕd′-ĭb-lў. ad. In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT, krĕd′-ĭt. ſ. Belief; honour, reputation; good opinion; faith, teſtimony; truſt repoſed; promiſe given; influence, power not compulſive.

To CREDIT, krĕd′-ĭt. v. a. To believe; to procure credit or honour to any thing; to truſt, to confide in; to admit as a debtor.

CREDI-

CREDITABLE, krĕd′-ĭt-ĕbl. a. Reputable, above contempt; eſtimable.

CREDITABLENESS, krĕd′-ĭt-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Reputation, eſtimation.

CREDITABLY, krĕd′-ĭt-ĕb-lў. ad. Reputably, without diſgrace.

CREDITOR, krĕd′-ĭt-tŭr. ſ. He to whom a debt is owed, he that gives credit, correlative to debtor.

CREDULITY, krĕ-dū′-lĭ-tў. ſ. Eaſineſs of belief.

CREDULOUS, krĕd′-ŭ-lŭs. a. Apt to believe, unſuſpecting, eaſily deceived.

CREDULOUSNESS, krĕd′-ŭ-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Aptneſs to believe, credulity.

CREED, krē′d. ſ. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended; any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

To CREEK, krē′k. v. a. To make a harſh noiſe.

CREEK, krē′k. ſ. A prominence or jot in a winding coaſt; a ſmall port, a bay, a cove.

CREEKY, krē′-kў. a. Full of creeks, unequal, winding.

To CREEP, krē′p. v. n. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; to grow along the ground, or on other ſupports; to move forward without bounds or leaps, as inſects; to move ſlowly and feebly; to move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing; to behave with ſervility, to fawn, to bend.

CREEPER, krē′-pŭr. ſ. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body; an iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE, krē′p-hōle. ſ. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger; a ſubterfuge, an excuſe.

CREEPINGLY, krē′p-ĭng-lў. ad. Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

To CREPITATE, krĕp′-ĭ-tāte. v. n. To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITATION, krĕp-ĭ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPT, krĕp′t. particip. from Creep.

CREPUSCULE, krē-pŭs′-kūle. ſ. Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS, krē-pŭs′-kŭ-lŭs. a. Glimmering, in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

CRESCENT, krĕs′-ſĕnt. a. Increaſing, growing.

CRESCENT, krĕs′-ſĕnt. ſ. The moon in her ſtate of increaſe, any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

CRESCIVE, krĕs′-sĭv. a. Increaſing, growing.

CRESS, krĕs′. ſ. An herb.

CRESSET, krĕs′-sĕt. ſ. A great light ſet upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower.

CREST, krĕſt′. ſ. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry; any tuft or ornament on the head; pride, ſpirit, fire.

CRESTED, krĕs′-tĭd. a. Adorned with plume or creſt; wearing a comb.

CREST-FALLEN, krĕſt′-fâln. a. Dejected, ſunk, heartleſs, ſpiritleſs.

CRESTLESS, krĕſt′-lĭs. a. Not dignified with coat armour.

CRETACEOUS, krē-tā′-ſhŭs. a. Abounding with chalk, chalky.

CRETATED, krē′-tā-tĭd. a. Rubbed with chalk.

CREVICE, krĕv′-ĭs. ſ. A crack, a cleft.

CREW, krō′. ſ. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe; the company of a ſhip. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

CREW, krō′. The preterite of Crow.

CREWEL, krō′-ĭl. ſ. Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, krĭb′. ſ. The rack or manger of a ſtable; the ſtall or cabbin of an ox; a ſmall habitation, a cottage.

To CRIB, krĭb′. v. a. To ſhut up in a narrow habitation, to cage; to ſteal. A low phraſe.

CRIBBAGE, krĭb′-bĭdzh. ſ. A game at cards.

CRIBRATION, krī-brā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſifting.

CRICK, krĭ′k. ſ. The noiſe of a door; a painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRICKET, krĭk′-kĭt. ſ. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places; a ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks; a low ſeat or ſtool.

CRIER, krī'-ŭr. ſ. The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, krīme. ſ. An act contrary to right, an offence, a great fault.

CRIMEFUL, krīme-fŭl. a. Wicked, criminal.

CRIMELESS, krīme-lĭs. a. Innocent, without crime.

CRIMINAL, krĭm'-ĭn-nĕl. a. Faulty, contrary to right, contrary to duty; guilty, tainted with crime; not civil, as a criminal proſecution.

CRIMINAL, krĭm'-ĭn-nĕl. ſ. A man accuſed of a crime; a man guilty of a crime.

CRIMINALLY, krĭm'-ĭn-nĕl-ȳ. ad. Wickedly, guiltily.

CRIMINALNESS, krĭm'-ĭn-nĕl-nĭs. ſ. Guiltineſs.

CRIMINATION, krĭm-ĭn-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of accuſing, arraignment, charge.

CRIMINATORY, krĭm''-ĭn-nā-tŭr'-ȳ. a. Relating to accuſation, accuſing.

CRIMINOUS, krĭm'-ĭn-nŭs. a. Wicked, iniquitous.

CRIMINOUSLY, krĭm'-ĭn-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. Very wickedly.

CRIMINOUSNESS, krĭm'-ĭn-nŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Wickedneſs, guilt, crime.

CRIMP, krĭmp'. a. Criſp, brittle, eaſily crumbled.

To CRIMPLE, krĭmp'l. v. a. To contract, to cauſe to ſhrink, to curl.

CRIMSON, krĭm'zn. ſ. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue; red in general.

To CRIMSON, krĭm'zn. v. a. To dye with crimſon.

CRINCUM, krĭnk'-ŭm. ſ. A cramp, whimſy. A cant word.

CRINGE, krĭnj'e. ſ. Bow, ſervile civility.

To CRINGE, krĭnj'e. v. a. To draw together, to contract. Little uſed.

To CRINGE, krĭnj'e. v. n. To bow, to pay court, to fawn, to flatter.

CRINIGEROUS, krĭ-nĭdzh'-ē-rŭs. a. Hairy, overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE, krĭnk'l. v. n. To go in and out, to run in flexures. Obſolete.

CRIPPLE, krĭp'l. ſ. A lame man.

To CRIPPLE, krĭp'l. v. a. To lame, to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, krĭp'l-nĭs. ſ. Lameneſs.

CRISIS, krī'-sĭs. ſ. The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better; the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, krĭſp'. a. Curled; indented, winding; brittle, friable.

To CRISP, krĭſp'. v. a. To curl, to contract into knots; to twiſt; to dent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, krĭſ-pā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of curling; the ſtate of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, krĭs'-pĭng-pĭn. ſ. A curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, krĭſp'-nĭs. ſ. Curledneſs.

CRISPY, krĭs'-pȳ. a. Curled.

CRITERION, krī-tē'-ryŭn. ſ. A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs.

CRITICK, krĭt'-ĭk. ſ. A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature; a cenſurer, a man apt to find fault.

CRITICK, krĭt'-ĭk. a. Critical, relating to criticiſm.

CRITICK, krĭt'-tĭk. ſ. A critical examination, critical remarks; ſcience of criticiſm.

CRITICAL, krĭt'-ĭ-kăl. a. Exact, nicely judicious, accurate; relating to criticiſm; captious, inclined to find fault; compriſing the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, krĭt'-ĭ-kăl-ȳ. ad. In a critical manner, exactly, curiouſly.

CRITICALNESS, krĭt'-ĭ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. Exactneſs, accuracy.

To CRITICISE, krĭt'-ĭ-sīze. v. n. To play the critick, to judge; to animadvert upon as faulty.

To CRITICISE, krĭt'-ĭ-sīze. v. a. To cenſure, to paſs judgment upon.

CRITICISM, krĭt'-ĭ-sĭzm. ſ. Criticiſm is a ſtandard of judging well; remark, animadverſion, critical obſervations.

To CROAK, krō'ke. v. n. To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog; to caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, krṓke. ſ. The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEOUS, krṓ-ſy-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of ſaffron, like ſaffron.

CROCK, krŏk′. ſ. A cup, any veſſel made of earth.

CROCKERY, krŏk′-ĕr-y. ſ. Earthen ware.

CROCODILE, krŏk′-ō-dil. ſ. An amphibious voracious animial, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

CROCUS, krṓ-kŭs. ſ. An early flower.

CROFT, krŏf′t. ſ. A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture.

CROISADE, kroi-ſā′de. ſ. A holy war.

CROISES, kroi′-ſĕz. ſ. Pilgrims who carry a croſs; ſoldiers who fight againſt infidels.

CRONE, krṓne. ſ. An old ewe; in contempt, an old woman.

CRONY, krṓ-ny. ſ. An old acquaintance.

CROOK, krṓk. ſ. Any crooked or bent inſtrument; a ſheephook; any thing bent.

To CROOK, krṓk. v. a. To bend, to turn into a hook; to pervert from rectitude.

CROOKBACK, krṓk-băk. ſ. A man that has gibbous ſhoulders.

CROOKBACKED, krṓk-băkt. a. Having bent ſhoulders.

CROOKED, krŭk′-ĭd. a. Bent, not ſtraight, curve; winding, oblique; perverſe, untoward, without rectitude of mind.

CROOKEDLY, krŭk′-ĭd-ly. ad. Not in a ſtraight line; untowardly, not compliantly.

CROOKEDNESS, krŭk′-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Deviation from ſtraightneſs, curvity; deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, krŏp′. ſ. The craw of a bird.

CROPFULL, krŏp′-fŭl. a. Satiated with a full belly.

CROPSICK, krŏp′-sĭk. a. Sick with exceſs and debauchery.

CROP, krŏp′. ſ. The harveſt, the corn gathered off the field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, krŏp′. v. a. To cut off the ends of any thing, to mow, to reap; to cut off the ears.

To CROP, krŏp′. v. n. To yield harveſt. Not uſed.

CROPPER, krŏp′-pŭr. ſ. A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CROSIER, krṓ-zhĕr. ſ. The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop.

CROSLET, krŏs′-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall croſs.

CROSS, krŏs′. ſ. One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another; the enſign of the Chriſtian religion; a monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion, ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places; a line drawn through another; any thing that thwarts or obſtructs, misfortune, hindrance, vexation, oppoſition, miſadventure, trial of patience; money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs.

CROSS, krŏs′. a. Tranſverſe, falling athwart ſomething elſe; adverſe, oppoſite; perverſe, untractable; peeviſh, fretful, ill-humoured; contrary, contradictory; contrary to wiſh, unfortunate.

CROSS, krŏs′. prep. Athwart, ſo as to interſect any thing; over, from ſide to ſide.

To CROSS, krŏs′. v. a. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another; to ſign with the croſs; to mark out, to cancel, as to croſs an article; to paſs over; to thwart, to interpoſe obſtruction; to counteract; to contravene, to hinder by authority; to contradict; to be inconſiſtent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, krŏs′-bär-ſhŏt′. ſ. A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To CROSS-EXAMINE, krŏs″-ĕgz-ăm′-ĭn. v.a. To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, krŏs′-ſtăf. ſ. An inſtrument commonly called the foreſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars.

CROSSBITE, krŏs′-bīte. ſ. A deception, a cheat.

To CROSSBITE, krŏs′-bīte. v. a. To contravene by deception.

CROSSBOW, krŏs′-bō. ſ. A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock.

CROSSGRAINED, krŏs′-grā′nd. a. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular; perverſe, troubleſome, vexatious.

CROSSLY,

CROSSLY, krŏs′-lȳ. ad. Athwart, ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe; oppoſitely, adverſely, in oppoſition to; unfortunately.

CROSSNESS, krŏs′-nĭs. ſ. Tranſverſeneſs, interſection; perverſeneſs, peeviſhneſs.

CROSSROW, krŏs′-rō′. ſ. Alphabet, ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhew that the end of learning is piety.

CROSSWIND, krŏs′-wĭnd. ſ. Wind blowing from the right or left.

CROSSWAY, krŏs′-wā. ſ. A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road.

CROSSWORT, krŏs′-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

CROTCH, krŏtſh′. ſ. A hook.

CROTCHET, krŏtſh′-ĭt. ſ. In muſick, one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim; a piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building; in printing, hooks in which words are included [thus]; a perverſe conceit, an odd fancy.

To CROUCH, krou′tſh. v. n. To ſtoop low, to lie cloſe to the ground; to fawn, to bend ſervilely.

CROUP, krō′p. ſ. The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPADES, krō-pā′dz. ſ. Are higher leaps than thoſe of corvets.

CROW, krō′. ſ. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts; a piece of iron uſed as a lever; the voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT, krō′-fŭt. ſ. A flower.

To CROW, krō′. v. n. pret. Crew or Crowed. To make the noiſe which a cock makes; to boaſt, to bully, to vapour.

CROWD, krow′d. ſ. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together; a promiſcuous medley; the vulgar, the populace; a fiddle.

To CROWD, krow′d. v. a. To fill with confuſed multitudes; to preſs cloſe together; to incumber by multitudes; To crowd ſail, a ſea phraſe, to ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD, krow′d. v. n. To ſwarm, to be numerous and confuſed; to thruſt among a multitude.

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CROWDER, krow′-dĕr. ſ. A fiddler.

CROWKEEPER, krō′-kē-pŭr. ſ. A ſcare-crow.

CROWN, krow′n. ſ. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity; a garland; a reward, honorary diſtinction; regal power, royalty; the top of the head; the top of any thing, as of a mountain; part of the hat that covers the head; a piece of money; honour, ornament, decoration; completion, accompliſhment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krown-ĭm-pē′-ryăl. ſ. A plant.

To CROWN, krow′n. v. a. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament; to cover, as with a crown; to dignify, to adorn, to make illuſtrious; to reward, torecompence; to complete, to perfect; to terminate, to finiſh.

CROWNGLASS, krow′n-glăs. ſ. The fineſt ſort of window glaſs.

CROWNPOST, krow′n-pōſt. ſ. A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB, krow′n-ſkăb. ſ. A ſtinking filthy ſcab, round a horſe's hoof.

CROWNWHEEL, krow′n-hwēl. ſ. The upper wheel of a watch.

CROWNWORKS, krow′n-wŭrks. ſ. In fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain ſome hill or riſing ground.

CROWNET, krow′n-ĕt. ſ. The ſame with coronet; chief end, laſt purpoſe.

CROYLSTONE, kroy′l-ſtōne. ſ. Cryſtallized cauk.

CRUCIAL, krō′-ſyăl. a. Tranſverſe, interſecting one another.

To CRUCIATE, krō′-ſyāte. v. a. To torture, to torment, to excruciate.

CRUCIBLE, krō′-sĭbl. ſ. A chymiſt's melting pot made of earth.

CRUCIFEROUS, krō-sĭf′-fē-rŭs. a. Bearing the croſs.

CRUCIFIER, krō′-ſy-fī-ŭr. ſ. He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion.

CRUCIFIX, krō′-ſy-fĭks. ſ. A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.

CRUCI-

CRUCIFIXION, krȯ̂-sy-fik'-shŭn. s. The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs.

CRUCIFORM, krȯ̂'-sy-fȯrm. a. Having the form of a croſs.

To CRUCIFY, krȯ̂'-sy-fy. v. a. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.

CRUDE, krȯ̂'de. a. Raw, not ſubdued by fire; not changed by any proceſs or preparation; harſh, unripe; unconcocted; not well digeſted; not brought to perfection, immature; having indigeſted notions.

CRUDELY, krȯ̂'de-ly. ad. Unripely, without due preparation.

CRUDENESS, krȯ̂'de-nis. s. Unripeneſs, indigeſtion.

CRUDITY, krȯ̂'-di-ty. s. Indigeſtion, inconcoction, unripeneſs, want of maturity.

CRUEL, krȯ̂'-il. a. Pleaſed with hurting others, inhuman, heard-hearted, barbarous; of things, bloody, miſchievous, deſtructive.

CRUELLY, krȯ̂'-il-ly. ad. In a cruel manner, inhumanly, barbarouſly.

CRUELNESS, krȯ̂'-il-nis. s. Inhumanity, cruelty.

CRUELTY, krȯ̂'-il-ty. s. Inhumanity, ſavageneſs, barbarity.

CRUENTATE, krȯ̂'-en-tate. a. Smeared with blood.

CRUET, krȯ̂'-it. s. A vial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, krȯ̂'ſe. s. A ſmall cup.

CRUISE, krȯ̂'ze. s. A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE, krȯ̂'ze. v. n. To rove over the ſea in ſearch of plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

CRUISER, krȯ̂'-zur. s. One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

CRUM, CRUMB, krum'. s. The ſoft part of bread, not the cruſt; a ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

To CRUMBLE, krum'bl. v. a. To break into ſmall pieces, to comminute.

To CRUMBLE, krum'bl. v. n. To fall into ſmall pieces.

CRUMMY, krum'-my. a. Soft.

CRUMP, krump'. a. Crooked in the back.

To CRUMPLE, krump'l. v. a. To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMPLING, krump'-ling. s. A ſmall degenerate apple.

CRUPPER, krup'-pur. s. That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

CRURAL, krȯ̂'-ral. a. Belonging to the leg.

CRUSADE, krȯ̂-ſa'de. CRUSADO, krȯ̂-ſa'-dȯ̂. s. An expedition againſt the infidels; a coin ſtamped with a croſs.

CRUSET, krȯ̂'-sit. s. A goldſmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, krush'. v. a. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies, to ſqueeze; to preſs with violence; to overwhelm, to beat down; to ſubdue, to depreſs, to diſpirit.

CRUSH, krush'. s. A colliſion.

CRUST, krust'. s. Any ſhell, or external coat; an incruſtation, collection of matter into a hard body; the caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked; the outer hard part of bread; a waſte piece of bread.

To CRUST, krust'. v. a. To envelop, to cover with a hard caſe; to foul with concretions.

To CRUST, krust'. v. n. To gather or contract a cruſt.

CRUSTACEOUS, krus-ta'-shus. a. Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, krus-ta'-shus-nis. s. The quality of having jointed ſhells.

CRUSTILY, krus'-ti-ly. ad. Peeviſhly, ſnappiſhly.

CRUSTINESS, krus'-ti-nis. s. The quality of a cruſt; peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

CRUSTY, krus'-ty. a. Covered with a cruſt; ſturdy, moroſe, ſnappiſh.

CRUTCH, krutsh'. s. A ſupport uſed by cripples.

To CRUTCH, krutsh'. v. a. To ſupport on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, kry'. v. n. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs; to call importunately; to proclaim, to make publick; to exclaim; to utter lamentation; to ſquall, as an infant; to weep,

to

to ſhed tears; to utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal; to yelp, as a hound on a ſcent.

To CRY, krȳ. v. n. To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found.

To CRY DOWN, krȳ dow'n. v. a. To blame, to depreciate, to decay; to prohibit; to overbear.

To CRY OUT, krȳ ou't. v. n. To exclaim, to ſcream, to clamour; to complain loudly; to blame, to cenſure; to declare loud; to be in labour.

To CRY UP, krȳ ŭp'. v. a. To applaud, to exalt, to praiſe; to raiſe the price by proclamation.

CRY, krȳ. ſ. Lamentation, ſhriek, ſcream; weeping, mourning; clamour, outcry; exclamation of triumph or wonder; proclamation; the hawkers proclamation of wares, as the cries of London; acclamation, popular favour; voice, utterance, manner of vocal expreſſion; importunate call; yelping of dogs; yell, inarticulate noiſe; a pack of dogs.

CRYAL, krȳ'-ăl. ſ. The heron.

CRYER, krȳ'-ŭr. ſ. The falcon gentle.

CRYPTICAL, krĭp'-tĭ-kăl. } a. Hidden, ſe-
CRYPTICK, krĭp'-tĭk. } cret, occult.

CRYPTICALLY, krĭp'-tĭ-kăl-ȳ. ad. Occultly, ſecretly.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, krĭp-tŏg'-gră-fȳ. ſ. The act of writing ſecret characters; ſecret characters, cyphers.

CRYPTOLOGY, krĭp-tŏl'-lŏ-jȳ. ſ. Ænigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'-tŭl. ſ. Cryſtals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures; Cryſtal is alſo uſed for a fictitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo cryſtal glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs; Cryſtals, in chymiſtry, expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of cryſtal.

CRYSTAL, krĭs'-tŭl. a. Conſiſting of cryſtal; bright, clear, tranſparent, lucid, pellucid.

CRYSTALLINE, { krĭs'-tăl-līne. } a. Con-
{ krĭs'-tăl'-lĭn } ſiſting of cryſtal; bright, clear, pellucid, tranſparent.

CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, krĭs'-tăl-līne ū'-mŭr. ſ. The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, krĭſ-tăl-lȳ-zā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Congelation into cryſtals. The maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krĭs'-tăl-līze. v. a. To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

To CRYSTALLIZE, krĭs'-tăl-līze. v. n. To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or ſhoot into cryſtals.

CUB, kŭb'. ſ. The young of a beaſt, generally of a bear or fox; the young of a whale; in reproach, a young boy or girl.

To CUB, kŭb'. v. a. To bring forth. Little uſed.

CUBATION, kū-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of lying down.

CUBATORY, kū'-bă-tŭr-ȳ. a. Recumbent.

CUBATURE, kū'-bă-tūre. ſ. The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body.

CUBE, kūbe. ſ. A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE ROOT, kūbe rō't. } ſ. The ori-
CUBICK ROOT, kū'-bĭk rō't. } gin of a cubick number.

CUBICAL, kū'-bĭ-kăl. } a. Having the form
CUBICK, kū'-bĭk. } or properties of a cube; it is applied to numbers: the number of four multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number of ſixteen, and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubick number of ſixty-four.

CUBICALNESS, kū'-bĭ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, kū-bĭk'-kū-lăr-ȳ. a. Fitted for the poſture of lying down.

CUBIFORM, kū'-bȳ-fŏrm. a. Of the ſhape of a cube.

CUBIT, kū'-bĭt. ſ. A meaſure in uſe among the ancients, which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

CUBITAL, kū′-bi-tĕl. a. Containing only the length of a cubit.

CUCKOLD, kŭk′-kŭld. ſ. One that is married to an adultreſs.

To CUCKOLD, kŭk′-kŭld. v. a. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity; to wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

CUCKOLDY, kŭk′-kŭl-dy. a. Having the qualities of a cuckold, poor, mean.

CUCKOLDMAKER, kŭk′-kŭld-mā-kŭr. ſ. One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CUCKOLDOM, kŭk′-kŭl-dŭm. ſ. The act of adultery; the ſtate of a cuckold.

CUCKOO, kŭk-kō′. ſ. A bird which appears in the ſpring, and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; a name of contempt.

CUCKOO-BUD, kŭk-kō′-bŭd. } ſ.
CUCKOO-FLOWER, kŭk-kō′-flow-ŭr. } ſ. The name of a flower.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE, kŭk-kō′-ſpĭtl. ſ. A ſpumous dew found upon plants, with a little inſect in it.

CUCULLATE, kū-kŭl′-lāte. } a. Hooded,
CUCULLATED, kū-kŭl′-lā-tĭd. } covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

CUCUMBER, kou′-kŭm-ŭr. ſ. The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITACEOUS, kū-kŭr-bĭ-tā′-ſhŭs. a. Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd, ſuch as the pompion and melon.

CUCURBITE, kū′-kŭr-bīte. ſ. A chymical veſſel, commonly called a Body.

CUD, kŭd′. ſ. That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach, in order to be chewed again.

CUDDEN, kŭd′n. } ſ. A clown, a ſtupid low
CUDDY, kŭd′-dy. } dolt.

To CUDDLE, kŭd′l. v. n. To lie cloſe, to ſquat.

CUDGEL, kŭd′-jĭl. ſ. A ſtick to ſtrike with.

To CUDGEL, kŭd′-jĭl. v. a. To beat with a ſtick.

CUDGEL-PROOF, kŭd′-jĭl-prōf. a. Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

CULWEED, kŭd′-wēd. ſ. A plant.

CUE, kū′. ſ. The tail or end of any thing; the laſt words of a ſpeech in acting, to be anſwered by another; a hint, an intimation, a ſhort direction; humour, temper of mind.

CUERPO, kwĕr′-pō. ſ. To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, kŭf′. ſ. A blow with the fiſt, a box, a ſtroke.

To CUFF, kŭf′. v. n. To fight, to ſcuffle.

To CUFF, kŭf′. v. a. To ſtrike with the fiſt; to ſtrike with talons.

CUFF, kŭf′. ſ. Part of the ſleeve.

CUIRASS, kū′-rās. ſ. A breaſtplate.

CUIRASSIER, kū-rās-ſē′r. ſ. A man of arms, a ſoldier in armour.

CUISH, kŭſh′. ſ. The armour that covers the thighs.

CULDEES, kŭl′-dēz. ſ. Monks in Scotland.

CULINARY, kū′-lĭ-nār-y. a. Relating to the kitchen.

To CULL, kŭl′. v. a. To ſelect from others.

CULLER, kŭl′-lŭr. ſ. One who picks or chooſes.

CULLION, kŭl′-lyŭn. ſ. A ſcoundrel.

CULLIONLY, kŭl′-lyŭn-ly. a. Having the qualities of cullion, mean, baſe.

CULLY, kŭl′-ly. ſ. A man deceived or impoſed upon.

To CULLY, kŭl′-ly. v. a. To befool, to cheat, to impoſe upon.

CULMIFEROUS, kŭl-mĭf′-fĕ-rŭs. a. Culmiferous plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks.

To CULMINATE, kŭl′-mĭ-nāte. v. n. To be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION, kŭl-mĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY, kŭl-pā-bĭl′-ĭ-ty. ſ. Blameableneſs.

CULPABLE, kŭl′-pŭbl. a. Criminal; blameable, blameworthy.

CULPABLENESS, kŭl′-pŭbl-nĭs. ſ. Blame, guilt.

CULPABLY, kŭl′-pŭb-ly. ad. Blameably, criminally.

CULPRIT,

CULPRIT, kŭl′-prit. ſ. A man arraigned before his judge.

CULTER, kŏ′l-tŭr. ſ. The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſhare.

To CULTIVATE, kŭl′-tĭ-vâte. v. a. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry; to improve, to meliorate.

CULTIVATION, kŭl-tĭ-vâ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables; improvement in general, melioration.

CULTIVATOR, kŭl′-tĭ-vâ-tŭr. ſ. One who improves, promotes or meliorates.

CULTURE, kŭl′-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of cultivation; art of improvement and melioration.

To CULTURE, kŭl′-tſhŭr. v. a. To cultivate, to till. Not uſed.

CULVER, kŭl′-vĕr. ſ. A pigeon. Old word.

CULVERIN, kŭl′-vĕ-rĭn. ſ. A ſpecies of ordnance.

CULVERKEY, kŭl′-vĕr-kē. ſ. A ſpecies of flower.

To CUMBER, kŭm′-bŭr. v. a. To embarraſs, to entangle, to obſtruct; to croud or load with ſomething uſeleſs; to involve in difficulties and dangers, to diſtreſs; to buſy, to diſtract with multiplicity of cares; to be troubleſome in any place.

CUMBER, kŭm′-bŭr. ſ. Vexation, embarraſſment. Not uſed.

CUMBERSOME, kŭm′-bŭr-ſŭm. a. Troubleſome, vexatious; burthenſome, embarraſſing, unwieldy, unmanageable.

CUMBERSOMELY, kŭm′-bŭr-ſŭm-lў. ad. In a troubleſome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kŭm′-bŭr-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Encumbrance, hindrance, obſtruction.

CUMBRANCE, kŭm′-brŭnſe. ſ. Burthen, hindrance, impediment.

CUMBROUS, kŭm′-brŭs. a. Troubleſome, vexatious, diſturbing; oppreſſive, burthenſome; jumbled, obſtructing each other.

CUMFREY, kŭm′-frў. ſ. A medicinal plant.

CUMIN, kŭm′-mĭn. ſ. A plant.

To CUMULATE, kū′-mū-lâte. v. a. To heap together.

CUMULATION, kū-mū-lâ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION, kŭnk-tâ′-ſhŭn. ſ. Delay, procraſtination, dilatorineſs.

CUNCTATOR, kŭnk-tâ′-tŭr. ſ. One given to delay, a lingerer.

CUNEAL, kū′-nў-ăl. a. Relating to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED, kū′-nў-ă-tĭd. a. Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM, kū-nē′-ў-fŏrm. a. Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER, kŭn′-nŭr. ſ. A kind of fiſh leſs than an oiſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks.

CUNNING, kŭn′-nĭng. a. Skilful, knowing, learned; performed with ſkill, artful; artfully deceitful, trickiſh, ſubtle, crafty.

CUNNING, kŭn′-nĭng. ſ. Artifice, deceit, ſlyneſs, ſleight, fraudulent dexterity; art, ſkill, knowledge.

CUNNINGLY, kŭn′-nĭng-lў. ad. Artfully, ſlyly, craftily.

CUNNING-MAN, kŭn-nĭng-măn′. ſ. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods.

CUNNINGNESS, kŭn′-nĭng-nĭs. ſ. Deceitfulneſs, ſlyneſs.

CUP, kŭp′. ſ. A ſmall veſſel to drink out of; the liquor contained in the cup, the draught; ſocial entertainment, merry bout; any thing hollow like a cup, as the huſk of an acorn; Cup and Can, familiar companions.

To CUP, kŭp′. v. a. To ſupply with cups, Obſolete; to draw blood by applying cupping glaſſes.

CUPBEARER, kŭp′-bē-rŭr. ſ. An officer of the king's houſhold; an attendant to give wine at a feaſt.

CUPBOARD, kŭb′-bŭrd. ſ. A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

CUPIDITY, kū-pĭd′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Concupiſcence, unlawful longing.

CUPOLA, kū′-pō-lă. ſ. A dome, the hemiſpherical ſummit of a building.

CUPPER,

CUPPER, kŭp′-pŭr. ſ. One who applies cupping-glaſſes, a ſcarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS, kŭp′-pĭng-glăs. ſ. A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CUPREOUS, kū′-prē-ŭs. a. Coppery, conſiſting of copper.

CUR, kŭr′. ſ. A worthleſs degenerate dog; a term of reproach for a man.

CURABLE, kū′-răbl. a. That admits a remedy.

CURABLENESS, kū′-răbl-nĭs. ſ. Poſſibility to be healed.

CURACY, kū′-ră-ſē. ſ. Employment of a curate, employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, kū′-rĕt. ſ. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a pariſh prieſt.

CURATESHIP, kū′-rĕt-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſame with curacy.

CURATIVE, kū′-ră-tĭv. a. Relating to the cure of diſeaſes, not preſervative.

CURATOR, kū-rā′-tŏr. ſ. On that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing.

CURB, kŭrb′. ſ. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horſe; reſtraint, inhibition, oppoſition.

To CURB, kŭrb′. v. a. To guide a horſe with a curb; to reſtrain, to inhibit, to check.

CURD, kŭrd′. ſ. The coagulation of milk.

To CURD, kŭrd′. v. a. To turn to curds, to cauſe to coagulate.

To CURDLE, kŭrd′l. v. n. To coagulate, to concrete.

To CURDLE, kŭrd′l. v. a. To cauſe to coagulate.

CURDY, kŭr′-dē. a. Coagulated, concreted, full of curds, kurdled.

CURE, kū′re. ſ. Remedy, reſtorative; act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE, kū′re. v. a. To heal, to reſtore to health, to remedy; to prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption.

CURELESS, kū′re-lĭs. a. Without cure, without remedy.

CURER, kū′-rŭr. ſ. A healer, a phyſician.

CURFEW. kŭr′-fū. ſ. An evening-peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man ſhould rake up his fire, and put out his light; a cover for a fire, a fireplate.

CURIALITY, kū-rē-ăl′-ĭ-tē. ſ. The privileges, or retinue of a court.

CURIOSITY, kū-rĭŏs′-ĭ-tē. ſ. Inquiſitiveneſs, inclination to enquiry; nicety, delicacy; accuracy, exactneſs; an act of curioſity, nice experiment; an object of curioſity, rarity.

CURIOUS, kū′-rŭs. a. Inquiſitive, deſirous of information; attentive to, diligent about; accurate, careful not to miſtake; difficult to pleaſe, ſolicitous of perfection; exact, nice, ſubtle; elegant, neat, laboured, finiſhed.

CURIOUSLY, kū′-rŭſ-lē. ad. Inquiſitively, attentively, ſtudiouſly; elegantly, neatly; artfully, exactly.

CURL, kŭrl′. ſ. A ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, ſinuoſity, flexure.

To CURL, kŭrl′. v. a. To turn the hair in ringlets; to writhe, to twiſt; to dreſs with curls; to raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities.

To CURL, kŭrl′. v. n. To ſhrink into ringlets; to riſe in undulations; to twiſt itſelf.

CURLEW, kŭr′-lū. ſ. A kind of water-fowl; a bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs.

CURMUDGEON, kŭr-mŭd′-jŭn. ſ. An avaricious churliſh fellow, a miſer, a niggard, a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY, kŭr-mŭd′-jŭn-lē. a. Avaricious, covetous, churliſh, niggardly.

CURRANT, kŭr′-rŭn. ſ. The tree; a ſmall dried grape, properly written Corinth.

CURRENCY, kŭr′-rĕn-ſē. ſ. Circulation, power of paſſing from hand to hand; general reception; fluency, readineſs of utterance; continuance, conſtant flow; general eſteem, the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued; the papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CURRENT, kŭr′-rĕnt. a. Circulatory, paſſing from hand to hand; generally received, uncontradicted, authoritative; common, general;

neral; popular, ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation; faſhionable, popular; paſſable, ſuch as may be allowed or admitted; what is now paſſing, as the current year.

CURRENT, kŭr'-rĕnt. ſ. A running ſtream; currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places.

CURRENTLY, kŭr'-rĕnt-lў. ad. In a conſtant motion; without oppoſition; popularly, faſhionably, generally; without ceaſing.

CURRENTNESS, kŭr'-rĕnt-nĭs. ſ. Circulation; general reception; eaſineſs of pronunciation.

CURRIER, kŭr'-rў-ŭr. ſ. One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things.

CURRISH, kŭr'-rĭſh. a. Having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, ſour, quarrelſome.

To CURRY, kŭr'-rў. v. a. To dreſs leather, to beat, to drub; to rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat; To curry favour, to become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.

CURRYCOMB, kŭr'-rў-kŏme. ſ. An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

To CURSE, kŭrſe. v. a. To wiſh evil to, to execrate, to devote; to afflict, to torment.

To CURSE, kŭrſe. v. n. To imprecate.

CURSE, kŭrſe. ſ. Malediction, wiſh of evil to another; affliction, torment, vexation.

CURSED, kŭr'-sĭd. part. a. Under a curſe, hateful, deteſtable; unholy, unſanctified; vexatious, troubleſome.

CURSEDLY, kŭr'-sĭd-lў. ad. Miſerably, ſhamefully.

CURSEDNESS, kŭr'-sĭd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CURSHIP, kŭr'-ſhĭp. ſ. Dogſhip, meanneſs.

CURSITOR, kŭr'-sĭ-tŭr. ſ. An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSORARY, kŭr'-ſŭr-rĕr-rў. a. Curſory, haſty, careleſs.

CURSORILY, kŭr'-ſŭr-ĭl-ў. ad. Haſtily, without care.

CURSORINESS, kŭr'-ſŭr-ĭn-nĭs. ſ. Slight attention.

CURSORY, kŭr'-ſŭr-ў. a. Haſty, quick, inattentive, careleſs.

CURST, kŭrſt'. a. Froward, peeviſh, malignant, malicious, ſnarling.

CURSTNESS, kŭrſt'-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, forwardneſs, malignity.

CURT, kŭrt'. a. Short.

To CURTAIL, kŭr-tā'le. v. a. To cut off, to cut ſhort, to ſhorten.

CURTAIN, kŭr'-tĭn. ſ. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure; To draw the curtain, to cloſe ſo as to ſhut out the light; to open it ſo as to diſcern the objects; in fortification, that part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, kŭr'-tĭn-lĕk'-tſhŭr. ſ. A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

To CURTAIN, kŭr'-tĭn. v. a. To incloſe with curtains.

CURTATE DISTANCE, kŭr'-tāte dĭs'-tĕnſe. ſ. In aſtronomy, the diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION, kŭr-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance.

CURTSY, kŭrt'-ſў. ſ. See COURTESY.

CURVATED, kŭr'-vā-tĭd. a. Bent.

CURVATION, kŭr-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, kŭr'-vă-tŭre. ſ. Crookedneſs, inflexion, manner of bending.

CURVE, kŭrv'. a. Crooked, bent, inflected.

CURVE, kŭrv'. ſ. Any thing bent, a flexure or crookedneſs.

To CURVE, kŭrv'. v. a. To bend, to crook, to inflect.

To CURVET, kŭr-vĕt'. v. n. To leap, to bound; to friſk, to be licentious.

CURVET, kŭr-vĕt'. ſ. A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank.

CURVILINEAR, kŭr-vў-lўn'-yăr. a. Conſiſting of a crooked line; compoſed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, kůr'-vĭ-tў. ſ. Crookedneſs.

CUSHION, kůſh'-ůn. ſ. A pillow for the ſeat, a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

CUSHIONED, kůſh'-ůnd. a. Seated on a cuſhion.

CUSP, kůſp'. ſ. A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CUSPATED, kůs'-pā-tĭd. } a. Ending in
CUSPIDATED, kůs'-pĭ-dā-tĭd. } a point, having the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

CUSTARD, kůs'-tůrd. ſ. A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar.

CUSTODY, kůs'-tůd-ў. ſ. Impriſonment, reſtraint of liberty; care, preſervation, ſecurity.

CUSTOM, kůs'-tům. ſ. Habit, habitual practice; faſhion, common way of acting; eſtabliſhed manner; practice of buying of certain perſons; application from buyers, as this trader has good cuſtom; in law, a law, or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed; tribute, tax paid for goods imported or exported.

CUSTOMHOUSE, kůs'-tům-houſe. ſ. The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, kůs'-tům-ůbl. a. Common, habitual, frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, kůs'-tům-ůbl-nĭs. ſ. Frequency, habit; conformity to cuſtom.

CUSTOMABLY, kůs'-tům-ůb-lў. ad. According to cuſtom.

CUSTOMARILY, kůs'-tům-ůr-ĭ-lў. ad. Habitually, commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, kůs'-tům-ůr-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. Frequency.

CUSTOMARY, kůs'-tům-ůr-ў. a. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, according to preſcription; habitual; uſual, wonted.

CUSTOMED, kůs'-tůmd. a. Uſual, common.

CUSTOMER, kůs'-tům-ůr. ſ. One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

CUSTREL, kůs'-trĭl. ſ. A buckler-bearer; a veſſel for holding wine.

To CUT, kůt'. pret. Cut, part. paſſ. Cut. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to hew; to carve, to make by ſculpture; to form any thing by cutting; to pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation; to divide packs of cards; to interſect, to croſs, as one line cuts another; To cut down, to fell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower; To cut off, to ſeparate from the other parts, to deſtroy, to extirpate, to put to death untimely; to reſcind, to intercept, to hinder from union, to put an end to, to take away, to withhold, to preclude, to interrupt, to ſilence, to apoſtrophiſe, to abbreviate; To cut out, to ſhape, to form, to ſcheme, to contrive, to adapt, to debar, to excel, to outdo; To cut ſhort, to hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption, to abridge, as the ſoldiers were cut ſhort of their pay; To cut up, to divide an animal into convenient pieces, to eradicate.

To CUT, kůt'. v. n. To make its way by dividing obſtructions; to perform the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

CUT, kůt'. part. a. Prepared for uſe.

CUT, kůt'. ſ. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge; a wound made by cutting; a channel made by art; a part cut off from the reſt; a ſmall particle, a ſhred; a lot cut off a ſtick; a near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it; the act or practice of dividing a pack of cards; faſhion, form, ſhape, manner of cutting into ſhape; a fool or cully; Cut and long tail, men of all kinds.

CUTANEOUS, kū-tā'-nyůs. a. Relating to the ſkin.

CUTICLE, kū'-tĭkl. ſ. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin; a thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, kū-tĭk'-ů-lůr. a. Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTLASS,

CUTLASS, kŭt'-lăs. ſ. A broad cutting ſword.

CUTLER, kŭt'-lŭr. ſ. One who makes or ſells knives.

CUTPURSE, kŭt'-pŭrſe. ſ. One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes; a thief, a robber.

CUTTER, kŭt'-tŭr. ſ. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing; a nimble boat that cuts the water; the teeth that cut the meat; an officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'-thrōte. ſ. A ruffian, a murderer, an aſſaſſin.

CUT-THROAT, kŭt'-thrōte. a. Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

CUTTING, kŭt'-tĭng. ſ. A piece cut off, a chop.

CUTTLE, kŭt'l. ſ. A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor.

CUTTLE, kŭt'l. ſ. A foul-mouthed fellow.

CYCLE, ſī'kl. ſ. A circle; a round of time, a ſpace in which the ſame revolution begins again, a periodical ſpace of time; a method, or account of a method, continued till the ſame courſe begins again; imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, ſī'-kloid. ſ. A geometrical curve.

CYCLOIDAL, ſī-kloi'-dăl. a. Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA, ſī-klō-pē-dē'-a. ſ. A circle of knowledge, a courſe of the ſciences.

CYGNET, sĭg'-nĭt. ſ. A young ſwan.

CYLINDER, sĭl'-ĭn-dŭr. ſ. A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, ſī-lĭn'-drĭ-kăl. } a. Partaking of the
CYLINDRICK, ſī-lĭn-'drĭk. } nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

CYMAR, ſī-măr'. ſ. A ſlight covering, a ſcarf.

CYMBAL, sĭm'-băl. ſ. A muſical inſtrument.

CYNANTHROPY, ſī-năn'-thrō-pȳ. ſ. A ſpecies of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS, ſī-nē-jĕt'-ĭks. ſ. The art of hunting.

CYNICAL, sĭn'-ĭk-ăl. } a. Having the qualities of a dog, churliſh, brutal, ſnarling, ſatirical.
CYNICK, sĭn'-ĭk. }

CYNICK, sĭn'-nĭk. ſ. A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort, a follower of Diogenes; a ſnarler, a miſanthrope.

CYNOSURE, sī'-nō-ſūre. ſ. The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer.

CYPRESS-TREE, ſī'-prŭs-trē. ſ. A tall ſtrait tree: its fruit is of no uſe, its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous; it is the emblem of mourning.

CYPRUS, ſī'-prŭs. ſ. A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

CYST, sĭſt'. } ſ. A bag containing ſome
CYSTIS, sĭs'-tĭs. } morbid matter.

CYSTICK, sĭs'-tĭk. a. Contained in a bag.

CYSTOTOMY, sĭs-tŏt'-tō-mȳ. ſ. The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours.

CZAR, zā'r. ſ. The title of the emperour of Ruſſia.

CZARINA, zā-rē'-nă. ſ. The empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO DAB, dăb′. v. a. To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

DAB, dăb′. ſ. A ſmall lump of any thing; a blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft; ſomething moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one; in low language, an artiſt; a kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

DAB-CHICK, dăb′-tſhĭk. ſ. A water-fowl.

To DABBLE, dăb′l. v. a. To ſmear, to daub, to wet.

To DABBLE, dăb′l. v. n. To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing in a ſlight manner, to tamper.

DABBLER, dăb′-lŭr. ſ. One that plays in water; one that meddles without maſtery, a ſuperficial meddler.

DACE, dā′ſe. ſ. A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach.

DACTYLE, dăk′-tĭl. ſ. A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort ones.

DAD, dăd′. } ſ. The child's way of ex-
DADDY, dăd′-dȳ. } preſſing father.

DAFFODIL, dăf′-fō-dĭl.
DAFFODILLY, dăf′-fō-dĭl′-lȳ.
DAFFODOWNDILLY, dăf-fō-down-dĭl′-lȳ. } ſ. This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped.

To DAFT, dăft′. v. a. To toſs aſide, to throw away ſlightly. Obſolete.

DAG, dăg′. ſ. A dagger; a handgun, a piſtol.

DAGGER, dăg′-ŭr. ſ. A ſhort ſword, a poniard; a blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence; the obelus, as [†].

DAGGERSDRAWING, dăg″-ŭrz-drā″-ĭng. ſ. The act of drawing daggers, approach to open violence.

To DAGGLE, dăg′l. v. a. To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DAGGLE, dăg′l. v. n. To be in the mire.

DAGGLETAIL, dăg′l-tāle. a. Bemired, beſpattered.

DAILY, dā′-lȳ. a. Happening every day, quotidian.

DAILY, dā′-lȳ. ad. Every day, very often.

DAINTILY, dā′n-tĭ-lȳ. ad. Elegantly, delicately, deliciouſly, pleaſantly.

DAINTINESS, dā′n-tĭ-nĭs. ſ. Delicacy, ſoftneſs; elegance, nicety; ſqueamiſhneſs, faſtidiouſneſs.

DAINTY, dā′n-tȳ. a. Pleaſing to the palate; delicate, nice, ſqueamiſh; ſcrupulous; elegant; nice.

DAINTY, dā′n-tȳ. ſ. Something nice or delicate, a delicacy; a word of fondneſs formerly in uſe.

DAIRY, dā′-rȳ. ſ. The place where milk is manufactured.

DAIRYMAID, dā′-rȳ-māde. ſ. The woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk.

DAISY, dā′-zȳ. ſ. A ſpring flower.

DALE, dā′le. ſ. A vale, a valley.

DALLIANCE, dăl′-lyănſe. ſ. Interchange of careſſes, acts of fondneſs; conjugal converſation; delay, procraſtination.

DALLIER, dăl′-lȳ-ŭr. ſ. A trifler, a fondler.

To DALLY, dăl′-lȳ. v. n. To trifle, to play the fool; to exchange careſſes, to fondle; to ſport, to play, to frolick; to delay.

DAM, dăm′. ſ. The mother.

DAM, dăm′. ſ. A mole or bank to confine water.

To DAM, dăm′. v. a. To confine, to ſhut up water by moles or dams.

DAMAGE, dăm′-ĭdzh. ſ. Miſchief, detriment; loſs; the value of miſchief done; reparation of damage, retribution; in law, any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate.

To

To DAMAGE, dăm′-ĭdzh. v. a. To miſchief, to injure, to impair.

To DAMAGE, dăm′-ĭdzh. v. n. To take damage.

DAMAGEABLE, dăm′-ĭdzh-ăbl. a. Suſceptible of hurt, as damageable goods; miſchievous, pernicious.

DAMASCENE, dăm′-zĭn. ſ. A ſmall black plum, a damſon.

DAMASK, dăm′-ăſk. ſ. Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at Damaſcus, by which part riſes above the reſt in flowers.

To DAMASK, dăm′-ăſk. v. a. To form flowers upon ſtuffs; to variegate, to diverſify.

DAMASK-ROSE, dăm″-ăſk-rō″ze. ſ. A red roſe.

DAME, dā′me. ſ. A lady, the title of honour formerly given to women; miſtreſs of a low family; women in general.

DAMES-VIOLET, dā″mz-vī″-ō-lĕt. ſ. Queen's gillyflower.

To DAMN, dăm′. v. a. To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate; to procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned; to condemn; to hoot or hiſs any publick performance, to explode.

DAMNABLE, dăm′-năbl. a. Deſerving damnation.

DAMNABLY, dăm′-nă-blў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment.

DAMNATION, dăm-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Excluſion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal puniſhment.

DAMNATORY, dăm′-nă-tŭr-ў. a. Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, dăm′-nĕd. part. a. Hateful, deteſtable.

DAMNIFICK, dăm-nĭf′-ĭk. a. Procuring loſs, miſchievous.

To DAMNIFY, dăm′-nў-fў. v. a. To endamage, to injure; to hurt, to impair.

DAMNINGNESS, dăm′-nĭng-nĭs. ſ. Tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, dămp′. a. Moiſt, inclining to wet; dejected, ſunk, depreſſed.

DAMP, dămp′. ſ. Fog, moiſt air, moiſture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; dejection, depreſſion of ſpirit.

To DAMP, dămp′. v. a. To wet, to moiſten; to depreſs, to deject, to chill, to weaken, to abandon.

DAMPISHNESS, dămp′-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Tendency to wetneſs, moiſture.

DAMPNESS, dămp′-nĭs. ſ. Moiſture.

DAMPY, dămp′-ў. a. Dejected, gloomy, ſorrowful.

DAMSEL, dăm′-zĭl. ſ. A young gentlewoman; an attendant of the better rank; a wench, a country laſs.

DAMSON, dăm′-zŭn. ſ. A ſmall black plum.

DAN, dăn′. ſ. The old term of honour for men.

To DANCE, dăn′ſe. v. n. To move in meaſure.

To DANCE Attendance, dăn′ſe. v. a. To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs.

To DANCE, dăn′ſe. v. a. To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

DANCE, dăn′ſe. ſ. A motion of one or many in concert.

DANCER, dăn′-ſŭr. ſ. One that practiſes the art of dancing.

DANCINGMASTER, dăn′-sĭng-măſ-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches the art of dancing.

DANCINGSCHOOL, dăn′-sĭng-ſkōl. ſ. The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDELION, dăn-dē-lī″-ŭn. ſ. The name of a plant.

To DANDLE, dănd′l. v. a. To ſhake a child on the knee; to fondle, to treat like a child.

DANDLER, dănd′-lŭr. ſ. He that dandles or fondles children.

DANDRUFF, dăn′-drĭf. ſ. Scurf in the head.

DANEWORT, dā′ne-wŭrt. ſ. A ſpecies of elder, called alſo dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DANGER, dā′n-jŭr. ſ. Riſque, hazard, peril.

To DANGER, dā′n-jŭr. v. a. To put in hazard, to endanger. Not in uſe.

DANGERLESS, dā′n-jĕr-lĭs. a. Without hazard, without riſque.

DANGEROUS, dā′n-jē-rŭs. a. Hazardous, perillous.

DANGEROUSLY, dā′n-jē-rŭs-lў. ad. Hazardouſly, perilloufly, with danger.

DANGEROUSNESS, dā′n-jē-rŭs-nĭs. ſ. Danger, hazard, peril.

To DANGLE, dā′ng-gl. v. n. To hang looſe and quivering; to hang upon any one, to be an humble follower.

DANGLER, dā′ng-glŭr. ſ. A man that hangs about women.

DANK, dănk′. a. Damp, moiſt.

DANKISH, dănk′-ĭſh. a. Somewhat dank.

DAPPER, dăp′-pŭr. a. Little and active, lively without bulk.

DAPPERLING, dăp′-pŭr-lĭng. ſ. A dwarf.

DAPPLE, dăp′l. a. Marked with various colours, variegated.

To DAPPLE, dăp′l. v. a. To ſtreak, to vary.

DAR, dā′r. } ſ. A fiſh found in the Se-
DART, dā′rt. } vern.

To DARE, dā′re. v. n. pret. I Durſt, part. I have Dared. To have courage for any purpoſe, to be adventurous.

To DARE, dā′re. v. a. To challenge, to defy.

To DARE LARKS, dā′re lā′rks. v. n. To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs.

DARE, dā′re. ſ. Defiance, challenge. Not in uſe.

DAREFUL, dā′re-fŭl. a. Full of defiance.

DARING, dā′-rĭng. a. Bold, adventurous, fearleſs.

DARINGLY, dā′-rĭng-lў. ad. Boldly, courageouſly.

DARINGNESS, dā′-rĭng-nĭs. ſ. Boldneſs.

DARK, dā′rk. a. Without light; not of a ſhowy or vivid colour; blind; opake; obſcure; ignorant; gloomy.

To DARK, dā′rk. v. a. To darken, to obſcure.

To DARKEN, dā′rkn. v. a. To make dark; to perplex; to ſully.

To DARKEN, dā′rkn. v. n. To grow dark.

DARKLING, dā′rk-lĭng. part. a. Being in the dark.

DARKLY, dā′rk-lў. ad. In a ſituation void of light, obſcurely, blindly.

DARKNESS, dā′rk-nĭs. ſ. Abſence of light; opakeneſs; obſcurity; wickedneſs; the empire of Satan.

DARKSOME, dā′rk-ſŭm. a. Gloomy, obſcure.

DARLING, dā′r-lĭng. a. Favourite, dear, beloved.

DARLING, dā′r-lĭng. ſ. A favourite, one much beloved.

To DARN, dā′rn. v. a. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

DARNEL, dā′r-nĭl. ſ. A weed growing in the fields.

DART, dărt′. ſ. A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand.

To DART, dărt′. v. a. To throw offenſively; to throw, to emit.

To DART, dărt′. v. n. To fly as a dart.

To DASH, dăſh′. v. a. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething; to break by colliſion; to throw water in flaſhes; to beſpatter, to beſprinkle; to mingle, to change by ſome ſmall admixture; to form or print in haſte; to obliterate, to croſs out; to confound, to make aſhamed ſuddenly.

To DASH, dăſh′. v. n. To fly off the ſurface; to fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe; to ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.

DASH, dăſh′. ſ. Colliſion; infuſion; a mark in writing, a line ——; ſtroke, blow.

DASH, dăſh′. ad. An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

DASTARD, dăs′-tărd. ſ. A coward, a poltron.

To DASTARDISE, dăs′-tăr-dĭze. v. a. To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DASTARDLY, dăs′-tărd-lў. a. Cowardly, mean, timorous.

DASTARDY, dăs′-tăr-dў. ſ. Cowardlineſs.

DATE, dā′te. ſ. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; the time at which any event happened; the time ſtipulated when any thing ſhould be done; end, concluſion; duration, continuance; the fruit of the date tree.

DATE-TREE, dā′te-trē. ſ. A ſpecies of palm.

To DATE, dā′te. v. a. To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

DATE-

DATELESS, dā'te-lis. a. Without any fixed term.

DATIVE, dā'-tiv. a. In grammar, the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB, dā'b. v. a. To ſmear with ſomething adheſive; to paint coarſely; to lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly; to flatter groſsly.

DAUBER, dā'-bŭr. ſ. A coarſe low painter.

DAUBY, dā'-bȳ. a. Viſcous, glutinous, adheſive.

DAUGHTER, dā'-tŭr. ſ. The female offſpring of a man or woman; in poetry, any deſcendant; the penitent of a confeſſor.

To DAUNT, dā'nt. v. a. To diſcourage, to fright.

DAUNTLESS, dā'nt-lis. a. Fearleſs, not dejected.

DAUNTLESSNES, dā'nt-lĕſ-nis. ſ. Fearleſneſs.

DAW, dā'. ſ. The name of a bird.

To DAWN, dā'n. v. n. To begin to grow light; to glimmer obſcurely; to begin, yet faintly, to give ſome promiſes of luſtre.

DAWN, dā'n. ſ. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe; beginning, firſt riſe.

DAY, dā'. ſ. The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the time from noon to noon; light, ſunſhine; the day of conteſt, the battle; an appointed or fixed time; a day appointed for ſome commemoration; from day to day, without certainty or continuance.

DAYBED, dā'-bĕd. ſ. A bed uſed for idleneſs.

DAYBOOK, dā'-bŏk. ſ. A tradeſman's journal.

DAYBREAK, dā'-brĕk. ſ. The dawn, the firſt appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR, dā'-lā'-bŭr. ſ. Labour by the day.

DAYLABOURER, dā'-lā'-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that works by the day.

DAYLIGHT, dā'-līte. ſ. The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLILY, dā-lĭl'-ȳ. ſ. The ſame with aſphodel.

DAYSPRING, dā'-ſpring. ſ. The riſe of the day, the dawn.

DAYSTAR, dā'-ſtăr. ſ. The morning ſtar.

DAYTIME, dā'-tīme. ſ. The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night.

DAYWORK, dā'-wŭrk. ſ. Work impoſed by the day, daylabour.

DAZIED, dā'-zȳd. a. Beſprinkled with daiſies.

To DAZZLE, dăz'l. v. a. To overpower with light.

To DAZZLE, dăz'l. v. n. To be overpowered with light.

DEACON, dē'kn. ſ. One of the loweſt order of the clergy.

DEACONESS, dē'kn-nĕs. ſ. A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY, dē'kn-rȳ. } ſ. The office or
DEACONSHIP, dē'kn-ſhip. } dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dĕd'. a. Deprived of life; inanimate; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs; empty; uſeleſs; dull, gloomy; frigid; vapid; ſpiritleſs; uninhabited; without the power of vegetation; in theology, lying under the power of ſin.

To DEADEN, dĕd'n. v. a. To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation; to make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

DEAD-DOING, dĕd'-dō-ing. part. a. Deſtructive, killing, miſchievous.

DEAD-LIFT, dĕd'-lift'. ſ. Hopeleſs exigence.

DEADLY, dĕd'-lȳ. a. Deſtructive, mortal, implacable.

DEADLY, dĕd'-lȳ. ad. In a manner reſembling the dead; mortally; implacably, irreconcilably.

DEADNESS, dĕd'-nis. ſ. Want of warmth; weakneſs of the vital powers; vapidneſs of liquors, loſs of ſpirit.

DEADNETTLE, dĕd'-nĕtl. ſ. A weed, the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd'-rĕk-ning. ſ. That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, dĕf'. a. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing; deprived

deprived of the power of hearing; obſcurely heard.

To DEAFEN, dĕf'n. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.

DEAFLY, dĕf'-lȳ. ad. Without ſenſe of ſounds; obſcurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS, dĕf'-nĭs. ſ. Want of the power of hearing; unwillingneſs to hear.

DEAL, dēl. ſ. Great part; quantity, degree of more or leſs; the art or practice of dealing cards; firwood, the wood of pines.

To DEAL, dēl. v. a. To diſpoſe to different perſons; to diſtribute cards; to ſcatter, to throw about; to give gradually, or one after another.

To DEAL, dēl. v. n. To traffick, to tranſact buſineſs; to act between two perſons, to intervene; to behave well or ill in any tranſaction; to act in any manner; To deal by, to treat well or ill; To deal in, to have to do with, to be engaged in, to practice; To deal with, to treat in any manner, to uſe well or ill, to contend with.

To DEALBATE, dē-ăl'-bāte. v. a. To whiten, to bleach.

DEALBATION, dē-ăl-bā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bleaching.

DEALER, dē'-lŭr. ſ. One that has to do with any thing; a trader or trafficker; a perſon who deals the cards.

DEALING, dē'-lĭng. ſ. Practice, action; intercourſe; meaſures of treatment; traffick, buſineſs.

DEAMBULATION, dē-ăm-bū-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBULATORY, dē-ăm''-bū-lā-tŭr'-ȳ. a. Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dēn. ſ. The ſecond dignitary of a diocеſe.

DEANERY, dēn-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. The office of a dean; the revenue of a dean; the houſe of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dēn-ſhĭp. ſ. The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dēr. a. Beloved, darling; valuable, coſtly; ſcarce; ſad, hateful, grievous. In this laſt ſenſe obſolete.

DEAR, dēr. ſ. A word of endearment.

DEARBOUGHT, dēr-bāt. a. Purchaſed at a high price.

DEARLY, dēr-lȳ. ad. With great fondneſs; at a high price.

To DEARN, dārn. v. a. To mend cloaths.

DEARNESS, dēr-nĭs. ſ. Fondneſs, kindneſs, love; ſcarcity, high price.

DEARTH, dĕrth. ſ. Scarcity which makes food dear; want, famine; barrenneſs.

To DEARTICULATE, dē-ăr-tĭk'-ū-lāte. v. a. To disjoint, to diſmember.

DEATH, dĕth. ſ. The extinction of life; mortality; the ſtate of the dead; the manner of dying; the image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton; in theology, damnation, eternal torments.

DEATH-BED, dĕth'-bĕd. ſ. The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.

DEATHFUL, dĕth'-fŭl. a. Full of ſlaughter, deſtructive, murderous.

DEATHLESS, dĕth'-lĭs. a. Immortal, never-dying.

DEATHLIKE, dĕth'-lĭke. a. Reſembling death, ſtill.

DEATH'S-DOOR, dĕth's-dōr. ſ. A near approach to death.

DEATHSMAN, dĕth's-măn. ſ. Executioner, hangman, headſman.

DEATHWATCH, dĕth'-wŏtſh. ſ. An inſect that makes a tinkling noiſe, ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death.

To DEBARK, dē-bārk. v. a. To diſembark.

To DEBAR, dē-bār. v. a. To exclude, to preclude.

To DEBASE, dē-bāſe. v. a. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate; to ſink into meanneſs; to adulterate, to leſſen in value by baſe admixtures.

DEBASEMENT, dē-bāſe-mĕnt. ſ. The act of debaſing or degrading.

DEBASER, dē-bā'-ſŭr. ſ. He that debaſes, he that adulterates, he that degrades another.

DEBATABLE, dē-bā'te-ăble. a. Diſputable.

DEBATE, dē-bāte. ſ. A perſonal diſpute, a controverſy; a quarrel, a conteſt.

To

To DEBATE, dē-bā'te. v. a. To controvert, to diſpute, to conteſt.

To DEBATE, dē-bā'te. v. n. To deliberate; to diſpute.

DEBATEFUL, dē-bā'te-fūl. a. Quarrelſome, contentious.

DEBATEMENT, dē-bā'te-mēnt. ſ. Conteſt, controverſy.

DEBATER, dē-bā'-tūr. ſ. A diſputant, a controvertiſt.

To DEBAUCH, dē-bā'tſh. v. a. To corrupt by lewdneſs; to corrupt by intemperance.

DEBAUCH, dē-bā'tſh. ſ. A fit of intemperance, lewdneſs.

DEBAUCHEE, dēb-ō-ſhē'. ſ. A lecher, a drunkard.

DEBAUCHER, dē-bā'tſh-ūr. ſ. One who ſeduces others to intemperance or lewdneſs.

DEBAUCHERY, dē-bā'tſh-ē-rȳ. ſ. The practice of exceſs, lewdneſs.

DEBAUCHMENT, dē-bā'tſh-mēnt. ſ. The act of debauching or vitiating, corruption.

To DEBEL, dē-bēl'. } v. a. To con-
To DEBELLATE, dē-bēl'-lāte. } quer, to overcome in war.

DEBELLATION, dē-bēl-lā'-ſhūn. ſ. The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE, dē-bēn'-tſhūr. ſ. A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DEBILE, dēb'-īl. a. Feeble, languid.

To DEBILITATE, dē-bīl'-ī-tāte. v. a. To make faint, to enfeeble.

DEBILITATION, dē-bīl-ȳ-tā'-ſhūn. ſ. The act of weakening.

DEBILITY, dē-bīl'-ī-tȳ. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

DEBONAIR, dēb-ō-nā're. a. Elegant, civil, well bred.

DEBONAIRLY, dēb-ō-nā're-lȳ. ad. Elegantly.

DEBT, dēt'. ſ. That which one man owes to another; that which any one is obliged to do or ſuffer.

DEBTED, dēt'-tīd. part. a. Indebted, obliged to.

DEBTOR, dēt'-tūr. ſ. He that owes ſomething to another; one that owes money; one ſide of an account book.

DECACUMINATED, dē-kā-kū'-mī-nā-tīd. a. Having the top cut off.

DECADE, dēk'-ād. ſ. The ſum of ten.

DECADENCY, dē-kā'-dēn-ſȳ. ſ. Decay, fall.

DECAGON, dēk'-ā-gōn. ſ. A plain figure in geometry.

DECALOGUE, dēk'-ā-lōg. ſ. The ten commandments given by God to Moſes.

To DECAMP, dē-kāmp'. v. a. To ſhift the camp, to move off.

DECAMPMENT, dē-kāmp'-mēnt. ſ. The act of ſhifting the camp.

To DECANT, dē-kānt'. v. a. To pour off gently, ſo as to leave the ſediment behind.

DECANTATION, dē-kān-tā'-ſhūn. ſ. The act of decanting.

DECANTER, dē-kān'-tūr. ſ. A glaſs veſſel that contains the liquor after it has been poured off clear.

To DECAPITATE, dē-kāp'-ī-tāte. v. a. To behead.

To DECAY, dē-kā'. v. n. To loſe excellence, to decline.

DECAY, dē-kā'. ſ. Decline from the ſtate of perfection; declenſion from proſperity; conſumption.

DECAYER, dē-kā'-ūr. ſ. That which cauſes decay.

DECEASE, dē-ſē'ſe. ſ. Death, departure from life.

To DECEASE, dē-ſē'ſe. v. n. To die, to depart from life.

DECEIT, dē-ſē't. ſ. Fraud, a cheat, a fallacy; ſtratagem, artifice.

DECEITFUL, dē-ſē't-fūl. a. Fraudulent, full of deceit.

DECEITFULLY, dē-ſē't-fūl-ȳ. ad. Fraudulently.

DECEITFULNESS, dē-ſē't-fūl-nīs. ſ. Tendency to deceive.

DECEIVABLE, dē-ſē'v-ābl. a. Subject to fraud, expoſed to impoſture.

DECEIVABLENESS, dē-ſē'v-ābl-nīs. ſ. Liableneſs to be deceived.

To DECEIVE, dē-ſē'v. v. a. To bring into errour; to delude by ſtratagem.

DECEIVER, dē-sē′-vŭr. ſ. One that leads another into errour.

DECEMBER, dē-sĕm′-bŭr. ſ. The laſt month of the year.

DECEMPEDAL, dē-sĕm′-pē-dăl. a. Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, dē-sĕm′-vĕr-ĕt. ſ. The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DECENCY, dē′-sĕn-sy. ſ. Propriety of form, becoming ceremony; ſuitableneſs to character, propriety; modeſty.

DECENNIAL, dē-sĕn′-nyăl. a. What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENT, dē′-sĕnt. a. Becoming, fit, ſuitable.

DECENTLY, dē′-sĕnt-ly. ad. In a proper manner, with ſuitable behaviour.

DECEPTIBILITY, dē-sĕp-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-ty. ſ. Liableneſs to be deceived.

DECEPTIBLE, dē-sĕp′-tĭbl. a. Liable to be deceived.

DECEPTION, dē-sĕp′-shŭn. ſ. The act or means of deceiving, cheat, fraud; the ſtate of being deceived.

DECEPTIOUS, dē-sĕp′-shŭs. a. Deceitful.

DECEPTIVE, dē-sĕp′-tĭv. a. Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, dē-sĕp′-tŭr-y. a. Containing means of deceit.

DECERPT, dē-sĕrp′t. a. Diminiſhed, taken off.

DECERPTIBLE, dē-sĕrp′-tĭbl. a. That may be taken off.

DECERPTION, dē-sĕrp′-shŭn. ſ. The act of leſſening, or taking off.

DECESSION, dē-sĕs′-shŭn. ſ. A departure.

To DECHARM, dē′-tshărm. v. a. To counteract a charm, to diſinchant.

To DECIDE, dē-sī′de. v. a. To fix the event of, to determine; to determine a queſtion or diſpute.

DECIDENCE, dĕs′-sy-dĕnſe. ſ. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off; the act of falling away.

DECIDER, dē-sī′-dŭr. ſ. One who determines cauſes; one who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, dē-sĭd′-ū-ŭs. a. Falling, not perennial.

DECIMAL, dĕs′-ĭ-măl. a. Numbered by ten.

To DECIMATE, dĕs′-ĭm-āte. v. a. To tithe, to take the tenth; to puniſh every tenth ſoldier by lot.

DECIMATION, dĕs-sy-mā′-shŭn. ſ. A tithing, a ſelection of every tenth; a ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier for puniſhment.

To DECIPHER, dē-sī′-fŭr. v. a. To explain that which is written in epithets; to mark down in characters; to ſtamp, to mark; to unfold, to unravel.

DECIPHERER, dē-sī′-fĕr-ŭr. ſ. One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, dē-sĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. Determination of a difference; determination of an event.

DECISIVE, dē-sī′-sĭv. a. Having the power of determining any difference; having the power of ſettling any event.

DECISIVELY, dē-sī′-sĭv-ly. ad. In a concluſive manner.

DECISIVENESS, dē-sī′-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The power of terminating any difference, as ſettling an event.

DECISORY, dē-sī′-ſŭr-y. a. Able to determine or decide.

To DECK, dĕk′. v. a. To overſpread; to dreſs; to adorn.

DECK, dĕk′. ſ. The floor of a ſhip; pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKER, dĕk′-kŭr. ſ. A dreſſer.

To DECLAIM, dē-klā′m. v. n. To harangue, to ſpeak ſet orations.

DECLAIMER, dē-klā′m-ŭr. ſ. One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions.

DECLAMATION, dĕk-klă-mā′-shŭn. ſ. A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions, an harangue.

DECLAMATOR, dĕk′-klă-mā-tŭr, ſ. A declaimer, an orator.

DECLAMATORY, dē-klăm′-mă-tŭr-y. a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; appealing to the paſſions.

DECLARABLE, dē-klā′-răbl. a. Capable of proof.

DECLARATION, dĕk-klă-rā′-shŭn. ſ. A proclamation or affirmation, publication; an explanation of ſomething doubtful; in law, declaration is the ſhewing forth of an action perſonal

ſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE, dẽ-klăr'-ă-tĭv. a. Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation.

DECLARATORILY, dẽ-klăr''-ă-tŭr'-ĭ-lў. ad. In the form of a declaration, not promiſſively.

DECLARATORY, dẽ-klăr'-ă-tŭr-ў. a. Affirmative, expreſſive.

To DECLARE, dẽ-klā're. v. a. To make known, to tell evidently and openly; to publiſh, to proclaim; to ſhew in open view.

To DECLARE, dẽ-klā're. v. n. To make a declaration.

DECLAREMENT, dẽ-klā're-mẽnt. ſ. Diſcovery, declaration, teſtimony.

DECLARER, dẽ-klā'-rŭr. ſ. One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, dẽ-klĕn'-ſhŭn. ſ. Tendency from a great to a leſs degree of excellence; declaration, deſcent; inflexion, manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE, dẽ-klī''-năbl. a. Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION, dĕk-klў-nā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Deſcent, change from a better to a worſe ſtate, decay; the act of bending down; variation from rectitude, oblique motion, obliquity; variation from a fixed point; in navigation, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt; in aſtronomy, the declination of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator.

DECLINATOR, dẽ-klĭ-nā'-tŏr. } ſ. An-
DECLINATORY, dẽ-klī''n-ă-tŭr-ў. } inſtrument in dialing.

To DECLINE, dẽ-klī''ne. v. n. To lean downward; to deviate, to run into obliquities; to ſhun, to refuſe, to avoid any thing; to be impaired, to decay.

To DECLINE, dẽ-klī''ne. v. a. To bend downward, to bring down; to ſhun, to refuſe, to be cautious of; to modify a word by various terminations.

DECLINE, dẽ-klī''ne. ſ. The ſtate of tendency to the worſe, diminution, decay.

DECLIVITY, dẽ-klĭv'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards, gradual deſcent.

DECLIVOUS, dẽ-klī''-vŭs. a. Gradually deſcending, not precipitous.

To DECOCT, dẽ-kŏk't. v. a. To prepare by boiling for any uſe, to digeſt in hot water; to digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach; to boil up to a conſiſtence.

DECOCTIBLE, dẽ-kŏk'-tĭbl. a. That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION, dẽ-kŏk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of boiling any thing; a preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCTURE, dẽ-kŏk'-tſhŭr. ſ. A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION, dẽ''-kŏl-lā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of beheading.

DECOMPOSITE, dẽ''-kŏm-pŏz''-ĭt. a. Compounded a ſecond time.

DECOMPOSITION, dẽ''-kŏm-pō-zĭſh''-ŭn. ſ. The act of compounding thing already compounded.

To DECOMPOUND, dẽ''-kŏm-pou''nd. v. a. To compoſe of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND, dẽ''-kŏm-pou''nd. a. Compoſed of things or words already compounded.

To DECORATE, dĕk'-kō-rāte. v. a. To adorn, to embelliſh, to beautify.

DECORATION, dĕk-kō-rā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Ornament, added beauty.

DECORATOR, dĕk''-kō-rā-tŏr. ſ. An adorner.

DECOROUS, dẽ-kō''-rŭs. a. Decent, ſuitable to a character.

To DECORTICATE, dẽ-kŏr'-tĭ-kāte. v. a. To diveſt of the bark or huſk.

DECORTICATION, dẽ-kŏr-tĭ-kā''-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECORUM, dẽ-kō''-rŭm. ſ. Decency, behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, ſeemlineſs.

To DECOY, dẽ-koy'. v. a. To lure into a cage, to intrap.

DECOY, dẽ-koy'. ſ. Allurement to miſchiefs.

DECOYDUCK, dẽ-koy'-dŭk. ſ. A duck that lures others.

To DECREASE, dẽ-krē''ſe. v. n. To grow leſs, to be diminiſhed.

To

To DECREASE, dē-krēse. v. a. To make leſs, to diminiſh.

DECREASE, dē-krēse. ſ. The ſtate of growing leſs, decay; the wain of the moon.

To DECREE, dē-krē. v. n. To make an edict, to appoint by edict.

To DECREE, dē-krē. v. a. To doom or aſſign by a decree.

DECREE, dē-krē. ſ. An edict, a law; an eſtabliſhed rule; a determination of a ſuit.

DECREMENT, dĕk-krē-mĕnt. ſ. Decreaſe, the ſtate of growing leſs, the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

DECREPIT, dē-krĕp-ĭt. a. Waſted and worn out with age.

To DECREPITATE, dē-krĕp-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

DECREPITATION, dē-krĕp-ĭ-tā-shŭn. ſ. The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes over the fire.

DECREPITNESS, dē-krĕp-ĭt-nĭs. } ſ. The laſt
DECREPITUDE, dē-krĕp-ĭ-tūde. } ſtage of decay, the laſt effects of old age.

DECRESCENT, dē-krĕs-sĕnt. a. Growing leſs.

DECRETAL, dē-krē-tăl. a. Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree.

DECRETAL, dē-krē-tăl. ſ. A book of decrees or edicts; the collection of the pope's decrees.

DECRETIST, dē-krē-tĭst. ſ. One that ſtudies the decretal.

DECRETORY, dĕk-krē-tŭr-ȳ. a. Judicial, definitive.

DECRIAL, dē-krī-ăl. ſ. Clamorous cenſure, haſty or noiſy condemnation.

To DECRY, dē-krȳ. v. a. To cenſure, to blame clamorouſly, to clamour againſt.

DECUMBENCE, dē-kŭm-bĕnse. } ſ. The act
DECUMBENCY, dē-kŭm-bĕn-sȳ. } of lying down, the poſture of lying down.

DECUMBITURE, dē-kŭm-bĭ-tŭre. ſ. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

DECUPLE, dĕk-ŭpl. a. Tenfold.

DECURION, dē-kū-ryŭn. ſ. A commander over ten.

DECURSION, dē-kŭr-shŭn. ſ. The act of running down.

DECURTATION, dē-kŭr-tā-shŭn. ſ. The act of cutting ſhort.

To DECUSSATE, dē-kŭs-sāte. v. a. To interſect at acute angles.

DECUSSATION, dē-kŭs-sā-shŭn. ſ. The act of croſſing, ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

To DEDECORATE, dē-dĕk-kŏ-rāte. v. a. To diſgrace, to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORATION, dē-dĕk-kŏ-rā-shŭn. ſ. The act of diſgracing.

DEDECOROUS, dē-dĕk-kŏ-rŭs. a. Diſgraceful, reproachful.

DEDENTITION, dē-dĕn-tĭsh-ŭn. ſ. Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.

To DEDICATE, dĕd-ĭ-kāte. v. a. To devote to ſome divine power; to appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe; to inſcribe to a patron.

DEDICATE, dĕd-ĭ-kāte. a. Conſecrate, devote, dedicated.

DEDICATION, dĕd-ĭ-kā-shŭn. ſ. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe, conſecration; an addreſs to a patron.

DEDICATOR, dĕd-ĭ-kā-tŭr. ſ. One who inſcribes his work to a patron.

DEDICATORY, dĕd-ĭ-kā-tŭr-ȳ. a. Compoſing a dedication.

DEDITION, dē-dĭsh-ŭn. ſ. The act of yielding up any thing.

To DEDUCE, dē-dūse. v. a. To draw in a regular connected ſeries; to form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions; to lay down in regular order.

DEDUCEMENT, dē-dūse-mĕnt. ſ. The thing deduced, conſequential propoſition.

DEDUCIBLE, dē-dū-sĭbl. a. Collectible by reaſon.

DEDUCIVE, dē-dū-sĭv. a. Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDUCT, dē-dŭkt. v. a. To ſubſtract, to take awa.

DEDUC-

DEDUCTION, dē-dŭk′-shŭn. ſ. Conſequential collection, conſequence; that which is deducted.

DEDUCTIVE, dē-dŭk′-tĭv. a. Deducible.

DEDUCTIVELY, dē-dŭk′-tĭv-lў. ad. Conſequentially, by regular deduction.

DEED, dēd. ſ. Action, whether good or bad; exploit; power of action; written evidence of any legal act; fact, reality.

DEEDLESS, dēd-lĭs. a. Unactive.

To DEEM, dēm. v. n. part. Dempt, or Deemed. To judge, to conclude upon conſideration.

DEEM, dēm. ſ. Judgment, opinion. Obſolete.

DEEP, dēp. a. Meaſured from the ſurface downward; entering far, piercing a great way; far from the outer part; not ſuperficial, not obvious; ſagacious, penetrating; full of contrivance, politick, inſidious; grave, ſolemn; dark coloured; having a great degree of ſtilneſs or gloom; baſs, grave in ſound.

DEEP, dēp. ſ. The ſea, the main; the moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

To DEEPEN, dēpn. v. a. To make deep, to ſink far below the ſurface; to darken, to cloud, to make dark; to make ſad or gloomy.

DEEPMOUTHED, dēp-mouthd. a. Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

DEEPMUSING, dēp-mū-zĭng. a. Contemplative, loſt in thought.

DEEPLY, dēp-lў. ad. To a great depth, far below the ſurface; with great ſtudy or ſagacity; ſorrowfully, ſolemnly; with a tendency to darkneſs of colour; in a high degree.

DEEPNESS, dēp-nĭs. ſ. Entrance far below the ſurface, profundity, depth.

DEER, dēr. ſ. That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon.

To DEFACE, dē-fā′ſe. v. a. To deſtroy, to raze, to disfigure.

DEFACEMENT, dē-fā′ſe-mĕnt. ſ. Violation, injury; eraſement.

DEFACER, dē-fā′-ſŭr. ſ. Deſtroyer, aboliſher, violater.

DEFAILANCE, dē-fā′-lăns. ſ. Failure.

To DEFALCATE, dē-făl′-kāte. v. a. To cut off, to lop, to take away part.

DEFALCATION, dĕf-făl-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Diminution.

DEFAMATORY, dē-făm′-mă-tŭr-ў. a. Calumnious, unjuſtly cenſorious, libellous.

To DEFAME, dē-fā′me. v. a. To cenſure falſely in publick, to diſhonour by reports.

DEFAMER, dē-fā′-mŭr. ſ. One that injures the reputation of another.

To DEFATIGATE, dē-făt′-ĭ-gāte. v. a. To weary.

DEFATIGATION, dē-făt-ĭ-gā′-shŭn. ſ. Wearineſs.

DEFAULT, dē-fā′t. ſ. Omiſſion of that which we ought to do, neglect; crime, failure, fault; defect, want; in law, non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned.

DEFEASANCE, dē-fē′-zănſe. ſ. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract; the writing in which a defeaſance is contained.

DEFEASIBLE, dē-fē′-zĭbl. a. That which may be annulled.

DEFEAT, dē-fē′t. ſ. The overthrow of an army; act of deſtruction, deprivation.

To DEFEAT, dē-fē′t. v. a. To overthrow; to fruſtrate.

DEFEATURE, dē-fē′-tſhŭr. ſ. Change of feature, alteration of countenance. Not in uſe.

To DEFECATE, dĕf′-fē-kāte. v. a. To purge, to cleanſe; to purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture.

DEFECATE, dĕf′-fē-kāte. a. Purged from lees or foulneſs.

DEFECATION, dē-fē-kā′-shŭn. ſ. Purification.

DEFECT, dē-fĕk′t. ſ. Want, abſence of ſomething neceſſary; failing; a fault; a blemiſh.

DEFECTIBILITY, dē-fĕk-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The ſtate of failing, imperfection.

DEFECTIBLE, dē-fĕk′-tĭbl. a. Imperfect, deficient.

DEFECTION, dē-fĕk′-shŭn. ſ. A falling away, apoſtacy; an abandoning of a king, or ſtate, revolt.

DEFECTIVE, dē-fĕk′-tĭv. a. Full of defects, imperfect, not ſufficient; faulty, blameable.

DEFECTIVENESS, dē-fĕk′-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Want, faultineſs.

DEFENCE, dē-fĕn′ſe. ſ. Guard, protection; vindication, juſtification, apology; prohibition; reſiſtance; in law, the defendant's reply after declaration produced; in fortification, the part that flanks another work.

DEFENCELESS, dē-fĕn′ſe-lĭs. a. Naked, unarmed, unguarded; impotent.

To DEFEND, dē-fĕnd′. v. a. To ſtand in defence of, to protect; to vindicate, to uphold, to fortify; to prohibit; to maintain a place, or cauſe.

DEFENDABLE, dē-fĕn′-dăbl. a. That may be defended.

DEFENDANT, dē-fĕn′-dĕnt. a. Defenſive, fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, dē-fĕn′-dĕnt. ſ. He that defends againſt aſſailants; in law, the perſon accuſed or ſued.

DEFENDER, dē-fĕn′-dŭr. ſ. One that defends, a champion; an aſſerter, a vindicator; in law, an advocate.

DEFENSATIVE, dē-fĕn′-ſă-tĭv. ſ. Guard, defence; in ſurgery, a bandage, plaiſter, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, dē-fĕn′-ſĭbl. a. That may be defended; juſtifiable, capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn′-ſĭv. a. That ſerves to defend, proper for defence; in a ſtate or poſture of defence.

DEFENSIVE, dē-fĕn′-ſĭv. ſ. Safeguard; ſtate of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, dē-fĕn′-ſĭv-lў. ad. In a defenſive manner.

To DEFER, dē-fĕr′. v. n. To put off, to delay to act; to pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFER, dē-fĕr′. v. a. To withhold, to delay; to refer to, to leave to another's judgment.

DEFERENCE, dĕf′-ĕr-ĕnſe. ſ. Regard, reſpect; complaiſance, condeſcenſion; ſubmiſſion.

DEFIANCE, dē-fī′-ănſe. ſ. A challenge, an invitation to fight; a challenge to make any impeachment good; expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFICIENCE, dē-fĭſh′-ĕnſe. } ſ. Defect,
DEFICIENCY, dē-fĭſh′-ĕn-ſў. } failing, imperfection; want, ſomething leſs than is neceſſary.

DEFICIENT, dē-fĭſh′-ĕnt. a. Failing, wanting, defective.

DEFIER, dē-fī′-ŭr. ſ. A challenger, a contemner.

To DEFILE, dē-fī′le. v. a. To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt chaſtity, to violate; to taint, to vitiate.

To DEFILE, dē-fī′le. v. n. To go off, file by file.

DEFILE, dĕf′-ў-lē. ſ. A narrow paſſage.

DEFILEMENT, dē-fī′le-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of being defiled, pollution, corruption.

DEFILER, dē-fī′-lŭr. ſ. One that defiles, a corrupter.

DEFINABLE, dē-fī′ne-ăbl. a. Capable of definition; that which may be aſcertained.

To DEFINE, dē-fī′ne. v. a. To give the definition, to explain a thing by its qualities; to circumſcribe, to mark the limit.

To DEFINE, dē-fī′ne. v. n. To determine, to decide.

DEFINER, dē-fī′-nŭr. ſ. One that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

DEFINITE, dĕf′-ĭn-ĭt. a. Certain, limited; exact, preciſe.

DEFINITE, dĕf′-ĭn-ĭt. ſ. Thing explained or defined.

DEFINITENESS, dĕf′-ĭn-ĭt-nĭs. ſ. Certainty, limitedneſs.

DEFINITION, dĕf-ў-nĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. A ſhort deſcription of any thing by its properties; in logick, the explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

DEFINITIVE, dē-fĭn′-ĭt-tĭv. a. Determinate, poſitive, expreſs.

DEFINITIVELY, dē-fĭn′-ĭt-tĭv-lў. ad. Poſitively, deciſively, expreſsly.

DEFI-

DEFINITIVENESS, dē-fĭn′-ĭt-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Deciſiveneſs.

DEFLAGRABILITY, dē-flă-grā-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Combuſtibility.

DEFLAGRABLE, dē-flă′-grăbl. a. Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire.

DEFLAGRATION, dĕ-flă-grā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Setting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation.

To DEFLECT, dē-flĕk′t. v. n. To turn aſide, to deviate from a true courſe.

DEFLECTION, dē-flĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Deviation, the act of turning aſide; a turning aſide, or out of the way.

DEFLEXURE, dē-flĕk′-ſhŭr. ſ. A bending down, a turning aſide, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, dĕ-flŏ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deflouring; the ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

To DEFLOUR, dē-flou′r. v. a. To raviſh, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

DEFLOURER, dē-flou′-rŭr. ſ. A raviſher.

DEFLUOUS, dĕf′-flŭ-ŭs. a. That flows down; that falls off.

DEFLUXION, dē-flŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The flowing down of humours.

DEFLY, dĕf′-lȳ. a. Dexterouſly, ſkilfully. Properly deftly. Obſolete.

DEFOEDATION, dē-fē-dā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making filthy, pollution.

DEFORCEMENT, dē-fŏr′ſe-mĕnt. ſ. A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To DEFORM, dē-fā′rm. v. a. To diſfigure, to make ugly; to diſhonour, to make ungraceful.

DEFORM, dē-fā′rm. a. Ugly, diſfigured.

DEFORMATION, dē-fŏr-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A defacing.

DEFORMEDLY, dē-fā′r-mĕd-lȳ. ad. In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS, dē-fā′r-mĕd-nĭs. ſ. Uglineſs.

DEFORMITY, dē-fā′r-mĭ-tȳ. ſ. Uglineſs, ill-favouredneſs; irregularity.

DEFORSOR, dē-fŏ′r-ſŭr. ſ. One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term.

To DEFRAUD, dē-frā′d. v. a. To rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

DEFRAUDER, dē-frā′-dŭr. ſ. A deceiver.

To DEFRAY, dē-frā′. v. a. To bear the charges of.

DEFRAYER, dē-frā′-ŭr. ſ. One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRAYMENT, dē-frā′-mĕnt. ſ. The payment of expences.

DEFT, dĕf′t. a. Neat, proper, dexterous. Obſolete.

DEFTLY, dĕf′t-lȳ. ad. Neatly, dexterouſly; In a ſkilful manner. Obſolete.

DEFUNCT, dē-fŭnkt′. a. Dead, deceaſed.

DEFUNCT, dē-fŭnkt′. ſ. One that is deceaſed, a dead man or woman.

DEFUNCTION, dē-fŭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Death.

To DEFY, dē-fȳ′. v. a. To call to combat, to challenge; to treat with contempt, to ſlight.

DEFY, dē-fȳ′. ſ. A challenge, an invitation to fight. Not in uſe.

DEFYER, dē-fȳ′-ŭr. ſ. A challenger, one that invites to fight.

DEGENERACY, dē-jĕn′-ĕ-rā-ſȳ. ſ. A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors; a forſaking of that which is good; meanneſs.

To DEGENERATE, dē-jĕn′-ĕ-rāte. v. n. To fall from the virtue of our anceſtors; to fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate; to fall from its kind, to grow wild or baſe.

DEGENERATE, dē-jĕn′-ĕ-rĕt. a. Unlike his anceſtors; unworthy, baſe.

DEGENERATENESS, dē-jĕn′-ĕ-rĕt-nĭs. ſ. Degeneracy, ſtate of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION, dē-jĕn-ĕ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors; a falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth; the thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

DEGENEROUS, dē-jĕn′-ĕ-rŭs. a. Degenerated, fallen from virtue; vile, baſe, infamous, unworthy.

DEGENEROUSLY, dē-jĕn′-ĕ-rŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a degenerate manner, baſely, meanly.

DEGLU-

DEGLUTITION, dē-glū-tĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. The act or power of ſwallowing.

DEGRADATION, dē-grā-dā′-shŭn. ſ. A deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baſeneſs.

To DEGRADE, dē-grā′de. v. a. To put one from his degree; to leſſen, to diminiſh the value of.

DEGREE, dē-grē′. ſ. Quality, rank, ſtation; the ſtate and condition in which a thing is; a ſtep or preparation to any thing; order of lineage, deſcent of family; meaſure, proportion; in geometry, the three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; in muſick, the intervals of ſounds.

BY DEGREES, by dē-grē′z. ad. Gradually, by little and little.

DEGUSTATION, dē-gŭſ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. A taſting.

To DEHORT, dē-hā′rt. v. a. To diſſuade.

DEHORTATION, dē-hŏr-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Diſſuaſion, a counſelling to the contrary.

DEHORTATORY, dē-hā′r-tā-tŭr-y. a. Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHORTER, dē-hā′r-tŭr. ſ. A diſſuader, an adviſer to the contrary.

DEICIDE, dē′-y-ſide. ſ. Death of our bleſſed Saviour.

To DEJECT, dē-jĕk′t. v. a. To caſt down, to afflict, to grieve; to make to look ſad.

DEJECT, dē-jĕk′t. a. Caſt down, afflicted, low-ſpirited.

DEJECTEDLY, dē-jĕk′-tĕd-ly. ad. In a dejected manner, afflictedly.

DEJECTEDNESS, dē-jĕk′-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. Lowneſs of ſpirits.

DEJECTION, dē-jĕk′-shŭn. ſ. A lowneſs of ſpirits, melancholy; weakneſs, inability; a ſtool.

DEJECTURE, dē-jĕk′-tshŭr. ſ. The excrements.

DEJERATION, dē-jē-rā′-shŭn. ſ. A taking of a ſolemn oath.

DEIFICATION, dē′-y-fĭ-kā″-shŭn. ſ. The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM, dē′-y-fŏrm. a. Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY, dē′-y-fy. v. a. To make a god of, to adore as god; to praiſe exceſſively.

To DEIGN, dā′n. v. n. To vouchſafe, to think worthy.

To DEIGN, dā′n. v. a. To grant, to permit. Not in uſe.

DEINTEGRATE, dē-ĭn′-tē-grāte. v. a. To diminiſh.

DEIPAROUS, dē-ĭp′-pā-rŭs. a. That brings forth a God, the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin.

DEISM, dē′-ĭzm. ſ. The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DEIST, dē′-ĭſt. ſ. A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God.

DEISTICAL, dē-ĭs′-tĭ-kăl. a. Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts.

DEITY, dē′-ĭ-ty. ſ. Divinity, the nature and eſſence of God; a fabulous god; the ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERATION, dē′-lăſ-ſē-rā″-shŭn. ſ. A tearing in pieces.

DELACRIMATION, dē′-lăk-krĭ-mā″-shŭn. ſ. The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.

DELACTATION, dē′-lăk-tā′-shŭn. ſ. A weaning from the breaſt.

DELAPSED, dē-lăp′ſt. a. Bearing or falling down.

To DELATE, dē-lā′te. v. a. To carry, to convey. Not in uſe.

DELATION, dē-lā′-shŭn. ſ. A carrying, conveyance; an accuſation, an impeachment.

DELATOR, dē-lā′-tŭr. ſ. An accuſer, an informer.

To DELAY, dē-lā′. v. a. To defer, to put off; to hinder, to fruſtrate.

To DELAY, dē-lā′. v. n. To ſtop, to ceaſe from action.

DELAY, dē-lā′. ſ. A deferring, procraſtination; ſtay, ſtop.

DELAYER, dē-lā′-ŭr. ſ. One that defers.

DELECTABLE, dē-lĕk′-tĕbl. a. Pleaſing, delightful.

DELEC-

DELECTABLENESS, dē-lĕk′-tăbl-nĭs. ſ. Delightfulneſs, pleaſantneſs.

DELECTABLY, dē-lĕk′-tăb-lў. ad. Delightfully, pleaſantly.

DELECTATION, dĕl-ĕk-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Pleaſure, delight.

To DELEGATE, dĕl′-ē-gāte. v. a. To ſend upon an embaſſy; to intruſt, to commit to another; to appoint judges to a particular cauſe.

DELEGATE, dĕl′-lē-gāte. ſ. A deputy, a commiſſioner, a vicar; in law, Delegates are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DELEGATE, dĕl′-lē-gāte. a. Deputed.

DELEGATES, Court of, dĕl′-lē-gātes. ſ. A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, from either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DELEGATION, dĕl-lē-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſending away; a putting into commiſſion; the aſſignment of a debt to another.

To DELETE, dē-lē′te. v. a. To blot out.

DELETERIOUS, dĕl-ē-tē′-ryŭs. a. Deadly, deſtructive.

DELETERY, dĕl′-ē-tĕr-y. a. Deſtructive, deadly.

DELETION, dē-lē′-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of raſing or blotting out; a deſtruction.

DELF, DELFE, } dĕlf′. { ſ. A mine, a quarry; earthen ware, counterfeit china ware.

To DELIBERATE, dē-lĭb′-ē-rāte. v. n. To to think in order to choice, to heſitate.

DELIBERATE, dē-lĭb′-ē-rĕt. a. Circumſpect, wary; ſlow.

DELIBERATELY, dē-lĭb′-ē-rĕt-lў. ad. Circumſpectly, adviſedly.

DELIBERATENESS, dē-lĭb′-ē-rĕt-nĭs. ſ. Circumſpection, warineſs.

DELIBERATION, dē-lĭb-ē-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.

DELIBERATIVE, dē-lĭb′-ē-rā-tĭv. a. Pertaining to deliberation, apt to conſider.

DELIBERATIVE, dē-lĭb′-ē-rā-tĭv. ſ. The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated.

DELICACY, dĕl′-ў-kā-ſў. ſ. Daintineſs, niceneſs in eating; any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes; ſoftneſs; nicety; politeneſs; indulgence; tenderneſs, ſcrupulouſneſs; weakneſs of conſtitution.

DELICATE, dĕl′-ў-kĕt. a. Fine, conſiſting of ſmall parts; pleaſing to the eye; nice, pleaſing to the taſte; dainty; choice, ſelect; gentle of manners; ſoft, effeminate; pure, clear.

DELICATELY, dĕl′-ў-kĕt-lў. ad. Beautifully; finely; daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELICATENESS, dĕl′-ў-kĕt-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being delicate.

DELICATES, dĕl′-ў-kĕts. ſ. Niceties, rarities.

DELICIOUS, dē-lĭſh′-ŭs. a. Sweet, delicate, that affords delight.

DELICIOUSLY, dē-lĭſh′-ŭſ-lў. ad. Sweetly, pleaſantly, delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, dē-lĭſh′-ŭs-nĭs. ſ. Delight, pleaſure, joy.

DELIGATION, dē-lī-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A binding up.

DELIGHT, dē-lī′te. ſ. Joy, pleaſure, ſatisfaction; that which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, dē-lī′te. v. a. To pleaſe, to content, to ſatisfy.

To DELIGHT, dē-lī′te. v. n. To have delight or pleaſure in.

DELIGHTFUL, dē-lī′te-fŭl. a. Pleaſant, charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, dē-lī′te-fŭl-lў. ad. Pleaſantly, charmingly, with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, dē-lī′te-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Pleaſantneſs, ſatisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, dē-lī′te-ſŭm. a. Pleaſant, delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, dē-lī′te-ſŭm-lў. ad. Pleaſantly, in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, dē-lī′te-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Pleaſantneſs, delightfulneſs.

To DELINEATE, dē-lĭn′-yāte. v. a. To draw the firſt draught of a thing, to deſign; to paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs; to deſcribe.

DELINEATION, dĕ-lĭn-yā′-shŭn. ſ. The firſt draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, dĕ-lĭnk′-kwĕn-ſy. ſ. A fault, failure in duty.

DELINQUENT, dĕ-lĭnk′-kwĕnt. ſ. An offender.

To DELIQUATE, dĕl′-lĭ-kwāte. v. n. To melt, to be diſſolved.

DELIQUATION, dĕl-lĭ-kwā′-shŭn. ſ. A melting, a diſſolving.

DELIQUIUM, dĕ-lĭk′-kwy-ŭm. ſ. A diſtillation by the force of fire.

DELIRIOUS, dĕ-lĭr′-yŭs. a. Light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM, dĕ-lĭr′-yŭm. ſ. Alienation of mind, dotage.

To DELIVER, dĕ-lĭv′-ŭr. v. a. To give, to yield; to caſt away; to ſurrender, to put into one's hands; to ſave, to reſcue; to relate, to utter; to diſburden a woman of a child; To deliver over, to put into another's hands, to give from hand to hand; To deliver up, to ſurrender, to give up.

DELIVERANCE, dĕ-lĭv′-ĕ-rĕnſe. ſ. The act of delivering a thing to another; the act of freeing from captivity or any oppreſſion, reſcue; the act of ſpeaking, utterance; the act of bringing children.

DELIVERER, dĕ-lĭv′-ĕ-rŭr. ſ. A ſaver, a reſcuer, a preſerver; a relater, one that communicates ſomething.

DELIVERY, dĕ-lĭv′-ĕ-ry. ſ. The act of delivering, or giving; releaſe, reſcue, ſaving; a ſurrender, giving up; utterance, pronunciation; childbirth.

DELL, dĕl′. ſ. A pit, a valley.

DELPH, dĕlf′. ſ. A fine ſort of earthen ware.

DELUDABLE, dĕ-lū′-dăbl. a. Liable to be deceived.

To DELUDE, dĕ-lū′de. v. a. To beguile, to cheat, to deceive.

DELUDER, dĕ-lū′-dŭr. ſ. A beguiler, a deceiver, an impoſtor.

To DELVE, dĕlv′. v. a. To dig, to open the ground with a ſpade; to fathom, to ſift.

DELVE, dĕlv′. ſ. A ditch, a pitfal, a den.

DELVER, dĕl′-vŭr. ſ. A digger.

DELUGE, dĕl′-lūje. ſ. A general inundation; an overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DELUGE, dĕl′-lūje. v. a. To drown, to lay totally under water; to overwhelm.

DELUSION, dĕ-lū′-zhŭn. ſ. A cheat, guile; a falſe repreſentation, illuſion, errour.

DELUSIVE, dĕ-lū′-sĭv. a. Apt to deceive.

DELUSORY, dĕ-lū′-sŭr-y. a. Apt to deceive.

DEMAGOGUE, dĕm′-ă-gŏg. ſ. A ringleader of the rabble.

DEMAIN, DEMESNE, dĕ-mā′ne. ſ. That land which a man holds originally of himſelf. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMAND, dĕ-mā′nd. ſ. A claim, a challenging; a queſtion, an interrogation; a calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it; in law, the aſking of what is due.

To DEMAND, dĕ-mā′nd. v. a. To claim, to aſk for with authority.

DEMANDABLE, dĕ-mā′n-dăbl. a. That may be demanded, aſked for.

DEMANDANT, dĕ-mā′n-dănt. ſ. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMANDER, dĕ-mā′n-dŭr. ſ. One that requires a thing with authority; one that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

DEMEAN, dĕ-mē′n. ſ. A mien, preſence, carriage. Obſolete.

To DEMEAN, dĕ-mē′n. v. a. To behave, to carry one's ſelf; to leſſen, to debaſe.

DEMEANOUR, dĕ-mē′-nŭr. ſ. Carriage, behaviour.

DEMEANS, dĕ-mē′nz. ſ. pl. An eſtate in goods or lands.

DEMERIT, dĕ-mĕr′-ĭt. ſ. The oppoſite to merit, ill-deſerving.

DEMESNE, dĕ-mā′ne. ſ. See DEMAIN.

DEMI, dĕm′-y. inſeparable particle. Half, as Demigod, that is, half human, and half divine.

DEMI-

DEMI-CANNON, dĕm″-ẏ-kăn′-nŭn. ſ. A great gun.

DEMI-CULVERIN, dĕm″-ẏ-kŭl′-vĕ-rĭn. ſ. A ſmall cannon.

DEMI-DEVIL, dĕm″-ẏ-dĕv′l. ſ. Half a devil.

DEMI-GOD, dĕm′-ẏ-gŏd. ſ. Partaking of divine nature, half a god.

DEMI-LANCE, dĕm′-ẏ-lănſe. ſ. A light lance, a ſpear.

DEMI-MAN, dĕm′-ẏ-măn. ſ. Half a man.

DEMI-WOLF, dĕm′-ẏ-wŭlf. ſ. Half a wolf.

DEMISE, dĕ-mī′ze. ſ. Death, deceaſe.

To DEMISE, dĕ-mī′ze. v. a. To grant at one's death, to bequeath.

DEMISSION, dĕ-mĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Degradation, diminution of dignity.

To DEMIT, dĕ-mĭt′. v. a. To depreſs.

DEMOCRACY, dĕ-mŏk′-krȧ-ſy. ſ. One of the the three forms of government, that in which the ſovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRATICAL, dĕ′-mŏ-krăt″-ĭ-kăl. a. Pertaining to a popular government, popular.

To DEMOLISH, dĕ-mŏl′-lĭſh. v. a. To throw down buildings, to raze, to deſtroy.

DEMOLISHER, dĕ-mŏl′-lĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer.

DEMOLITION, dĕ′-mŏ-lĭſh″-ŭn. ſ. The act of overthrowing buildings; deſtruction.

DEMON, dē′-mŭn. ſ. A ſpirit, generally an evil ſpirit.

DEMONIACAL, dē′-mŏ-nī″-ȧ-kăl. } a. Be-
DEMONIACK, dĕ-mŏ′-nyȧk. } longing to the devil, deviliſh; influenced by the devil.

DEMONIACK, dĕ-mŏ′-nyȧk. ſ. One poſſeſſed by the devil.

DEMONIAN, dĕ-mŏ′-nyȧn. a. Deviliſh.

DEMONOLOGY, dē′-mŏ-nŏl″-ŏ-jy. ſ. Diſcourſe of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE, dĕ-mŏns′-ſtrȧbl. a. That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMONSTRABLY, dĕ-mŏns′-ſtrȧ-bly. ad. In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMONSTRATE, dĕ-mŏns′-ſtrȧte. v. a. To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty.

DEMONSTRATION, dĕm-mŭn-ſtrā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

DEMONSTRATIVE, dĕ-mŏns′-ſtrȧ-tĭv. a. Having the power of demonſtration, invincibly concluſive; having the power of expreſſing clearly.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, dĕ-mŏns′-ſtrȧ-tĭv-ly. ad. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted; clearly, plainly, with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRATOR, dĕm′-mŭn-ſtrȧ-tŭr. ſ. One that proves, one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY, dĕ-mŏns′-ſtrȧ-tŭr-y. a. Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMULCENT, dĕ-mŭl′-ſĕnt. a. Softening, mollifying, aſſuaſive.

To DEMUR, dĕ-mŭr′. v. n. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections; to doubt, to have ſcruples.

To DEMUR, dĕ-mŭr′. v. a. To doubt of.

DEMUR, dĕ-mŭr′. ſ. Doubt, heſitation.

DEMURE, dĕ-mū′re. a. Sober, decent; grave, affectedly modeſt.

DEMURELY, dĕ-mū′re-ly. ad. With affected modeſty, ſolemnly.

DEMURENESS, dĕ-mū′re-nĭs. ſ. Modeſty, ſoberneſs, gravity of aſpect; affected modeſty.

DEMURRER, dĕ-mŭr′-ŭr. ſ. A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN, dĕn′. ſ. A cavern or hollow running horizontally; the cave of a wild beaſt; Den may ſignify either a valley or a woody place.

DENAY, dĕ-nā′. ſ. Denial, refuſal. Obſ.

DENDROLOGY, dĕn-drŏl′-lŏ-jy. ſ. The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENIABLE, dĕ-nī′-ȧbl. a. That which may be denied.

DENIAL, dĕ-nī′-ȧl. ſ. Negation, refuſal.

DENIER, dĕ-nī′-ŭr. ſ. A contradictor, an opponent; one that does not own or acknowledge; a refuſer, one that refuſes.

DENIER, dĕ-nēr′. ſ. A ſmall denomination of French money.

To DENIGRATE, dĕ-nī′-grȧte. v. a. To blacken.

DENIGRATION, dĕ-nĭ-grā′-shŭn. ſ. A blackening, or making black.

DENIZATION, dĕn′-nў-zā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of infranchiſing.

DENIZEN, DENISON, dĕn′-ў-zĕn. ſ. A freeman, one infranchiſed.

To DENOMINATE, dĕ-nŏm′-ў-nāte. v. a. To name, to give a name to.

DENOMINATION, dĕ-nŏm-ў-nā′-shŭn. ſ. A name given to a thing.

DENOMINATIVE, dĕ-nŏm′-ў-nā-tĭv. a. That which gives a name; that which obtains a diſtinct appellation.

DENOMINATOR, dĕ-nŏm′-ў-nā-tŭr. ſ. The giver of a name.

DENOTATION, dĕ-nō-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of denoting.

To DENOTE, dĕ-nō′te. v. a. To mark, to be a ſign of, to betoken.

To DENOUNCE, dĕ-nou′nſe. v. a. To threaten by proclamation.

DENOUNCEMENT, dĕ-nou′nſe-mĕnt. ſ. The act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOUNCER, dĕ-nou′n-ſŭr. ſ. One that declares ſome menace.

DENSE, dĕn′ſe. a. Cloſe, compact, approaching to ſolidity.

DENSITY, dĕn′-ſĭ-tў. ſ. Cloſeneſs, compactneſs.

DENTAL, dĕn′-tăl. a. Belonging or relating to the teeth; in grammar, pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DENTELLI, dĕn-tĕl′-lī. ſ. Modillions.

DENTICULATION, dĕn-tĭk-ŭ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth.

DENTICULATED, dĕn-tĭk′-ŭ-lā-tĭd. a. Set with ſmall teeth.

DENTIFRICE, dĕn′-tĭ-frĭs. ſ. A powder made to ſcour the teeth.

DENTITION, dĕn-tĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of breeding the teeth; the time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENUDATE, dĕ-nū′-dāte. v. a. To diveſt, to ſtrip.

DENUDATION, dĕ-nū-dā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſtripping.

To DENUDE, dĕ-nū′de. v. a. To ſtrip, to make naked.

DENUNCIATION, dĕ-nŭn-ſhā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of denouncing, a publick menace.

DENUNCIATOR, dĕ-nŭn-shā′-tŭr. ſ. He that proclaims any threat; he that lays an information againſt another.

To DENY, dĕ-nў′. v. a. To contradict an accuſation; to refuſe, not to grant; to diſown; to renounce, to diſregard.

To DEOBSTRUCT, dē′-ŏb-ſtrŭk′t. v. a. To clear from impediments.

DEOBSTRUENT, dĕ-ŏb′-ſtrū-ĕnt. ſ. A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities.

DEODAND, dē′-ō-dănd. ſ. A thing given or forfeited to God for pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any misfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature.

To DEOPPILATE, dĕ-ŏp′-pĭ-lāte. v. a. To deobſtruct, to clear a paſſage.

DEOPPILATION, dĕ-ŏp-pĭ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of clearing obſtructions.

DEOPPILATIVE, dĕ-ŏp′-pĭ-lā-tĭv. a. Deobſtruent.

DEOSCULATION, dĕ-ŏſ-kŭ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of kiſſing.

To DEPAINT, dĕ-pā′nt. v. a. To picture, to deſcribe by colours; to deſcribe.

To DEPART, dĕ-pā′rt. v. n. To go away from a place; to deſiſt from a practice; to be loſt; to deſert, to apoſtatiſe; to deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion; to die, to deceaſe, to leave the world.

To DEPART, dĕ-pā′rt. v. a. To quit, to leave, to retire from.

To DEPART, dē′-pārt. v. a. To divide, to ſeparate.

DEPART, dĕ-pā′rt. ſ. The act of going away; death; with chymiſts, an operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPARTER, dĕ-pā′r-tŭr. ſ. One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPARTMENT, dĕ-pā′rt-mĕnt. ſ. Separate allot-

allotment, buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon.

DEPARTURE, dẽ-pa′r-tſhůr. ſ. A going away; death, deceaſe; a forſaking, an abandoning.

DEPASCENT, dẽ-pas′-sẽnt. a. Feeding greedily.

To DEPASTURE, dẽ-pas′-tſhůr. v. a. To eat up, to conſume by feeding upon it.

To DEPAUPERATE, dẽ-pa′-pẽ-rate. v. a. To make poor.

DEPECTIBLE, dẽ-pẽk′-tibl. a. Tough, clammy.

To DEPEND, dẽ-pẽnd′. v. n. To hang from; to be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation; to be in ſuſpenſe; To depend upon, to rely on, to truſt to; to be in a ſtate of dependance; to reſt upon any thing as its cauſe.

DEPENDANCE, dẽ-pẽn′-dănſe. } ſ. The ſtate
DEPENDANCY, dẽ-pẽn′-dăn-ſy. } of hanging down from a ſupporter; ſomething hanging upon another; concatenation, connexion, relation of one thing to another; ſtate of being at the diſpoſal of another; the things or perſons of which any man has the dominion; reliance, truſt, confidence.

DEPENDANT, dẽ-pẽn′-dănt. a. In the power of another.

DEPENDANT, dẽ-pẽn′-dănt. ſ. One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another.

DEPENDENCE, dẽ-pẽn′-dẽnſe. } ſ. A thing
DEPENDENCY, dẽ-pẽn′-dẽn-ſy. } or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another; ſtate of being ſubordinate, or ſubject; that which is not principal, that which is ſubordinate; concatenation, connexion; relation of any thing to another; truſt, reliance, confidence.

DEPENDENT, dẽ-pẽn′-dẽnt. a. Hanging down.

DEPENDENT, dẽ-pẽn′-dẽnt. ſ. One ſubordinate.

DEPENDER, dẽ-pẽn′-důr. ſ. A dependant, one that repoſes on the kindneſs of another.

DEPERDITION, dẽ-pẽr-diſh′-ůn. ſ. Loſs, deſtruction.

DEPHLEGMATION, dẽ′-flẽg-mā″-ſhůn. ſ. An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation.

To DEPHLEGM, dẽ-flẽm′. } v.a. To
To DEPHLEGMATE, dẽ-flẽg′-māte. } clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter.

DEPHLEGMEDNESS, dẽ-flẽg′-mẽd-nĩs. ſ. The quality of being freed from phlegm.

To DEPICT, dẽ-pik′t. v. a. To paint, to portray; to deſcribe to the mind.

DEPILATORY, dẽ-pĩ′-lă-tůr-y. ſ. An application uſed to take away hair.

DEPILOUS, dẽ-pĩ′-lůs. a. Without hair.

DEPLANTATION, dẽ′-plăn-tā″-ſhůn. ſ. The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION, dẽ-plẽ′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of emptying.

DEPLORABLE, dẽ-plō′-răbl. a. Lamentable, ſad, calamitous, deſpicable.

DEPLORABLENESS, dẽ-plō′-răbl-nĩs. ſ. The ſtate of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY, dẽ-plō′-răb-ly. ad. Lamentably, miſerably.

DEPLORATE, dẽ-plō′-răte. a. Lamentable, hopeleſs.

DEPLORATION, dẽ-plō-rā′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of deploring.

To DEPLORE, dẽ-plō′re. v. a. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

DEPLORER, dẽ-plō′-růr. ſ. A lamenter, a mourner.

DEPLUMATION, dẽ-plů-mā′-ſhůn. ſ. Plucking off the feathers; in ſurgery, a ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

To DEPLUME, dẽ-plů′me. v. a. To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPONE, dẽ-pō′ne. v. a. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity; to riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure.

DEPONENT, dẽ-pō′-nẽnt. ſ. One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; in grammar, ſuch verbs as have no active voice are called deponents.

To DEPOPULATE, dẽ-pŏp′-ů-lăte. v. a. To unpeople, to lay waſte.

DEPOPULATION, dē-pŏp-ū-lā-shŭn. ſ. The act of unpeopling, havock, waſte.

DEPOPULATOR, dē-pŏp-ū-lā-tŭr. ſ. A diſpeopler, a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPORT, dē-pōrt. v. a. To carry, to demean.

DEPORT, dē-pōrt. ſ. Demeanour, behaviour.

DEPORTATION, dē-pŏr-tā-shŭn. ſ. Tranſportation, exile into a remote part of the dominion; exile in general.

DEPORTMENT, dē-pōrt-mĕnt. ſ. Conduct, management, demeanour, behaviour.

To DEPOSE, dē-pōze. v. a. To lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away, to diveſt; to give teſtimony, to atteſt.

To DEPOSE, dē-pōze. v. n. To bear witneſs.

DEPOSITARY, dē-pŏz-ĭ-tĕr-ў. ſ. One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt.

To DEPOSITE, dē-pŏz-ĭt. v. a. To lay up, to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity; to lay aſide.

DEPOSITE, dē-pŏz-ĭt. ſ. Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another; a pledge, a pawn, the ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSITION, dĕp-pŏ-zĭsh-ŭn. ſ. The act of giving publick teſtimony; the act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.

DEPOSITORY, dē-pŏz-ĭ-tŭr-ў. ſ. The place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVATION, dē-prā-vā-shŭn. ſ. The act of making any thing bad; degeneracy, depravity.

To DEPRAVE, dē-prāve. v. a. To violate, to corrupt.

DEPRAVEDNESS, dē-prāvd-nĭs. ſ. Corruption, taint, vitiated taſte.

DEPRAVEMENT, dē-prāve-mĕnt. ſ. A vitiated ſtate.

DEPRAVER, dē-prā-vŭr. ſ. A corrupter.

DEPRAVITY, dē-prăv-ĭ-tў. ſ. Corruption.

To DEPRECATE, dĕp-prē-kāte. v. a. To implore mercy of; to beg off; to pray deliverance from.

DEPRECATION, dĕp-prē-kā-shŭn. ſ. Prayer againſt evil.

DEPRECATIVE, dĕp-prē-kā-tĭv. } a.
DEPRECATORY, dĕp-prē-kā-tŭr-ў. }
That ſerves to deprecate.

To DEPRECIATE, dē-prē-shāte. v. a. To bring a thing down to a lower price; to undervalue.

To DEPREDATE, dĕp-prē-dāte. v. a. To rob, to pillage; to ſpoil, to devour.

DEPREDATION, dĕp-prē-dā-shŭn. ſ. A robbing, a ſpoiling; voracity, waſte.

DEPREDATOR, dĕp-prē-dā-tŭr. ſ. A robber, a devourer.

To DEPREHEND, dĕp-prē-hĕnd. v. a. To catch one, to take unawares; to diſcover, to find out a thing. Little uſed.

DEPREHENSIBLE, dĕp-prē-hĕn-sibl. a. That may be caught; that may be underſtood.

DEPREHENSIBLENESS, dĕp-prē-hĕn-siblnĭs. ſ. Capableneſs of being caught; intelligibleneſs.

DEPREHENSION, dĕp-prē-hĕn-shŭn. ſ. A catching or taking unawares; a diſcovery.

To DEPRESS, dē-prĕs. v. a. To preſs or thruſt down; to let fall, to let down; to humble, to deject, to ſink.

DEPRESSION, dē-prĕsh-ŭn. ſ. The act of preſſing down; the ſinking or falling in of a ſurface; the act of humbling, abaſement.

DEPRESSOR, dē-prĕs-ŭr. ſ. He that keeps or preſſes down.

DEPRIVATION, dĕp-prў-vā-shŭn. ſ. The act of depriving or taking away from; in law, is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar, or prebend is depoſed from his preferment.

To DEPRIVE, dē-prīve. v. a. To bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office.

DEPTH, dĕpth. ſ. Deepneſs, the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards; deep place, not a ſhoal; the abyſs, a gulph of infinite profundity; the middle or height of a ſeaſon; abſtruſeneſs, obſcurity.

To DEPTHEN, dĕp-thĕn. v. a. To deepen.

DEPULSION, dē-pŭl-shŭn. ſ. A beating or thruſting away.

DEPULSORY, dē-pŭl-ſŭr-ў. a. Putting or driving away.

To DEPURATE, dĕp'-ū-rāte. v. a. To purify, to cleanſe.

DEPURATE, dĕp'-ū-rāte. a. Cleanſed, freed from dregs; pure, not contaminated.

DEPURATION, dĕp-ū-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

To DEPURE, dē-pū're. v. a. To free from impurities; to purge.

DEPUTATION, dĕp-pū-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deputing, or ſending with a ſpecial commiſſion; vicegerency.

To DEPUTE, dē-pū'te. v. a. To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion, to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another.

DEPUTY, dĕp'-pū-tȳ. ſ. A lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.

To DEQUANTITATE, dē-kwăn'-tĭ-tāte. v. a. To diminiſh the quantity of.

To DERACINATE, dē-răs'-ſȳ-nāte. v. a. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

To DERAIGN, } dē-rā'ne. { v. a. To prove,
To DERAIN, } { to juſtify.

DERAY, dē-rā'. ſ. Tumult, diſorder, noiſe.

DERELICTION, dĕr-rē-lĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. An utter forſaking or leaving.

To DERIDE, dē-rī'de. v. a. To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule.

DERIDER, dē-rī'-dŭr. ſ. A mocker, a ſcoffer.

DERISION, dē-rĭzh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of deriding or laughing at; contempt, ſcorn, a laughing-ſtock.

DERISIVE, dē-rī'-sĭv. a. Mocking, ſcoffing.

DERISORY, dē-rī'-ſŭr-ȳ. a. Mocking, ridiculing.

DERIVABLE, dē-rī've-ăbl. a. Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation.

DERIVATION, dĕr-ȳ-vā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The tracing of a word from its original; the tracing of any thing from its ſource; in medicine, the drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERIVATIVE, dē-rĭv'-ă-tĭv. a. Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVE, dē-rĭv'-ă-tĭv. ſ. The thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERIVATIVELY, dē-rĭv'-ă-tĭv-lȳ. ad. In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE, dē-rī've. v. a. To turn the courſe of any thing; to deduce from its original; to communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource; in grammar, to trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE, dē-rī've. v. n. To come from, to owe its origin to; to deſcend from.

DERIVER, dē-rī've-ŭr. ſ. One that draws or fetches from the original.

DERNIER, dĕrn-yā're. a. Laſt.

To DEROGATE, dĕr'-ō-gāte. v. a. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing, to diſparage.

To DEROGATE, dĕr'-ō-gāte. v. n. To detract.

DEROGATE, dĕr'-ō-gāte. a. Leſſened in value.

DEROGATION, dĕr-ō-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A diſparaging, leſſening or taking away the worth of any perſon or thing.

DEROGATIVE, dē-rŏg'-ă-tĭv. a. Derogating, leſſening the value.

DEROGATORILY, dē-rŏg''-ă-tŭr'-ȳ-lȳ. ad. In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, dē-rŏg''-ă-tŭr'-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. The act of derogating.

DEROGATORY, dē-rŏg'-ă-tŭr-ȳ. a. That leſſens the value of.

DERVIS, dĕr'-vĭs. ſ. A Turkiſh prieſt.

DESCANT, dĕs'-kănt. ſ. A ſong or tune; a diſcourſe, a diſputation, a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads.

To DESCANT, dĕs-kănt'. v. n. To harangue, to diſcourſe at large.

To DESCEND, dē-ſĕnd'. v. n. To come from a higher place to a lower; to come down; to come ſuddenly, to fall upon as an enemy; to make an invaſion; to proceed from an original; to fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor; to extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations.

To DESCEND, dē-ſĕnd'. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDANT, dē-sēn′-dānt. ſ. The offſpring of an anceſtor.

DESCENDENT, dē-sēn′-dēnt. a. Falling, ſinking, coming down; proceeding from another as an original or anceſtor.

DESCENDIBLE, dē-sēn′-dibl. a. Such as may be deſcended; tranſmiſſiblē by inheritance.

DESCENSION, dē-sēn′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of falling or ſinking, deſcent; a declenſion, a degradation.

DESCENT, dē-sēnt′. ſ. The act of paſſing from a higher place; progreſs downwards; invaſion, hoſtile entrance into a kingdom; tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance; the ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth, extraction, proceſs of lineage; offspring, inheritors; a ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy; a rank in the ſcale or order of being.

To DESCRIBE, diſ-krī′be. v. a. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties; to delineate, to make out, as a torch waved about the head deſcribes a circle; to diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions; to define in a lax manner.

DESCRIBER, diſ-krī′-bŭr. ſ. He that deſcribes.

DESCRIER, diſ-krī′-ŭr. ſ. A diſcoverer, a detecter.

DESCRIPTION, diſ-krĭp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deſcribing or making out any perſon or thing by perceptible properties; the ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed; a lax definition; the qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.

To DESCRY, dis-krȳ′. v. a. To ſpy out, to examine at a diſtance; to diſcover, to perceive by the eye, to ſee any thing diſtant or abſent.

DESCRY, diſ-krȳ′. ſ. Diſcovery, thing diſcovered. Not in uſe.

To DESECRATE, dĕs′-sē-krāte. v. a. To divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated.

DESECRATION, dĕſ-sē-krā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The abolition of conſecration.

DESERT, dĕz′-ĕrt. ſ. Wilderneſs, waſte country, uninhabited place.

DESERT, dĕz′-ĕrt. a. Wild, waſte, ſolitary.

To DESERT, dē-zĕrt′. v. a. To forſake; to fall away from, to quit meanly or treacherouſly; to leave, to abandon; to quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enliſted.

DESERT, dē-zĕrt′. ſ. Qualities or conduct conſidered with reſpect to rewards or puniſhments, degree of merit or demerit; excellence, right to reward, virtue.

DESERTER, dē-zĕr′-tŭr. ſ. He that has forſaken his cauſe or his poſt; he that leaves the army in which he is enliſted; he that forſakes another.

DESERTION, dē-zĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forſaking or abandoning a cauſe or poſt.

DESERTLESS, dē-zĕrt′-lis. a. Without merit.

To DESERVE, dē-zĕrv′. v. a. To be worthy of either good or ill; to be worthy of reward.

DESERVEDLY, dē-zĕr′-vĕd-lȳ. ad. Worthily, according to deſert.

DESERVER, dē-zĕr′-vŭr. ſ. A man who merits rewards.

DESICCANTS, dē-sĭk′-kānts. ſ. Applications that dry up the flow of ſores, driers.

To DESICCATE, dē-sĭk′-kāte. v. a. To dry up.

DESICCATION, dē-sĭk-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making dry.

DESICCATIVE, dē-sĭk′-kā-tĭv. a. That which has the power of drying.

To DESIDERATE, dē-sĭd′-ē-rāte. v. a. To want, to miſs. Not in uſe.

To DESIGN, dē-zī′ne. v. a. To purpoſe; to form or order with a particular purpoſe; to devote intentionally; to plan, to project; to mark out.

DESIGN, dē-zī′ne. ſ. An intention, a purpoſe; a ſcheme, a plan of action; a ſcheme formed to the detriment of another; the idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs.

DESIGNABLE, dē-zī′ne-ăbl. a. Diſtinguiſhable, capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNATION, dĕs-sĭg-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pointing or marking out; appointment, direction; import, intention.

DESIGNEDLY, dē-zī′-nĕd-lȳ. ad. Purpoſely, intentionally.

DESIGNER,

DESIGNER, dē-zī′-nŭr. ſ. A plotter, a contriver; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

DESIGNING, dē-zī′-nĭng. part. a. Inſidious, treacherous, deceitful.

DESIGNLESS, dē-zī′ne-lĭs. a. Unknowing, inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY, dē-zī′ne-lĭs-lў. ad. Without intention, ignorantly, inadvertently.

DESIGNMENT, dē-zī′ne-mĕnt. ſ. A plot, a malicious intention; the idea, or ſketch of a work.

DESIRABLE, dē-zī′re-ăbl. a. Pleaſing, delightful; that which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

DESIRE, dē-zī′re. ſ. Wiſh, eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

To DESIRE, dē-zī′re. v. a. To wiſh, to long for; to expreſs wiſhes, to long; to aſk, to intreat.

DESIRER, dē-zī′-rŭr. ſ. One that is eager after any thing.

DESIROUS, dē-zī′-rŭs. a. Full of deſire, eager, longing after.

DESIROUSNESS, dē-zī′-rŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs of deſire.

DESIROUSLY, dē-zī′rŭſ-lў. ad. Eagerly, with deſire.

To DESIST, dē-zĭſt′. v. n. To ceaſe from any thing, to ſtop.

DESISTANCE, dē-zĭs′-tĕnſe. ſ. The act of deſiſting, ceſſation.

DESISTIVE, dē-zĭs′-tĭv. a. Ending, concluding.

DESK, dĕſk′. ſ. An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers.

DESOLATE, dĕs′-sŏ′-lăte. a. Without inhabitants, uninhabited; deprived of inhabitants, laid waſte; ſolitary, without ſociety.

To DESOLATE, dĕs′-sŏ-lăte. v. a. To deprive of inhabitants.

DESOLATELY, dĕs′-sŏ-lăte-lў. ad. In a deſolate manner.

DESOLATION, dĕſ-sŏ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. Deſtruction of inhabitants; gloomineſs, melancholy; a place waſted and forſaken.

DESPAIR, dĭſ-pā′re. ſ. Hopeleſneſs, deſpondence; that which cauſes deſpair, that of which there is no hope; in theology, loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

To DESPAIR, dĭſ-pā′re. v. n. To be without hope, to deſpond.

DESPAIRER, dĭſ-pā′-rŭr. ſ. One without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, dĭſ-pā′re-ĭng-lў. ad. In a manner betokening hopeleſneſs.

To DESPATCH, dĭſ-păſh′. v. a. To ſend away haſtily; to ſend out of the world, to put to death; to perform a buſineſs quickly; to conclude an affair with another.

DESPATCH, dĭſ-păſh′. ſ. Haſty execution; expreſs, haſty meſſenger or meſſage.

DESPATCHFUL, dĭſ-păſh′-fŭl. a. Bent on haſte.

DESPERATE, dĕs′-pĕ-rĕt. a. Without hope; without care of ſafety, raſh; irretrievable; mad, hot-brained, furious.

DESPERATELY, dĕs′-pĕ-rĕt-lў. ad. Furiouſly, madly; in a great degree: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

DESPERATENESS, dĕs′-pĕ-rĕt-nĭs. ſ. Madneſs, fury, precipitance.

DESPERATION, dĕſ-pĕ-rā′-shŭn. ſ. Hopeleſneſs, deſpair.

DESPICABLE, dĕs′-pў-kăbl. a. Contemptible, mean, worthleſs.

DESPICABLENESS, dĕs′-pў-kăbl-nĭs. ſ. Meanneſs, vileneſs.

DESPICABLY, dĕs′-pў-kăb-lў. ad. Meanly, ſordidly.

DESPISABLE, dĭſ-pī′-zăbl. a. Contemptible, regarded with contempt.

To DESPISE, dĭſ-pī′ze. v. a. To ſcorn, to contemn.

DESPISER, dĭſ-pī′-zŭr. ſ. Contemner, ſcorner.

DESPITE, dĭſ-pī′te. ſ. Malice, anger, defiance; act of malice.

DESPITEFUL, dĭſ-pī′te-fŭl. a. Malicious, full of ſpleen.

DESPITEFULLY, dĭſ-pī′tē-fŭl-ў. ad. Maliciouſly, malignantly.

DESPITEFULNESS, dĭſ-pī′te-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Malice, hate, malignity.

To DESPOIL, dis-poil'. v. a. To rob, to deprive.

DESPOLIATION, dis-pō-lyā'-shun. s. The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, dis-spond', v. n. To despair, to lose hope; in theology, to lose hope of the divine mercy.

DESPONDENCY, dis-spon'-den-sy. s. Despair, hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, dis-pon'-dent. a. Despairing, hopeless.

To DESPONSATE, dē-spon'-sate. v. a. To betroth, to affiance.

DESPONSATION, dē-spon-sā'-shun. s. The betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT, des'-pot. s. An absolute prince.

DESPOTICAL, des-pot'-i-kal. } a. Absolute in
DESPOTICK, des-pot'-ik. } power, unlimited in authority.

DESPOTICALNESS, des-pot'-i-kal-nis. s. Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, des'-pō-tizm. s. Absolute power.

DESSERT, dē-zert'. s. The last course of an entertainment.

To DESTINATE, des'-ti-nate. v. a. To design for any particular end.

DESTINATION, des-ti-nā'-shun. s. The purpose for which any thing is appointed.

To DESTINE, des'-tin. v. a. To doom, to appoint unalterably to any state; to appoint to any use or purpose; to devote, to doom to punishment or misery; to fix unalterably.

DESTINY, des'-ti-ny. s. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate; fate, invincible necessity; doom, condition in future time.

DESTITUTE, des'-ti-tute. a. Forsaken, abandoned; in want of.

DESTITUTION, des-ti-tū'-shun. s. Want, the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTROY, dis-troy'. v. a. To overturn a city, to raze a building; to lay waste, to make desolate; to kill; to put an end to, to bring to nought.

DESTROYER, dis-troy'-ur. s. The person that destroys.

DESTRUCTION, dis-truk'-shun. s. The act of destroying, waste; murder, massacre; the state of being destroyed; in theology, eternal death.

DESTRUCTIVE, dis-truk'-tiv. a. That which destroys, wasteful, causing ruin and devastation.

DESTRUCTIVELY, dis-truk'-tiv-ly. ad. Ruinously, mischievously.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, dis-truk'-tiv-nis. s. The quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRUCTOR, dis-truk'-tur. s. Destroyer, consumer.

DESUDATION, dē-shō-dā'-shun. s. A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUETUDE, dē'-swē-tude. s. Cessation from being accustomed.

DESULTORY, des'-ul-tur-y. } a. Re-
DESULTORIOUS, des-ul-tō'-ryus. } moving from thing to thing, unsettled, immethodical.

To DESUME, dē-shō'me. v. a. To take from any thing.

To DETACH, dē-tatsh'. v. a. To separate, to disengage; to send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETACHMENT, dē-tatsh'-ment. s. A body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETAIL, dē-tā'le. v. a. To relate particularly, to particularise.

DETAIL, dē-tā'le. s. A minute and particular account.

To DETAIN, dē-tā'ne. v. a. To keep that which belongs to another; to withhold, to keep back; to restrain from departure; to hold in custody.

DETAINDER, dē-tā'ne-dur. s. The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINER, dē-tā'-nur. s. He that holds back any one's right, he that detains.

To DETECT, dē-tek't. v. a. To discover, to find out any crime or artifice.

DETECTER, dē-tek'-tur. s. A discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETECTION, dē-tek'-shun. s. Discovery of guilt or fraud; discovery of any thing hidden.

DETENTION, dē-tĕn′-shŭn. ſ. The act of keeping what belongs to another; confinement, reſtraint.

To DETER, dē-tĕr′. v. a. To diſcourage from any thing.

DETERMENT, dē-tĕr′-mĕnt. ſ. Cauſe of diſcouragement.

To DETERGE, dē-tĕr′je. v. a. To cleanſe a ſore.

DETERGENT, dē-tĕr′-jĕnt. a. That which cleanſes.

DETERIORATION, dē-tē′-ryō-rā″-shŭn. ſ. The act of making any thing worſe.

DETERMINABLE, dē-tĕr′-mĭ-nābl. a. That which may be certainly decided.

DETERMINATE, dē-tĕr′-mĭ-nĕt. a. Limited; eſtabliſhed; concluſive; fixed, reſolute.

DETERMINATELY, dē-tĕr′-mĭ-nĕt-lў. ad. Reſolutely, with fixed reſolve.

DETERMINATION, dē-tĕr-mĭ-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Abſolute direction to a certain end; the reſult of deliberation; judicial deciſion.

DETERMINATIVE, dē-tĕr′-mĭ-nā-tĭv. a. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that which makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, dē-tĕr′-mĭ-nā-tŭr. ſ. One who determines.

To DETERMINE, dē-tĕr′-mĭn. v. a. To fix, to ſettle; to fix ultimately; to adjuſt, to limit; to influence the choice; to reſolve; to decide; to put an end to, to deſtroy.

To DETERMINE, dē-tĕr′-mĭn. v. n. To conclude; to end; to come to a deciſion; to reſolve concerning any thing.

DETERRATION, dē″-tĕr-rā″-shŭn. ſ. Diſcovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, dē-tĕr′-shŭn. ſ. The act of cleanſing a ſore.

DETERSIVE, dē-tĕr′-sĭv. a. Having the power to cleanſe.

DETERSIVE, dē-tĕr′-sĭv. ſ. An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds.

To DETEST, dē-tĕſt′. v. a. To hate, to abhor.

DETESTABLE, dē-tĕs′-tābl. a. Hateful, abhorred.

DETESTABLY, dē-tĕs′-tăb-lў. ad. Hatefully, abominably,

DETESTATION, dē-tĕſ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Hatred, abhorrence, abomination.

DETESTER, dē-tĕs′-tŭr. ſ. One that hates.

To DETHRONE, dē-thrō′ne. v. a. To diveſt of regality, to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE, dē-tĭn′-ū. ſ. A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again.

DETONATION, dē-tō-nā′-shŭn. ſ. Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination, as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like.

To DETONIZE, dē″-tō-nīze. v. a. To calcine with detonation.

To DETORT, dē-tŏrt′. v. a. To wreſt from the original import.

To DETRACT, dē-trăk′t. v. a. To derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRACTER, dē-trăk′-tŭr. ſ. One that takes away another's reputation.

DETRACTION, dē-trăk′-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking off from any thing; ſcandal, calumny.

DETRACTORY, dē-trăk′-tŭr-ў. a. Defamatory by denial of deſert, derogatory.

DETRACTRESS, dē-trăk′-trĕs. ſ. A cenſorious woman.

DETRIMENT, dĕt′-trў-mĕnt. ſ. Loſs, damage, miſchief.

DETRIMENTAL, dĕt-trў-mĕn′-tăl. a. Miſchievous, harmful, cauſing loſs.

To DETRUDE, dē-trō′de. v. a. To thruſt down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRUNCATE, dē-trŭnk′-āte. v. a. To lop, to cut, to ſhorten.

DETRUNCATION, dē-trŭnk-ā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of lopping.

DETRUSION, dē-trō′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of thruſting down.

DEVASTATION, dĕv-văſ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Waſte, havock.

DEUCE, dū′ſe. ſ. Two.

To DEVELOPE, dē-vĕl′-ŭp. v. a. To diſengage

engage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals.

DEVERGENCE, dē-vĕr'-jĕns. ſ. Declivity, declination.

To DEVEST, dē-vĕſt'. v. a. To ſtrip, to deprive of cloaths; to take away any thing good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVEX, dē-vĕks'. a. Bending down, declivous.

DEVEXITY, dē-vĕk'-sĭ-tȳ. ſ. Incurvation, downwards.

To DEVIATE, dē'-vyāte. v. n. To wander from the right or common way; to go aſtray, to err, to ſin.

DEVIATION, dē-vyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of quitting the right way, error; variation from eſtabliſhed rule; offence, obliquity of conduct.

DEVICE, dē-vī'ſe. ſ. A contrivance, a ſtratagem; a deſign, a ſcheme formed; the emblem on a ſhield; invention, genius.

DEVIL, dĕv'l. ſ. A fallen angel, the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind; a wicked man or woman.

DEVILISH, dĕv'l-ĭſh. a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; an epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DEVILISHLY, dĕv'l-ĭſh-lȳ. ad. In a manner ſuiting the devil.

DEVIOUS, dē'-vyŭs. a. Out of the common track; wandering, roving, rambling; erring, going aſtray from rectitude.

To DEVISE, dē-vī'ze. v. a. To contrive, to invent; to grant by will.

To DEVISE, dē-vī'ze. v. n. To conſider, to contrive.

DEVISE, dē-vī'ze. ſ. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

DEVISE, dē-vī'ſe. ſ. Contrivance.

DEVISER, dē-vī'-zŭr. ſ. A contriver, an inventer.

DEVITABLE, dĕv'-ĭ-tăbl. a. Poſſible to be avoided.

DEVITATION, dē-vĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of eſcaping.

DEVOID, dē-voi'd. a. Empty, vacant; without any thing, whether good or evil.

DEVOIR, dē-voi'r. ſ. Service; act of civility or obſequiouſneſs.

To DEVOLVE, dē-vŏlv'. v. a. To roll down; to move from one hand to another.

To DEVOLVE, dē-vŏlv'. v. n. To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands.

DEVOLUTION, dē-vŏ-lū'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rolling down; removal from hand to hand.

To DEVOTE, dē-vō'te. v. a. To dedicate, to conſecrate; to addict, to give up to ill; to curſe; to execrate.

DEVOTEDNESS, dē-vō'-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTEE, dĕv-vō-tē'. ſ. One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious, a bigot.

DEVOTION, dē-vō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Piety, acts of religion; an act of external worſhip; prayer, expreſſion of devotion; the ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependence upon God; an act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony; ſtrong affection, ardent love; diſpoſal, power.

DEVOTIONAL, dē-vō'-ſhō-năl. a. Pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALIST, dē-vō'-ſhō-nă-lĭſt. ſ. A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOUR, dē-vou'r. v. a. To eat up ravenouſly; to deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence; to ſwallow up, to annihilate.

DEVOURER, dē-vou'-rŭr. ſ. A conſumer, he that devours.

DEVOUT, dē-vou't. a. Pious, religious, devoted to holy duties; filled with pious thoughts; expreſſive of devotion or piety.

DEVOUTLY, dē-vou't-lȳ. ad. Piouſly, with ardent devotion, religiouſly.

DEUSE, dū'ſe. ſ. The devil.

DEUTEROGAMY, dū-tĕr-ŏg'-ă-mȳ. ſ. A ſecond marriage.

DEUTERONOMY, dū-tĕr-ŏn'-ō-mȳ. ſ. The ſecond book of the law, being the fifth book of Moſes.

DEW, dū'. ſ. The moiſture upon the ground.

To DEW, dū'. v. a. To wet as with dew, to moiſten.

DEWBERRY, dū'-bĕr-rȳ. ſ. The fruit of a ſpecies of bramble.

DEW-

DEWBESPRENT, dū′-bē-ſprĕnt″: part. Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP, dū′-drŏp. ſ. A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe.

DEWLAP, dū′-lăp. ſ. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

DEWLAPT, dū′-lăpt. a. Furniſhed with dewlaps.

DEWWORM, dū′-wŭrm. ſ. A worm found in dew.

DEWY, dū′-ȳ. a. Reſembling dew, partaking of dew; moiſt with dew.

DEXTER, dĕks′-tĕr. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTERITY, dĕkſ-tĕr′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Readineſs of limbs, activity, readineſs to obtain ſkill; readineſs of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS, dĕks′-tē-rŭs. a. Expert at any manual employment, active, ready; expert in management, ſubtle, full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY, dĕks′-tē-rŭſ-lȳ. ad. Expertly, ſkilfully, artfully.

DEXTRAL, dĕks′-trăl. a. The right, not the left.

DEXTRALITY, dĕkſ-trăl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The ſtate of being on the right ſide.

DIABETES, dī-ă-bē′-tĭs. ſ. A morbid copiouſneſs of urine.

DIABOLICAL, dī-ă-bŏl′-ĭ-kăl. } a. Deviliſh,
DIABOLICK, dī-ă-bŏl′-ĭk. } partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACODIUM, dī-ă-kō′-dyŭm. ſ. The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS, dī-ă-kou′ſ-tĭks. ſ. The doctrine of ſounds.

DIADEM, dī′-ă-dĕm. ſ. A tiara, an enſign of royalty bound about the head of eaſtern monarchs; the mark of royalty worn on the head, the crown.

DIADEMED, dī′-ă-dĕmd. a. Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM, dī′-ă-drŏm. ſ. The time in which any motion is performed.

DIÆRESIS, dī-ē′-rē-sĭs. ſ. The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables.

DIAGNOSTICK, dī-ăg-nŏs′-tĭk. ſ. A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

DIAGONAL, dī-ăg′-ō-năl. a. Reaching from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL, dī-ăg′-ō-năl. ſ. A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY, dī-ăg′-ō-năl-ȳ. ad. In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, dī′-ă-grăm. ſ. A delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical ſcheme.

DIAL, dī′-ăl. ſ. A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, dī′-ăl-plāte. ſ. That on which hours or lines are marked.

DIALECT, dī′-ă-lĕkt. ſ. The ſubdiviſion of a language; ſtile, manner of expreſſion; language, ſpeech.

DIALECTICAL, dī-ă-lĕk′-tĭ-kăl. a. Logical, argumental.

DIALECTICK, dī-ă-lĕk′-tĭk. ſ. Logick, the art of reaſoning.

DIALING, dī′-ăl-lĭng. ſ. The art of making dials; the knowledge of ſhadows.

DIALIST, dī′-ăl-lĭſt. ſ. A conſtructer of dials.

DIALOGIST, dī-ăl′-lō-jĭſt. ſ. A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference.

DIALOGUE, dī′-ă-lŏg. ſ. A conference, a converſation between two or more.

DIALISIS, dī-ăl′-ĭ-sĭs. ſ. The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER, dī-ăm′-ē-tŭr. ſ. The line which, paſſing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, dī-ăm′-mē-trăl. a. Deſcribing the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY, dī-ăm′-mē-trăl-ȳ. ad. According to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, dī-ăm-mĕt′-trĭ-kăl. a. Deſcribing a diameter; obſerving the directon of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY, dī-ă-mĕt′-trĭ-kăl-ȳ. ad. In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, dī′-mŭnd. ſ. The moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems.

DIAPASON, dī-ă-pā′-zŏn. ſ. A term in muſick; an octave, the moſt perfect concord.

DIAPER, dī′-ā-pūr. ſ. Linen cloth woven in figures; a napkin.

To DIAPER, dī′-ā-pūr. v. a. To variegate, to diverſify; to draw flowers upon cloaths.

DIAPHANEITY, dī-ā-fā-nē′-i-tȳ. ſ. Tranſparency, pellucidneſs.

DIAPHANICK, dī-ā-fān′-ik. a. Tranſparent, pellucid.

DIAPHANOUS, dī-af′-fā-nūs. a. Tranſparent, clear.

DIAPHORETICK, dī-ā-fō-rēt′-ik. a. Sudorifick, promoting a perſpiration.

DIAPHRAGM, dī′-ā-frām. ſ. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower; any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHOEA, dī-ār-rē′-ā. ſ. A flux of the belly.

DIARRHOETICK, dī-ār-rēt′-ik. a. Promoting the flux of the belly, ſolutive, purgative.

DIARY, dī′-ā-rȳ. ſ. An account of every day, a journal.

DIASTOLE, dī-ās′-tō-lē. ſ. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long; the dilatation of the heart.

DIATESSERON, dī-ā-tēs′-sē-rōn. ſ. An interval in muſick.

DIBBLE, dib′l. ſ. A ſmall ſpade.

DICACITY, dī-kās′-si-tȳ. ſ. Pertneſs, ſaucineſs.

DIBSTONE, dib′-ſtōne. ſ. A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone.

DICE, dī′ſe. ſ. The plural of Die. See DIE.

DICE-BOX, dī′ſe-bŏks. ſ. The box from whence the dice are thrown.

DICER, dī′-ſūr. ſ. A player at dice, a gameſter.

To DICTATE, dik′-tāte. v. a. To deliver to another with authority.

DICTATE, dik′-tāte. ſ. Rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTATION, dik-tā′-ſhūn. ſ. The act or practice of dictating.

DICTATOR, dik-tā′-tŏr. ſ. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority; one inveſted with abſolute authority; one whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATORIAL, dik-tā-tō′-ryāl. a. Authoritative, confident, dogmatical.

DICTATORSHIP, dik-tā′-tūr-ſhip. ſ. The office of a dictator; authority, inſolent confidence.

DICTATURE, dik-tā′-tſhūr. ſ. The office of a dictator.

DICTION, dik′-ſhūn. ſ. Stile, language, expreſſion.

DICTIONARY, dik′-ſhō-nēr-ȳ. ſ. A book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary, a word-book.

DID, did′. The preterite of Do; the ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe.

DIDACTICAL, dī-dāk′-ti-kāl. } a. Preceptive, giving precepts.
DIDACTICK, dī-dāk′-tik. }

DIDAPPER, dī′-dāp-pūr. ſ. A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCALICK, dī-dās′-kā-lik. a. Preceptive, didactick.

DIDST, did′ſt. The ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of Do. See DID.

To DIE, dȳ′. v. a. To tinge, to colour.

DIE, dȳ′. ſ. Colour, tincture, ſtain, hue acquired.

To DIE, dȳ′. v. n. To loſe life, to expire, to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence; to periſh, to come to nothing; in theology, to periſh everlaſtingly; to languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs; to wither as a vegetable; to grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, dȳ′. ſ. pl. DICE, dī′ſe. A ſmall cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play; hazard, chance; any cubick body.

DIE, dȳ′. ſ. pl. DIES, dī′ze. The ſtamp uſed in coinage.

DIER, dȳ′-ūr. ſ. One who follows the trade of dying.

DIET, dī′-ēt. ſ. Food, victuals; food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DIET, dī′-ēt. v. a. To give food to; to board, to ſupply with diet.

To

To DIET, dī′-ĕt. v. n. To eat by rules of phyſick; to eat, to feed.

DIET, dī′-ĕt. ſ. An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

DIET-DRINK, dī′-ĕt-drĭnk. ſ. Medicated liquors.

DIETARY, dī′-ĕt-tā-rў. a. Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER, dī′-ĕt-tŭr. ſ. One who preſcribes rules for eating.

DIETETICAL, dī-ē-tĕt′-ĭ-kăl. } ſ. Relating to
DIETETICK, dī-ē-tĕt′-ĭk. } diet, belonging to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.

To DIFFER, dĭf′-fŭr. v. n. To be diſtinguiſhed from, to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another; to contend, to be at variance; to be of a contrary opinion.

DIFFERENCE, dĭf′-fē-rĕnſe. ſ. State of being diſtinct from ſomething; the quality by which one differs from another; the diſproportion between one thing and another; diſpute, debate, quarrel; diſtinction; point in queſtion, ground of controverſy; a logical diſtinction.

DIFFERENT, dĭf′-fē-rĕnt. a. Diſtinct, not the ſame; of many contrary qualities; unlike, diſſimilar.

DIFFERENTLY, dĭf′-fē-rĕnt-lў. ad. In a different manner.

DIFFICIL, dĭf′-fĭ-sĭl. a. Difficult, hard, not eaſy; ſcrupulous. Not in uſe.

DIFFICULT, dĭf′-fĭ-kŭlt. a. Hard, not eaſy; troubleſome, vexatious; hard to pleaſe, peeviſh.

DIFFICULTLY, dĭf′-fĭ-kŭlt-lў. ad. Hardly, with difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, dĭf′-fĭ-kŭl-tў. ſ. Hardneſs, contrariety to eaſineſs; that which is hard to accompliſh; diſtreſs, oppoſition; perplexity in affairs; objection, cavil.

To DIFFIDE, dĭf-fī′de. v. n. To diſtruſt, to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, dĭf′-f′-dĕnſe. ſ. Diſtruſt, want of confidence.

DIFFIDENT, dĭf′-fĭ-dĕnt. a. Not confident, not certain.

To DIFFIND, dĭf-fīnd′. v. a. To cleave in two.

DIFFISSION, dĭf-fĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of cleaving.

DIFFLATION, dĭf-flā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, dĭf′-flū-ĕnſe. } ſ. The qua-
DIFFLUENCY, dĭf′-flū-ĕn-ſў. } lity of falling away on all ſides.

DIFFLUENT, dĭf′-flū-ĕnt. a. Flowing every way, not fixed.

DIFFORM, dĭf′-fôrm. a. Contrary to uniform, having parts of different ſtructure, as a difform flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.

DIFFORMITY, dĭf-fâ′r-mĭ-tў. ſ. Diverſity of form, irregularity, diſſimilitude.

To DIFFUSE, dĭf-fū′ze. v. a. To pour out upon a plane; to ſpread, to ſcatter.

DIFFUSE, dĭf-fū′ſe. a. Scattered, widely ſpread; copious, not conciſe.

DIFFUSED, dĭf-fū′zd. part. a. Wild, uncouth, irregular.

DIFFUSEDLY, dĭf-fū′zd-lў. ad. Widely, diſperſedly.

DIFFUSEDNESS, dĭf-fū′zd-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being diffuſed, diſperſion.

DIFFUSELY, dĭf-fū′ſe-lў. ad. Widely, extenſively; copiouſly.

DIFFUSION, dĭf-fū′-zhŭn. ſ. Diſperſion, the ſtate of being ſcattered every way; copiouſneſs, exuberance of ſtile.

DIFFUSIVE, dĭf-fū′-ſĭv. a. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way; ſcattered, diſperſed; extended, in full extenſion.

DIFFUSIVELY, dĭf-fū′-ſĭv-lў. ad. Widely, extenſively.

DIFFUSIVENESS, dĭf-fū′-ſĭv-nĭs. ſ. Extenſion, diſperſion; want of conciſeneſs.

To DIG, dĭg′. v. a. preter. Dug or Digged, part. paſſ. Dug or Digged. To pierce with a ſpade; to cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade; to pierce with a ſharp point.

To

To DIG, dig′. v. n. To work with a ſpade.

DIGEST, dī′-jeſt. ſ. The pandect of the civil law.

To DIGEST, dȳ-jeſt′. v. a. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories, to range methodically; to concoct in the ſtomach; to ſoften by heat, as in a boiler, a chemical term; to range methodically in the mind; to reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method; in chirurgery, to diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGEST, dȳ-jeſt′. v. n. To generate matter as a wound.

DIGESTER, dȳ-jes′-tur. ſ. He that digeſts or concocts his food; a ſtrong veſſel, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtance, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate; that which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

DIGESTIBLE, dȳ-jes′-tibl. a. Capable of being digeſted.

DIGESTION, dȳ-jes′-tſhun. ſ. The act of concocting food; the preparation of matter by a chemical heat; reduction to a plan; the act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.

DIGESTIVE, dȳ-jes′-tiv. a. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion; capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue; conſiderating, methodiſing.

DIGESTIVE, dȳ-jes′-tiv. ſ. An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter.

DIGGER, dig′-gur. ſ. One that opens the ground with a ſpade.

To DIGHT, dī′te. v. a. To dreſs, to deck, to adorn. Not in uſe.

DIGIT, didzh′-it. ſ. The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon; any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures.

DIGITATED, didzh′-i-tā-tid. a. Branched out into diviſions like fingers.

DIGLADIATION, dī-glā-dyā′-ſhun. ſ. A combat with ſwords, any quarrel.

DIGNIFIED, dig′-nȳ-fīd. a. Inveſted with ſome dignity.

DIGNIFICATION, dig-nȳ-fī-kā′-ſhun. ſ. Exaltation.

To DIGNIFY, dig′-nȳ-fȳ. v. a. To advance, to prefer, to exalt; to honour, to adorn.

DIGNITARY, dig′-nȳ-ter-ȳ. ſ. A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

DIGNITY, dig′-nȳ-tȳ. ſ. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; advancement, preferment, high place; among eccleſiaſticks, that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed.

To DIGRESS, dȳ-grēs′. v. n. To depart from the main deſign; to wander, to expatiate.

DIGRESSION, dȳ-grēſh′-un. ſ. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour; deviation.

DIJUDICATION, dī-jo-dī-kā′-ſhun. ſ. Judicial diſtinction.

DIKE, dīke. ſ. A channel to receive water; a mound to hinder inundations.

To DILACERATE, dī-lās′-sē-rāte. v. a. To tear, to rend.

DILACERATION, dī-lās′-sē-rā′-ſhun. ſ. The act of rending in two.

To DILANIATE, dī-lā′-nyāte. v. a. To ruin, to throw down.

DILAPIDATION, dī-lāp-ȳ-dā′-ſhun. ſ. The incumbent's ſuffering any edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATABILITY, dī-lā-tā-bil′-i-tȳ. ſ. The quality of admitting extenſion.

DILATABLE, dī-lā′-tābl. a. Capable of extenſion.

DILATATION, dī-lā-tā′-ſhun. ſ. The act of extending into greater ſpace; the ſtate of being extended.

To DILATE, dī-lā′te. v. a. To extend, to ſpread out; to relate at large, to tell diffuſely and copiouſly.

To DILATE, dī-lā′te. v. n. To widen, to grow wide; to ſpeak largely and copiouſly.

DILATOR, dī-lā′-tur. ſ. That which widens or extends.

DILATORINESS, dil′-ā-tur′-ȳ-nis. ſ. Slowneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

DILATORY, dil′-ā-tur-ȳ. a. Tardy, ſlow, ſluggiſh.

DILEC-

DILECTION, di-lek′-shun. ſ. The act of loving.

DILEMMA, di-lem′-ma. ſ. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions; a difficult or doubtful choice.

DILIGENCE, dil′-y-jense. ſ. Induſtry, aſſiduity.

DILIGENT, dil′-y-jent. a. Conſtant in application; aſſiduous; conſtantly applied, proſecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, dil′-y-jent-ly. ad. With aſſiduity, with heed and perſeverance.

DILL, dil′. ſ. An herb.

DILUCID, di-lu′-sid. a. Clear, not opaque; clear, not obſcure.

To DILUCIDATE, di-lu′-sy-date. v. a. To make clear or plain, to explain.

DILUCIDATION, di-lu-sy-da′-shun. ſ. The act of making clear.

DILUENT, dil′-lu-ent. a. Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, dil′-lu-ent. ſ. That which thins other matter.

To DILUTE, dy-lu′te. v. a. To make thin; To make weak.

DILUTER, dy-lu′-tur. ſ. That which makes any thing elſe thin.

DILUTION, dy-lu′-shun. ſ. The act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILUVIAN, dy-lu′vyan. a. Relating to the deluge.

DIM, dim′. a. Not having a quick ſight; dull of apprehenſion; not clearly ſeen, obſcure; obſtructing the act of viſion, not luminous.

To DIM, dim′. v. a. To cloud, to darken; to make leſs bright, to obſcure.

DIMENSION, dy-men′-shun. ſ. Space contained in any thing, bulk, extent, capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS, dy-men′-shun-lis. a. Without any definite bulk.

DIMENSIVE, dy-men′-siv. a. That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMIDIATION, di-mid-ya′-shun. ſ. The act of halving.

To DIMINISH, dim-min′-ish. v. a. To make leſs by any abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part; to impair, to leſſen, to degrade; to take any thing from that to which it belongs, the contrary to add.

To DIMINISH, dim-min′-ish. v. n. To grow leſs, to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, dim-min′-ish-ing-ly. ad. In a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINUTION, dim-my-nu′-shun. ſ. The act of making leſs; the ſtate of growing leſs; diſcredit; in architecture, the contraction of a diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

DIMINUTIVE, dim-min′-nu-tiv. a. Small, little.

DIMINUTIVE, dim-min′-nu-tiv. ſ. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs, as maniken, in Engliſh a little man; a ſmall thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, dim-min′-nu-tiv-ly. ad. In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, dim-min′-nu-tiv-nis. ſ. Smallneſs, littleneſs, pettyneſs.

DIMISH, dim′-mish. a. Somewhat dim.

DIMISSORY, di-mis′-so-ry. a. That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction.

DIMITY, dim′-i-ty. ſ. A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton.

DIMLY, dim′-ly. a. Not with a quick ſight, not with a clear perception; not brightly, not luminouſly.

DIMNESS, dim′-nis. ſ. Dulneſs of ſight; want of apprehenſion, ſtupidity.

DIMPLE, dimp′l. ſ. Cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin.

To DIMPLE, dimp′l. v. n. To ſink in ſmall cavities.

DIMPLED, dimp′ld. a. Set with dimples.

DIMPLY, dimp′-ly. a. Full of dimples.

DIN, din′. ſ. A loud noiſe, a violent and continued ſound.

To DIN, din′. v. a. To ſtun with noiſe; to impreſs with violent and continued noiſe.

To DINE, di′ne. v. n. To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

To DINE, di′ne. v. a. To give a dinner to, to feed.

DINETICAL, di-net′-i-kal. a. Whirling round, vertiginous.

To DING, ding'. v. a. To dash with violence; to impress with force.

To DING, ding'. v. n. To bluster, to bounce, to huff.

DING-DONG, ding-dong'. s. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, ding'l. s. A hollow between hills.

DINING-ROOM, di'-ning-rom. s. The principal apartment of the house.

DINNER, din'-nur. s. The chief meal, the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DINNER-TIME, din'-nur-time. s. The time of dining.

DINT, dint'. s. A blow, a stroke; the mark made by a blow; violence, force, power.

To DINT, dint'. v. a. To mark with a cavity by a blow.

DINUMERATION, di-nu-me-ra'-shun. s. The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN, di-os'-se-san. s. A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESS, di'-o-sis. s. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIOPTRICAL, di-op'-tri-kal. } s. Affording a
DIOPTRICK, di-op'-trik. } medium for the sight, assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIOPTRICKS, di-op'-triks. s. A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light.

DIORTHROSIS, di-or-thro'-sis. s. An operation by which crooked members are made even.

To DIP, dip'. v. a. To immerge, to put into any liquor; to moisten, to wet; to engage in any affair; to engage as a pledge.

To DIP, dip'. v. n. To immerge; to pierce; to enter slightly into any thing; to drop by chance into any mass, to chuse by chance.

DIPCHICK, dip'-tshik. s. The name of a bird.

DIPETALOUS, di-pet'-a-lus. a. Having two flower leaves.

DIPPER, dip'-pur. s. One that dips.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, dip'-ping-nedl. s. A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle.

DIPHTHONG, dip'-thong. s. A coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

DIPLOMA, di-plo'-ma. s. A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPSAS, dip'-sas. s. A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, dip'-tote. s. A noun consisting of two cases only.

DIPTYCK, dip'-tik. s. A register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, di're. a. Dreadful, dismal, horrible.

DIRECT, di-rekt'. a. Straight, not crooked; not oblique; not collateral; apparently tending to some end; open, not ambiguous; plain, express.

To DIRECT, di-rekt'. v. a. To aim in a straight line; to point against as a mark; to regulate, to adjust; to prescribe certain measure, to mark out of a certain course; to order, to command.

DIRECTER, di-rek'-tur. s. One that directs; an instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRECTION, di-rek'-shun. s. Aim at a certain point; motion impressed by a certain impulse; order, command, prescription.

DIRECTIVE, di-rek'-tiv. a. Having the power of direction; informing, shewing the way.

DIRECTLY, di-rekt'-ly. ad. In a straight line, rectilineally; immediately, apparently, without circumlocution.

DIRECTNESS, di-rekt'-nis. s. Straightness, tendency to any point, the nearest way.

DIRECTOR, di-rek'-tur. s. One that has authority over others, a superintendent; a rule, an ordinance; an instructor; one who is consulted in cases of conscience; an instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRECTORY, di-rek'-tur-y. s. The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

DIREFUL, di're-ful. a. Dire, dreadful.

DIRENESS, di're-nis. s. Dismalness, horror, hideousness.

DIREP-

DIREPTION, dĭ-rĕp′-shŭn. ſ. The act of plundering.

DIRGE, dĕr′je. ſ. A mournful ditty, a ſong of lamentation.

DIRK, dĕrk′. ſ. A kind of dagger.

DIRT, dŭrt′. ſ. Mud, filth, mire; meanneſs, ſordidneſs.

To DIRT, dŭrt′. v. a. To foul, to bemire.

DIRTPIE, dŭrt′-pī. ſ. Forms moulded by children of clay.

DIRTILY, dŭrt′-ĭ-lȳ. ad. Naſtily; meanly, ſordidly.

DIRTINESS, dŭrt′-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. Naſtineſs, filthineſs, foulneſs; meanneſs, baſeneſs, ſordidneſs.

DIRTY, dŭrt′-ȳ. a. Foul, naſty; mean, deſpicable.

To DIRTY, dŭrt′-ȳ. v. a. To foul, to ſoil; to diſgrace, to ſcandalize.

DIRUPTION, dĭ-rŭp′-shŭn. ſ. The act of burſting, or breaking; the ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DISABILITY, dĭſ-ă-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Want of power to do any thing, weakneſs; want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe, legal impediment.

To DISABLE, dĭz-ā′ble. v. a. To deprive of natural force; to deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy; to exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To DISABUSE, dĭſ-ă-bū′ze. v. a. To ſet free from a miſtake, to ſet right, to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODATION, dĭs′-ăc-cŏm-mŏ-dā″-shŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCUSTOM, dĭſ-ăk-kŭs′-tŭm. v. a. To deſtroy the ſource of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUAINTANCE, dĭſ-ăk-kwā′n-tăns. ſ. Diſuſe of familiarity.

DISADVANTAGE, dĭſ-ăd-văn′-tădzh. ſ. Loſs, injury to intereſt; diminution of any thing deſirable; a ſtate not prepared for defence.

DISADVANTAGEABLE, dĭſ-ăd-văn′-tă-jăbl. a. Contrary to profit, producing loſs.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dĭſ-ăd-văn-tā′-jŭs. a. Contrary to intereſt, contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, dĭſ-ăd-văn-tā′-jŭſ-lȳ. ad. In manner contrary to intereſt or profit.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, dĭſ-ăd-văn-tā′-jŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Contrariety to profit, inconvenience.

DISADVENTUROUS, dĭſ-ăd-vĕn′-tū-rŭs. a. Unhappy, unproſperous.

To DISAFFECT, dĭſ-ăf-fĕk′t. v. a. To fill with diſcontent.

DISAFFECTED, dĭſ-ăf-fĕk′-tĭd. part. a. Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFECTEDLY, dĭſ-ăf-fĕk′-tĕd-lȳ. ad. After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS, dĭſ-ăf-fĕk′-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFECTION, dĭſ-ăf-fĕk′-shŭn. ſ. Want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFIRMANCE, dĭſ-ăf-fĕr′-măns. ſ. Confutation, negation.

To DISAFFOREST, dĭſ-ăf-fŏr′-rĭſt. v. a. To throw open to common purpoſes, from the privileges of a foreſt.

To DISAGREE, dĭſ-ă-grē′. v. n. To differ, not to be of the ſame opinion; to be in a ſtate of oppoſition.

DISAGREEABLE, dĭſ-ă-grē′-ăbl. a. Contrary, unſuitable; unpleaſing, offenſive.

DISAGREEABLENESS, dĭſ-ă-grē′-ăbl-nĭs. ſ. Unſuitableneſs, contrariety; unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

DISAGREEMENT, dĭſ-ă-grē′-mĕnt. ſ. Difference, diſſimilitude; difference of opinion.

To DISALLOW, dĭſ-ăl-low′. v. a. To deny authority to any; to conſider as unlawful; to cenſure by ſome poſterior act.

To DISALLOW, dĭſ-ăl-low′. v. n. To refuſe permiſſion, not to grant.

DISALLOWABLE, dĭſ-ăl-low′-ăbl. a. Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, dĭſ-ăl-low′-ăns. ſ. Prohibition.

To DISANCHOR, dĭſ-ăngk′-kŭr. v. a. To deprive a ſhip of its anchor.

To DISANIMATE, dĭſ-ăn′-ĭ-măte. v. a. To deprive of life; to diſcourage, to deject.

DISANI-

DISANIMATION, dĭs-ăn-ȳ-mā′-shŭn. ſ. Privation of life.

To DISANNUL, dĭs-ăn-nŭl′. v. a. To annul, to deprive of authority, to vacate.

DISANNULMENT, dĭs-ăn-nŭl′-mĕnt. ſ. The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, dĭs-ăp-pē′r. v. n. To be loſt to view, to vaniſh out of ſight.

To DISAPPOINT, dĭs-ăp-poi′nt. v. a. To defeat of expectation, to balk.

DISAPPOINTMENT, dĭs-ăp-poi′nt-mĕnt. ſ. Defeat of hopes, miſcarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBATION, dĭs-ăp-prŏ-bā′-shŭn. ſ. Cenſure, condemnation.

To DISAPPROVE, dĭs-ăp-prō′v. v. a. To diſlike, to cenſure.

To DISARM, dĭz-ā′rm. v. a. To ſpoil or diveſt of arms.

To DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā′. v. a. To undreſs any one.

DISARRAY, dĭs-ăr-rā′. ſ. Diſorder, confuſion; undreſs.

DISASTER, dĭz-ăs′-tŭr. ſ. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet; misfortune, grief, miſhap, miſery.

To DISASTER, dĭz-ăs′-tŭr. v. a. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar; to afflict, to miſchief.

DISASTROUS, dĭz-ăs′-trŭs. a. Unlucky; unhappy, calamitous; gloomy, threatning misfortune.

DISASTROUSLY, dĭz-ăs′-trŭs-lȳ. ad. In a diſmal manner.

DISASTROUSNESS, dĭz-ăs′-trŭs-nĭs. ſ. Unluckineſs, unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOUCH, dĭs-ă-vou′tsh. v. a. To retract profeſſion, to diſown.

To DISAVOW, dĭs-ă-vow′. v. a. To diſown, to deny knowledge of.

DISAVOWAL, dĭs-ă-vow′-ăl. ſ. Denial.

DISAVOWMENT, dĭs-ă-vow′-mĕnt. ſ. Denial.

To DISAUTHORISE, dĭs-ă′-thŏ-rīze. v. a. To deprive of credit or authority.

To DISBAND, dĭs-bănd′. v. a. To diſmiſs from military ſervice.

To DISBAND, dĭs-bănd′. v. n. To retire from military ſervice; to ſeparate.

To DISBARK, dĭs-bā′rk. v. a. To land from a ſhip.

DISBELIEF, dĭs-bĕ-lī′f. ſ. Refuſal of credit, denial of belief.

To DISBELIEVE, dĭs-bĕ-lī′v. v. a. Not to credit, not to hold true.

DISBELIEVER, dĭs-bĕ-lī′-vŭr. ſ. One who refuſes belief.

To DISBENCH, dĭs-bĕntsh′. v. a. To drive from a ſeat.

To DISBRANCH, dĭs-brăntsh′. v. a. To ſeparate or break off.

To DISBUD, dĭs-bŭd′. v. a. To take away the ſprigs newly put forth.

To DISBURDEN, dĭs-bŭr′-dĭn. v. a. To unload, to diſencumber; to throw off a burden.

To DISBURDEN, dĭs-bŭr′-dĭn. v. n. To eaſe the mind.

To DISBURSE, dĭs-bŭr′ſe. v. a. To ſpend or lay out money.

DISBURSEMENT, dĭs-bŭrs′-mĕnt. ſ. A diſburſing or laying out.

DISBURSER, dĭs-bŭr′-ſŭr. ſ. One that diſburſes.

DISCALCEATED, dĭs-kăl′-ſē-ā-tĭd. a. Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEATION, dĭs-kăl-ſē-ā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of pulling off the ſhoes.

To DISCANDY, dĭs-kăn′-dȳ. v. n. To diſſolve, to melt.

To DISCARD, dĭs-kā′rd. v. a. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs; to diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment.

DISCARNATE, dĭs-kā′r-nāte. a. Stripped of fleſh.

To DISCASE, dĭs-kā′ſe. v. a. To ſtrip, to undreſs.

To DISCERN, dĭz-zĕrn′. v. a. To deſcry, to ſee; to judge, to have knowledge of; to diſtinguiſh; to make the difference between.

To DISCERN, dĭz-zĕrn′. v. n. To make diſtinction.

DISCERNER, dĭz-zĕr′-nŭr. ſ. Diſcoverer, he that

that deſcries; judge, one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing.

DISCERNIBLE, diz-zĕr'-nĭbl. a. Diſcoverable, perceptible, diſtinguiſhable, apparent.

DISGERNIBLENESS, diz-zĕr'-nĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Viſibleneſs.

DISCERNIBLY, diz-zĕr'-nĭb-lў. ad. Perceptibly, apparently.

DISCERNING, diz-zĕr'-nĭng. part. a. Judicious, knowing.

DISCERNINGLY, diz-zĕr'-nĭng-lў. ad. Judiciouſly, rationally, acutely.

DISCERNMENT, diz-zĕrn'-mĕnt. ſ. Judgment, power of diſtinguiſhing.

To DISCERP, dĭſ-ſĕrp'. v. a. To tear in pieces.

DISCERPIBLE, dĭſ-ſĕr'-pĭbl. a. Frangible, ſeparable.

DISCERPIBILITY, dĭſ-ſĕr-pў-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

DISCERPTION, dĭſ-ſĕrp'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE, dĭſ-tſhā'rje. v. a. To diſburden; to diſembark; to give vent to any thing, to let fly; to let off a gun; to clear a debt by payment; to ſet free from obligation; to abſolve; to perform, to execute; to put away, to obliterate; to diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs, to releaſe.

To DISCHARGE, dĭſ-tſhā'rje. v. n. To diſmiſs itſelf, to break up.

DISCHARGE, dĭſ-tſhā'rje. ſ. Vent, exploſion, emiſſion; matter vented; diſmiſſion from an office; releaſe from an obligation or penalty; performance, execution; an acquittance from a debt.

DISCHARGER, dĭſ-tſhā'r-jŭr. ſ. He that diſcharges in any manner; he that fires a gun.

DISCINCT, dĭs-ſĭnkt'. a. Ungirded, looſely dreſſed.

To DISCIND, dĭs-ſĭnd'. v. a. To divide, to cut in pieces.

DISCIPLE, dĭs-ſī'pl. ſ. A ſcholar.

DISCIPLESHIP, dĭs-ſī'pl-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſtate or function of a diſciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, dĭs'-ſў-plĭn-ĕbl. a. Capable of inſtruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, dĭs'-ſў-plĭn-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Capacity of inſtruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭſ-ſў-plĭn-ā'-ryăn. a. Pertaining to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dĭſ-ſў-plĭn-ā'-ryăn. ſ. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs; a follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their clamour about diſcipline.

DISCIPLINARY, dĭs'-ſў-plĭn-ĕr-rў. a. Pertaining to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINE, dĭs'-ſў-plĭn. ſ. Education, inſtruction; rule of government, order; military regulation; a ſtate of ſubjection; chaſtiſement, correction.

To DISCIPLINE, dĭs'-ſў-plĭn. v. a. To educate, to inſtruct; to keep in order; to correct, to chaſtiſe; to reform.

To DISCLAIM, dĭſ-klā'm. v. a. To diſown, to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLAIMER, dĭſ-klā'-mŭr. ſ. One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE, dĭſ-klō'ze. v. a. To uncover, to produce from a hidden ſtate to open view; to open; to reveal, to tell.

DISCLOSER, dĭſ-klō'-zŭr. ſ. One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLOSURE, dĭſ-klō'-zhŭr. ſ. Diſcovery, production into view; act of revealing any ſecret.

DISCOLORATION, dĭſ-kŭl-ŏ-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of changing the colour, the act of ſtaining; change of colour, ſtain, die.

To DISCOLOUR, dĭſ-kŭl'-lŭr. v. a. To change from the natural hue, to ſtain.

To DISCOMFIT, dĭſ-kŭm'-fĭt. v. a. To defeat, to vanquiſh.

DISCOMFIT, dĭſ-kŭm'-fĭt. ſ. Defeat, overthrow.

DISCOMFITURE, dĭſ-kŭm'-fĭt-ſhŭr. ſ. Defeat, rout, overthrow.

DISCOMFORT, dĭſ-kŭm'-fŭrt. ſ. Uneaſineſs, melancholy, gloom.

To DISCOMFORT, dĭſ-kŭm'-fŭrt. v. a. To grieve, to ſadden, to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE, dis-kŭm'-fŭr-tŭbl. a. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort; that cauſes ſadneſs.

To DISCOMMEND, dis-kŭm-mĕnd'. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDABLE, dis-kŭm-mĕn'-dĕbl. a. Blameable, cenſurable.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, dis-kŭm-mĕn'-dĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Blameableneſs, liableneſs to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDATION, dis-kŏm-mĕn-dā'-shŭn. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

DISCOMMENDER, dis-kŭm-mĕn'-dŭr. ſ. One that diſcommends.

To DISCOMMODE, dis-kŏm-mō'de. v. a. To put to inconvenience, to moleſt.

DISCOMMODIOUS, dis-kŏm-mō'-dyŭs. a. Inconvenient, troubleſome.

DISCOMMODITY, dis-kŏm-mŏd'-i-ty. ſ. Inconvenience, diſadvantage, hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE, dis-kŏm-pō'ze. v. a. To diſorder, to unſettle; to ruffle; to diſturb the temper; to offend; to diſplace.

DISCOMPOSURE, dis-kŏm-pō'-zhŭr. ſ. Diſorder, perturbation.

To DISCONCERT, dis-kŏn-sĕrt'. v. a. To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe.

DISCONFORMITY, dis-kŏn-fā'r-mi-ty. ſ. Want of agreement.

DISCONGRUITY, dis-kŏn-grō'-i-ty. ſ. Diſagreement, inconſiſtency.

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kŏn'-sō-lĕt. a. Without comfort, hopeleſs, ſorrowful.

DISCONSOLATELY, dis-kŏn'-sō-lĕt-ly. ad. In a diſconſolate manner, comfortleſsly.

DISCONSOLATENESS, dis-kŏn'-sō-lĕt-nis. The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTENT, dis-kŭn-tĕnt'. ſ. Want of content, uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

DISCONTENT, dis-kŭn-tĕnt'. a. Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate, diſſatisfied.

To DISCONTENT, dis-kŭn-tĕnt'. v. a. To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy.

DISCONTENTED, dis-kŭn-tĕn'-tid. part. a. Uneaſy, diſſatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, dis-kŭn-tĕn'-tĕd-nis. ſ. Uneaſineſs, diſſatisfaction.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kŭn-tĕnt'-mĕnt. ſ. The ſtate of being diſcontented.

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kŏn-tin'-ū-ăns. ſ. Want of coheſion of parts; a breaking off; ceſſation, intermiſſion.

DISCONTINUATION, dis-kŏn-tin-ū-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Diſruption of continuity, ſeparation.

To DISCONTINUE, dis-kŏn-tin'-ū. v. n. To loſe the coheſion of parts; to loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom.

To DISCONTINUE, dis-kŏn-tin'-ū. v. a. To leave off, to ceaſe any practice or habit.

DISCONTINUITY, dis-kŏn-ti-nū'-i-ty. ſ. Diſunity of parts, want of coheſion.

DISCONVENIENCE, dis-kŏn-vē'-nyĕns. ſ. Incongruity, diſagreement.

DISCORD, dis'-kŏrd. ſ. Diſagreement, oppoſition; mutual animoſity; difference, or contrariety of qualities; in muſick, ſounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others.

To DISCORD, dis-kā'rd. v. n. To diſagree, not to ſuit with.

DISCORDANCE, dis-kā'r-dăns. } ſ. Diſa-
DISCORDANCY, dis-kā'r-dăn-sy. } greement, oppoſition, inconſiſtency.

DISCORDANT, dis-kā'r-dănt. a. Inconſiſtent, at variance with itſelf; oppoſite, contrarious.

DISCORDANTLY, dis-kā'r-dănt-ly. ad. Inconſiſtently, in diſagreement with itſelf; in diſagreement with another.

To DISCOVER, dis-kŭv'-ŭr. v. a. To diſcloſe, to bring to light; to make known; to find out, to eſpy.

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kŭv'-ŭr-ăbl. a. That which may be found out; apparent, expoſed to view.

DISCOVERER, dis-kŭv'-ĕr-ŭr. ſ. One that finds any thing not known before; a ſcout, one who is put to deſcry the enemy.

DISCOVERY, dis-kŭv'-ĕr-y. ſ. The act of finding

finding any thing hidden; the act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret.

DISCOUNT, dis'-kount. ſ. The ſum refunded in a bargain.

To DISCOUNT, diſ-kou'nt. v. a. To count back, to pay back again.

To DISCOUNTENANCE, diſ-kou'n-tẽ-nȧns. v. a. To diſcourage by cold treatment; to abaſh, to put to ſhame.

DISCOUNTENANCE, diſ-kou'n-tẽ-nȧns. ſ. Cold treatment, unfriendly regard.

DISCOUNTENANCER, diſ-kou'n-tẽ-nȧn-ſŭr. ſ. One that diſcourages by cold treatment.

To DISCOURAGE, diſ-kŭr'-ĭdzh. v. a. To depreſs, to deprive of confidence; to deter, to fright from any attempt.

DISCOURAGER, diſ-kŭr'-ĭdzh-ŭr. ſ. One that impreſſes diffidence and terror.

DISCOURAGEMENT, diſ-kŭr'-ĭdzh-mẽnt. ſ. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope; the cauſe of depreſſion, or fear.

DISCOURSE, diſ-kō'rſe. ſ. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences; converſation, mutual intercourſe of language, talk; a treatiſe, a diſſertation either written or uttered.

To DISCOURSE, diſ-kō'rſe. v. n. To converſe, to talk, to relate; to treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner; to reaſon, to paſs from premiſes to conſequences.

DISCOURSER, diſ-kō'r-ſŭr. ſ. A ſpeaker, an haranguer; a writer on any ſubject.

DISCOURSIVE, diſ-kō'r-sĭv. a. Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences; containing dialogue, interlocutory.

DISCOURTEOUS, diſ-kŭr'-tſhŭs. a. Uncivil, uncomplaiſant.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, diſ-kŭr'-tſhŭſ-lў. ad. Uncivilly, rudely.

DISCOURTESY, diſ-kŭr'-tẽ-ſў. ſ. Incivility, rudeneſs.

DISCOUS, dis'-kŭs. a. Broad, flat, wide.

DISCREDIT, diſ-krĕd'-ĭt. ſ. Ignominy, reproach, diſgrace; want of truſt.

To DISCREDIT, diſ-krĕd'-ĭt. v. a. To deprive of credibility; to diſgrace, to ſhame.

DISCREET, diſ-krē't. a. Prudent, cautious, ſober; modeſt, not forward.

DISCREETLY, diſ-krē't-lў. ad. Prudently, cautiouſly.

DISCREETNESS, diſ-krē't-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being diſcreet.

DISCREPANCE, dis'-krẽ-pȧns. ſ. Difference, contrariety.

DISCREPANT, dis'-krẽ-pȧnt. a. Different, diſagreeing.

DISCRETE, dis'-krēte. a. Diſtinct, not continuous; disjunctive.

DISCRETION, diſ-krĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. Prudence, knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; liberty of acting at pleaſure, uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY, diſ-krĕſh'-ŭn-ĕr-ў. a. Left at large, unlimited, unreſtrained.

DISCRETIVE, dis'-krẽ-tĭv. a. The ſame as diſcrete.

DISCRIMINABLE, diſ-krĭm'-ĭ-nȧbl. a. Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE, diſ-krĭm'-ĭ-nȧte. v. a. To mark with notes of difference; to ſelect or ſeparate from others.

DISCRIMINATENESS, diſ-krĭm'-ĭ-nȧte-nĭs. ſ. Diſtinctneſs.

DISCRIMINATION, diſ-krĭm-ĭ-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things; the act of diſtinguiſhing one from another, diſtinction; the marks of diſtinction.

DISCRIMINATIVE, diſ-krĭm'-ĭ-nā-tĭv. a. That which makes the mark of diſtinction, characteriſtical; that which obſerves diſtinction.

DISCRIMINOUS, diſ-krĭm'-ĭ-nŭs. a. Dangerous, hazardous.

DISCUBITORY, diſ-kū'-bĭ-tŭr-ў. a. Fitted to the poſture of leaning.

DISCUMBENCY, diſ-kŭm'-bẽn-ſў. ſ. The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCUMBER, diſ-kŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To diſengage

diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk.

DISCURSIVE, dĭſ-kŭr'-sĭv. a. Moving here and there, roving; proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences.

DISCURSIVELY, dĭſ-kŭr'-sĭv-lў. ad. By due gradation of argument.

DISCURSORY, dĭſ-kŭr'-ſŭr-ў. a. Argumental.

DISCUS, dĭs'-kŭs. ſ. A quoit.

To DISCUSS, dĭſ-kŭs'. v. a. To examine; to diſperſe any humour or ſwelling.

DISCUSSER, dĭſ-kŭs'-sŭr. ſ. He that diſcuſſes.

DISCUSSION, dĭſ-kŭs'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſquiſition, examination.

DISCUSSIVE, dĭſ-kŭs'-sĭv. a. Having the power to diſcuſs.

DISCUTIENT, dĭſ-kū'-ſhĕnt. ſ. A medicine that has power to repel.

To DISDAIN, dĭſ-dā'ne. v. a. To ſcorn, to conſider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDAIN, dĭſ-dā'ne. ſ. Scorn, contemptuous anger.

DISDAINFUL, dĭſ-dā'ne-fŭl. a. Haughtily, ſcornful, indignant.

DISDAINFULLY, dĭſ-dā'ne-fŭl-ў. ad. With haughty ſcorn.

DISDAINFULNESS, dĭſ-dā'ne-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. haughty ſcorn.

DISEASE, dĭz-ē'z. ſ. Diſtemper, malady, ſickneſs.

To DISEASE, dĭz-ē'z. v. a. To afflict with diſeaſe, to torment with ſickneſs; to pain, to make uneaſy.

DISEASEDNESS, dĭz-ē'-zĕd-nĭs. ſ. Sickneſs, malady.

DISEDGED, dĭſ-ĕdzhd'. a. Blunted, dulled.

To DISEMBARK, dĭſ-ĭm-bā'rk. v. a. To carry to land.

To DISEMBARK, dĭſ-ĭm-bā'rk. v. n. To land, to go on land.

To DISEMBITTER, dĭſ-ĭm-bĭt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſweeten, to free from bitterneſs.

DISEMBODIED, dĭſ-ĭm-bŏd'-ўd. a. Diveſted of their bodies.

To DISEMBOGUE, dĭſ-ĭm-bō'g. v. a. To pour out at the mouth of a river.

To DISEMBOGUE, dĭſ-ĭm-bō'g. v. n. To gain a vent, to flow.

DISEMBOWELLED, dĭſ-ĭm-bow'-ĭld. part. a. Taken from out the bowels.

To DISEMBROIL, dĭſ-ĭm-broi'l. v. a. To diſentangle, to free from perplexity.

To DISENABLE, dĭſ-ĭn-ā'bl. v. a. To deprive of power.

To DISENCHANT, dĭſ-ĭn-tſhănt'. v. a. To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCUMBER, dĭſ-ĭn-kŭm'-bŭr. v. a. To diſcharge from incumbrances, to diſburden; to free from obſtruction of any kind.

DISENCUMBRANCE, dĭſ-ĭn-kŭm'-brăns. ſ. Freedom from incumbrance.

To DISENGAGE, dĭſ-ĭn-gā'je. v. a. To ſeparate from any thing with with which it is in union; to diſentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties; to free from any thing that powerfully ſeizes the attention.

To DISENGAGE, dĭſ-ĭn-gā'je. v. n. To ſet one's ſelf free from.

DISENGAGED, dĭſ-ĭn-gā'jd. part. a. Vacant, at leiſure.

DISENGAGEDNESS, dĭſ-ĭn-gā'jd-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being diſengaged, vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, dĭſ-ĭn-gā'je-mĕnt. ſ. Releaſe from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention, vacancy.

To DISENTANGLE, dĭſ-ĭn-tăng'-gl. v. a. To ſet free from impediments, to clear from perplexity or difficulty; to unfold the parts of any thing interwoven; to diſengage, to ſeparate.

To DISENTERRE, dĭſ-ĭn-tĕr'. v. a. To unbury.

To DISENTHRAL, dĭſ-ĭn-thrā'l. v. a. To ſet free, to reſtore to liberty, to reſcue from ſlavery.

To DISENTHRONE, dĭſ-ĭn-thrō'ne. v. a. To depoſe from ſovereignty.

To DISENTRANCE, dĭſ-ĭn-trăn'ſe. v. a. To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep.

To DISESPOUSE, dĭſ-ĕſ-pou'z. v. a. To ſeparate after faith plighted.

DISESTEEM, dĭſ-ĕſ-tē'm. ſ. Slight diſlike.

To

To DISESTEEM, dĭs-ĕs-tē′m. v. a. To ſlight, to diſlike.

DISESTIMATION, dĭs-ĕs-tў-mā′-shŭn. ſ. Diſreſpect, diſeſteem.

DISFAVOUR, dĭs-fā′-vŭr. ſ. Diſcountenance; a ſtate of ungraciouſneſs, or unacceptableneſs; want of beauty.

To DISFAVOUR, dĭs-fā′-vŭr. v. a. To diſcountenance, to withhold or withdraw kindneſs.

DISFIGURATION, dĭs-fĭg-ŭ-rā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of disfiguring; the ſtate of being disfigured; deformity.

To DISFIGURE, dĭs-fĭg′-ŭre. v. a. To change any thing to a worſe form, to deform, to mangle.

DISFIGUREMENT, dĭs-fĭg′-ŭre-mĕnt. ſ. Defacement of beauty, change of a better form to a worſe.

DISFOREST, dĭs-fŏr′-rĭſt. v. a. To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, dĭs-frăn′-tſhĭz. v. a. To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, dĭs-frăn′-tſhĭz-mĕnt. ſ. The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, dĭs-fŭr′-nĭſh. v. a. To unfurniſh, to ſtrip.

To DISGARNISH, dĭs-gā′r-nĭſh. v. a. To ſtrip of ornaments; to take guns from a fortreſs.

To DISGLORIFY, dĭs-glŏ′-rў-fў. v. a. To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

To DISGORGE, dĭs-gā′rje. v. a. To diſcharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

DISGRACE, dĭs-grā′ſe. ſ. Shame, ignominy, diſhonour; ſtate of diſhonour; ſtate of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE, dĭs-grā′ſe. v. a. To bring a reproach upon, to diſhonour; to put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL, dĭs-grā′ſe-fŭl. a. Shameful, ignominious.

DISGRACEFULLY, dĭs-grā′ſe-fŭl-ў. ad. In diſgrace, with indignity, ignominiouſly.

DISGRACEFULNESS, dĭs-grā′ſe-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Ignominy.

DISGRACER, dĭs-grā′-ſŭr. ſ. One that expoſes to ſhame.

DISGRACIOUS, dĭs-grā′-shŭs. a. Unkind, unfavourable.

To DISGUISE, dĭs-gyī′ze. v. a. To conceal by an unuſual dreſs; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disfigure, to change the form; to deform by liquor.

DISGUISE, dĭs-gyī′ze. ſ. A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it; a counterfeit ſhow.

DISGUISEMENT, dĭs-gyī′ze-mĕnt. ſ. Dreſs of concealment.

DISGUISER, dĭs-gyī′-zŭr. ſ. One that puts on a diſguiſe; one that conceals another by a diſguiſe, one that disfigures.

DISGUST, dĭs-gŭſt′. ſ. Averſion of the palate from any thing; ill-humour, malevolence, offence conceived.

To DISGUST, dĭs gŭſt′. v. a. To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach, to diſtaſte; to ſtrike with diſlike, to offend; to produce averſion.

DISGUSTFUL, dĭs-gŭſt′-fŭl. a. Nauſeous.

DISH, dĭſh′. ſ. A broad wide veſſel, in which ſolid food is ſerved up at the table; a deep hollow veſſel for liquid food; the meat ſerved in a diſh, any particular kind of food.

To DISH, dĭſh′. v. a. To ſerve in a diſh.

DISH-CLOUT, dĭſh′-klout. ſ. The cloth with which the maids rub their diſhes.

DISH-WASHER, dĭſh′-wŏſh-ŭr. ſ. The name of a bird.

DISHABILLE, dĭs-hă-bē′l. ſ. Undreſs, looſe dreſs.

To DISHABIT, dĭs-hăb′-ĭt. v. a. To throw out of place.

To DISHEARTEN, dĭs-hā′rtn. v. a. To diſcourage, to deject, to terrify.

DISHERISON, dĭs-hĕr′-ĭ-zŭn. ſ. The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHERIT, dĭs-hĕr′-ĭt. v. a. To cut off from hereditary ſucceſſion.

To DISHEVEL, dĭs-ſhĕv′l. v. a. To ſpread the hair diſorderly.

DISHONEST, dĭz-ŏn′-ĭſt. a. Void of probity, void of faith; diſgraceful, ignominious.

DISHONESTLY, dĭz-ŏn′-ĭſt-lȳ. ad. Without faith, without probity; unchaſtely.

DISHONESTY, dĭz-ŏn′-nĭſ-tȳ. ſ. Want of probity, faithleſſneſs; unchaſtity.

DISHONOUR, dĭz-ŏn′-nŭr. ſ. Reproach, diſgrace, ignominy; reproach uttered, cenſure.

To DISHONOUR, dĭz-ŏn′-nŭr. v. a. To diſgrace, to bring ſhame upon, to blaſt with infamy; to violate chaſtity; to treat with indignity.

DISHONOURABLE, dĭz-ŏn′-nŭr-ăbl. a. Shameful, reproachful, ignominious.

DISHONOURER, dĭz-ŏn′-nŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that treats another with indignity; a violator of chaſtity.

To DISHORN, dĭſ-hǡ′rn. v. a. To ſtrip of horns.

DISHUMOUR, dĭſ-ū′-mŭr. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, ill-humour.

DISIMPROVEMENT, dĭſ-ĭm-prō̄′v-mĕnt. ſ. Reduction from a better to a worſe ſtate.

To DISINCARCERATE, dĭſ-ĭn-kǡ′r-ſē-rāte. v. a. To ſet at liberty.

DISINCLINATION, dĭſ-ĭn-klȳ-nā̄′-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of affection, ſlight diſlike.

To DISINCLINE, dĭſ-ĭn-klī′ne. v. a. To produce diſlike to, to make diſaffected, to alienate affection from.

DISINGENUITY, dĭſ-ĭn-jē-nū′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Meanneſs of artifice, unfairneſs.

DISINGENUOUS, dĭſ-ĭn-jĕn′-ū-ŭs. a. Unfair, meanly artful, illiberal.

DISINGENUOUSLY, dĭſ-ĭn-jĕn′-ū-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, dĭſ-ĭn-jĕn′-ū-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Mean ſubtilty, low craft.

DISINHERISON, dĭſ-ĭn-hĕr′-ĭ-ſŭn. ſ. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion; the ſtate of being cut off from any hereditary right.

To DISINHERIT. dĭſ-ĭn-hĕr′-ĭt. v. a. To cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINTER, dĭſ-ĭn-tĕr′. v. a. To unbury, to take out of the grave.

DISINTERESSED, dĭſ-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕſ-ſĕd. a. Without regard to private advantage, impartial. Not uſed.

DISINTERESSMENT, dĭſ-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕſ-mĕnt. ſ. Diſregard to private advantage, diſintereſt, diſintereſtedneſs. Not uſed.

DISINTEREST, dĭſ-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕſt. ſ. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity; indifference to profit.

DISINTERESTED, dĭſ-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕſ-tĭd. a. Superior to regard of private advantage, not influenced by private profit; without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERESTEDLY, dĭſ-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕſ-tĕd-lȳ. ad. In a diſintereſted manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, dĭſ-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕſ-tĕd-nĭs. ſ. Contempt of private intereſt.

To DISINTRICATE, dĭſ-ĭn′-trĭ-kāte. v. a. To diſentangle.

To DISINVITE, dĭſ-ĭn-vī′te. v. a. To retract an invitation.

To DISJOIN, dĭſ-joi′n. v. a. To ſeparate, to part from each other, to ſunder.

To DISJOINT, dĭſ-joi′nt. v. a. To put out of joint; to break at junctures, to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement; to carve a fowl; to make incoherent.

To DISJOINT, dĭſ-joi′nt. v. n. To fall in pieces; to ſeparate.

DISJUNCT, dĭſ-jŭnkt′. a. Disjointed, ſeparate.

DISJUNCTION, dĭſ-jŭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſunion, ſeparation, parting.

DISJUNCTIVE, dĭſ-jŭnk′-tĭv. a. Incapable of union; that which marks ſeparation or oppoſition.

DISJUNCTIVELY, dĭſ-jŭnk′-tĭv-lȳ. ad. Diſtinctly, ſeparately.

DISK, dĭſk′. ſ. The face of the ſun or planet, as it appears to the eye; a broad piece of iron thrown in the antient ſports, a quoit.

DISKINDNESS, dĭſ-kyī′nd-nĭs. ſ. Want of kindneſs, want of affection; ill-turn, injury.

DISLIKE, dĭſ-lī′ke. ſ. Diſinclination, abſence of affection, diſguſt, diſagreement.

To DISLIKE, dĭſ-lī′ke. v. a. To diſapprove, to regard without affection.

DISLIKE-

DISLIKEFUL, dis-li'ke-fûl. a. Diſaffected, malign.

To DISLIKEN, dis-li'kn. v. a. To make unlike.

DISLIKENESS, dis-li'ke-nis. ſ. Diſſimilitude, unlikeneſs.

DISLIKER, dis-li'k-ûr. ſ. A diſapprover, one that is not pleaſed.

To DISLIMB, dis-lim'. v. a. To tear limb from limb.

To DISLIMN, dis-lim'. v. a. To unpaint. Not uſed.

To DISLOCATE, dis'-lô-kâte. v. a. To put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.

DISLOCATION, dis-lô-kâ'-shûn. ſ. The act of ſhifting the places of things; the ſtate of being diſplaced; a joint put out.

To DISLODGE, dis-lodzh'. v. a. To remove from a place; to remove from an habitation; to drive an enemy from a ſtation; to remove an army to other quarters.

To DISLODGE, dis-lodzh'. v. n. To go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, dis-loy'-âl. a. Not true to allegiance, faithleſs; not true to the marriage-bed; falſe in love, not conſtant.

DISLOYALLY, dis-loy'-âl-ly. ad. Not faithfully, diſobediently.

DISLOYALTY, dis-loy'-âl-ty. ſ. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign; want of fidelity in love.

DISMAL, diz'-mûl. a. Sorrowful, uncomfortable, unhappy.

DISMALLY, diz'-mâl-ly. ad. Horribly, ſorrowfully.

DISMALNESS, diz'-mâl-nis. ſ. Horror, ſorrow.

To DISMANTLE, dis-mânt'l. v. a. To throw off a dreſs, to ſtrip; to looſe; to ſtrip a town of its outworks; to break down any thing external.

To DISMASK, dis-mâsk'. v. a. To diveſt of a maſk.

To DISMAY, diz-mâ'. v. a. To terrify, to diſcourage, to affright.

DISMAY, diz-mâ'. ſ. Fall of courage, terror felt, deſertion of mind.

DISMAYEDNESS, diz-mâ'd-nis. ſ. Dejection of courage, diſpiritedneſs.

To DISMEMBER, dis-mêm'-bûr. v. a. To divide member from member, to cut in pieces.

To DISMISS, diz-mis'. v. a. To ſend away; to diſcard.

DISMISSION, diz-mish'-ûn. ſ. Act of ſending away; deprivation, obligation to leave any poſt or place.

To DISMORTGAGE, dis-mâ'r-gâje. v. a. To redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, dis-mou'nt. v. a. To throw any one from on horſeback; to throw cannon from its carriage.

To DISMOUNT, dis-mou'nt. v. n. To alight from a horſe; to deſcend from an elevation.

To DISNATURALIZE, dis-nât'-û-râ-li'ze. v. a. To alienate, to make alien.

DISNATURED, dis-nâ'-tshûrd. a. Unnatural, wanting natural tenderneſs.

DISOBEDIENCE, dis-ô-bê'-dyênse. ſ. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty due to ſuperiors; incompliance.

DISOBEDIENT, dis-ô-bê'-dyênt. a. Not obſervant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, dis-ô-bê'. v. a. To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions.

DISOBLIGATION, dis-ob-ly-gâ'-shûn. ſ. Offence, cauſe of diſguſt.

To DISOBLIGE, { dis-ô-bli'je. / dis-ô-blê'je. } v. a. To offend, to diſguſt, to give offence to.

DISOBLIGING, dis-ô-bli'-jing. part. a. Diſguſting, unpleaſing, offenſive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, dis-ô-bli'-jing-ly. ad. In a diſguſting or offenſive manner, without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, dis-ô-bli'-jing-nis. ſ. Offenſiveneſs, readineſs to diſguſt.

DISORBED, dis-â'rbd. a. Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, diz-â'r-dûr. ſ. Irregularity, confuſion;

fuſion; tumult, diſturbance; irregularity; ſickneſs, diſtemper; diſcompoſure of mind.

To DISORDER, diz-ā'r-dŭr. v. a. To throw into confuſion, to diſturb, to ruffle; to make ſick.

DISORDERED, diz-ā'r-dŭrd. a. Irregular, vicious, looſe, diſeaſed.

DISORDERLY, diz-ā'r-dŭr-lў. a. Confuſed, irregular, tumultuous; contrary to law, vicious.

DISORDERLY, diz-ā'r-dŭr-lў. ad. Irregularly, confuſedly; without law, inordinately.

DISORDINATE, diſ-ā'r-dў-nāte. a. Not living by the rules of virtue.

DISORDINATELY, diſ-ā'r-dў-nĕt-lў. ad. Inordinately, viciouſly.

To DISOWN, diz-ō'n. v. a. To deny, to renounce.

To DISPARAGE, diſ-păr'-rĭdzh. v. a. To match unequally, to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence; to injure by compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.

DISPARAGEMENT, diſ-păr'-rĭdzh-mĕnt. ſ. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferiour excellence.

DISPARAGER, diſ-păr'-rĭdzh-ŭr. ſ. One that diſgraces.

DISPARITY, diſ-păr'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Inequality, difference in degree, either of rank or excellence; diſſimilitude, unlikeneſs.

To DISPARK, diſ-pā'rk. v. a. To throw open a park; to ſet at large without encloſure.

To DISPART, diſ-pā'rt. v. a. To divide in two, to ſeparate, to break.

DISPASSION, diſ-păſh'-ŭn. ſ. Freedom from mental perturbation.

DISPASSIONATE, diſ-păſh'-ō-nĕt. a. Cool, calm, temperate.

To DISPEL, diſ-pĕl'. v. a. To drive by ſcattering, to diſſipate.

DISPENSARY, diſ-pĕn'-ſă-rў. ſ. The place where the medicines are diſpenſed.

DISPENSATION, diſ-pĕn-ſā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſtribution, the act of dealing out any thing; the dealing of God with his creatures, method of Providence; an exemption from ſome law.

DISPENSATOR, diſ-pĕn-ſā'-tŭr. ſ. One employed in dealing out any thing, a diſtributer.

DISPENSATORY, diſ-pĕn'-ſă-tŭr-ў. ſ. A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed, a pharmacopœia.

To DISPENSE, diſ-pĕn'ſe. v. a. To deal out, to diſtribute; To diſpenſe with, to excuſe, to grant diſpenſation for.

DISPENSE, diſ-pĕn'ſe. ſ. Diſpenſation, exemption.

DISPENSER, diſ-pĕn'-ſŭr. ſ. One that diſpenſes, a diſtributer.

To DISPEOPLE, diſ-pē'pl. v. a. To depopulate, to empty of people.

DISPEOPLER, diſ-pē'pl-ŭr. ſ. A depopulator.

To DISPERGE, diſ-pĕrdzh'. v. a. To ſprinkle.

To DISPERSE, diſ-pĕr'ſe. v. a. To ſcatter, to drive to different parts; to diſſipate.

DISPERSEDLY, diſ-pĕrſt'-lў. ad. In a diſperſed manner.

DISPERSENESS, diſ-pĕr'ſ-nĭs. ſ. Thinneſs, ſcatteredneſs.

DISPERSER, diſ-pĕr'-ſŭr. ſ. A ſcatterer, a ſpreader.

DISPERSION, diſ-pĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading; the ſtate of being ſcattered.

To DISPIRIT, diſ-ſpĕr'-ĭt. v. a. To diſcourage, to depreſs, to damp; to exhauſt the ſpirits.

DISPIRITEDNESS, diſ-ſpĕr'-ĭt-tĭd-nĭs. ſ. Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE, diſ-plā'ſe. v. a. To put out of place; to put out of any ſtate, condition, or dignity; to diſorder.

DISPLACENCY, diſ-plā'-ſĕn-ſў. ſ. Incivility, diſobligation; any thing unpleaſing.

To DISPLANT, diſ-plănt'. v. a. To remove a plant; to drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTATION, diſ-plăn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLAY, diſ-plā'. v. a. To ſpread wide; to exhibit to the ſight or mind; to ſet out oſtentatiouſly to view.

DISPLAY,

DISPLAY, dis-plā'. ſ. An exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEASANT, dis-plez'-ānt. a. Unpleaſing, offenſive.

To DISPLEASE, dis-plē'ze. v. a. To offend, to make angry; to diſguſt, to raiſe averſion.

DISPLEASINGNESS, dis-plē'-zing-nis. ſ. Offenſiveneſs, quality of offending.

DISPLEASURE, dis-plezh'-ur. ſ. Uneaſineſs, pain received; offence, pain given; anger, indignation; ſtate of diſgrace.

To DISPLEASURE, dis-plezh'-ur. v. a. To diſpleaſe, not to gain favour.

To DISPLODE, dis-plō'de. v. a. To diſperſe with a loud noiſe, to vent with violence.

DISPLOSION, dis-plō'-zhun. ſ. The act of diſploding, a ſudden burſt with noiſe.

DISPORT, dis-pō'rt. ſ. Play, ſport, paſtime.

To DISPORT, dis-pō'rt. v. a. To divert.

To DISPORT, dis-pō'rt. v. n. To play, to toy, to wanton.

DISPOSAL, dis-pō'-zāl. ſ. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing, regulation, diſtribution; the power of diſtribution, the right of beſtowing.

To DISPOSE, dis-pō'ze. v. a. To give, to place, to beſtow; to adapt, to form for any purpoſe; to frame the mind; to regulate, to adjuſt; To diſpoſe of, to apply to any purpoſe, to transfer to any perſon, to give away, to ſell; to place in any condition.

DISPOSE, dis-pō'ze. ſ. Power, management, diſpoſal; caſt of mind, inclination.

DISPOSER, dis-pō'-zur. ſ. Diſtributer, giver, beſtower; governor, regulator.

DISPOSITION, dis-pō-zish'-un. ſ. Other method, diſtribution; natural fitneſs, quality; tendency to any act or ſtate; temper of mind; affection of kindneſs or ill-will; predominant inclination.

DISPOSITIVE, dis-pōz'-i-tiv. a. That which implies diſpoſal of any property.

DISPOSITIVELY, dis-pōz'-i-tiv-ly. ad. Diſtributively.

To DISPOSSESS, dis-pōz-zes'. v. a. To put out of poſſeſſion, to deprive, to diſſeize.

DISPOSURE, dis-pō'-zhur. ſ. Diſpoſal, government, management; ſtate, poſture.

DISPRAISE, dis-prā'ze. ſ. Blame, cenſure.

To DISPRAISE, dis-prā'ze. v. a. To blame, to cenſure.

DISPRAISER, dis-prā'-zur. ſ. A cenſurer.

DISPRAISIBLE, dis-prā'-zibl. a. Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISINGLY, dis-prā'-zing-ly. ad. With blame.

To DISPREAD, dis-ſpred'. v. a. To ſpread different ways.

DISPROOF, dis-prō'f. ſ. Confutation, conviction of error or falſehood.

DISPROPORTION, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhun. ſ. Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another, want of ſymmetry.

To DISPROPORTION, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhun. v. a. To miſmatch, to join things unſuitable.

DSPROPORTIONABLE, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhō-nabl. a. Unſuitable in quantity.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhō-nabl-nis. ſ. Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhō-nab-ly. ad. Unſuitably, not ſymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONAL, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhō-nal. a. Diſproportionable, not ſymmetrical.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhō-nal-ly. ad. Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhō-net. a. Unſymmetrical, unſuitable to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, dis-prō pō'r-ſhō-net-ly. ad. Unſuitably, unſymmetrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, dis-prō-pō'r-ſhō-net-nis. ſ. Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPROVE, dis-prō've. v. a. To confute an aſſertion, to convict of error or falſehood.

DISPROVER, dis-prō'-vur. ſ. One that confutes.

DISPUNISHABLE, dis-pun'-iſh-abl. a. Without penal reſtraint.

DISPUTABLE, dis'-pu-tabl. a. Liable to conteſt, controvertible; lawful to be conteſted.

DISPUTANT, dis'-pu-tant. ſ. Controvertiſt, an arguer, a reaſoner.

DISPUTANT, dis'-pu-tant. a. Diſputing, engaged in controverſy.

DISPUTATION, diſ-pu-ta'-ſhun. ſ. The ſkill of controverſy, argumentation; controverſy, argumental conteſt.

DISPUTATIOUS, diſ-pu-ta'-ſhus. a. Inclined to diſpute, cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, diſ-pu'-ta-tiv. a. Diſpoſed to debate.

To DISPUTE, diſ-pu'te. v. n. To contend by argument, to debate, to controvert.

To DISPUTE, diſ-pu'te. v. a. To contend for; to oppoſe, to queſtion; to diſcuſs.

DISPUTE, diſ-pu'te. ſ. Conteſt, controverſy.

DISPUTELESS, diſ-pu'te-lis. a. Undiſputed, uncontrovertible.

DISPUTER, diſ-pu'-tur. ſ. A controvertiſt, one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICATION, diſ-kwal-y-fi-ka'-ſhun. ſ. That which diſqualifies.

To DISQUALIFY, diſ-kwal'-i-fy. v. a. To make unfit, to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment; to deprive of a right to claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction.

DISQUIET, diſ-kwi'-et. ſ. Uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs; vexation, anxiety.

To DISQUIET, diſ-kwi'-et. v. a. To diſturb, to make uneaſy, to vex, to fret.

DISQUIETER, diſ-kwi'-e-tur. ſ. A diſturber, a haraſſer.

DISQUIETLY, diſ-kwi'-et-ly. ad. Without reſt, anxiouſly.

DISQUIETNESS, diſ-kwi'-et-nis. ſ. Uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs, anxiety.

DISQUIETUDE, diſ-kwi'-e-tude. ſ. Uneaſineſs, anxiety.

DISQUISITION, diſ-kwi-zish'-un. ſ. Examination, diſputative enquiry.

DISREGARD, diſ-re-ga'rd. ſ. Slight notice, neglect.

To DISREGARD, diſ-re-ga'rd. v. a. To ſlight, to contemn.

DISREGARDFUL, diſ-re-ga'rd-ful. a. Negligent, contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULLY, diſ-re-ga'rd-ful-y. ad. Contemptuouſly.

DISRELISH, diſ-rel'-iſh. ſ. Bad taſte, naſeouſneſs; diſlike; ſqueamiſhneſs.

To DISRELISH, diſ-rel'-iſh. v. a. To infect with an unpleaſant taſte; to want a taſte of.

DISREPUTATION, diſ-rep-u-ta'-ſhun. ſ. Diſgrace, diſhonour.

DISREPUTE, diſ-re-pu'te. ſ. Ill character, diſhonour; want of reputation.

DISRESPECT, diſ-re-ſpekt'. ſ. Incivility, want of reverence, rudeneſs.

DISRESPECTFUL, diſ-re-ſpekt'-ful. a. Irreverent, uncivil.

DISRESPECTFULLY, diſ-re-ſpekt'-ful-ly. ad. Irreverently.

To DISROBE, diſ-ro'be. v. a. To undreſs, to uncover.

DISRUPTION, diſ-rup'-ſhun. ſ. The act of breaking aſunder, breach, rent.

DISSATISFACTION, diſ-ſat-is-fak'-ſhun. ſ. The ſtate of being diſſatisfied, diſcontent.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, diſ-ſat-is-fak'-tur-y-nis. ſ. Inability to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, diſ-ſat-is-fak'-tur-y. a. Unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, diſ-ſat'-is-fy. v. a. To diſcontent, to diſpleaſe.

To DISSECT, diſ-ſekt'. v. a. To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

DISSECTION, diſ-ſek'-ſhun. ſ. The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies, anatomy.

DISSEISIN, diſ-ſe'zn. ſ. An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land.

To DISSEIZE, diſ-ſe'ze. v. a. To diſpoſſeſs, to deprive.

DISSEIZOR, diſ-ſe'-zor. ſ. He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To DISSEMBLE, diſ-ſem'bl. v. a. To hide under falſe appearance, to pretend that not to be which really is; to pretend that to be which is not.

To DISSEMBLE, diſ-ſem'bl. v. n. To play the hypocrite.

DISSEMBLER, diſ-ſem'-blur. ſ. An hypocrite, a man who conceals his true diſpoſition.

DISSEM-

DISSEMBLINGLY, dis-sem'-bling-ly. ad. With diſſimulation, hypocritically.

To DISSEMINATE, dis-sem'-i-nate. v. a. To ſcatter as ſeed, to ſpread every way.

DISSEMINATION, dis'-sem-i-na''-shun. ſ. The act of ſcattering like ſeed.

DISSEMINATOR, dis-sem'-i-na-tur. ſ. He that ſcatters, a ſpreader.

DISSENSION, dis-sen'-shun. ſ. Diſagreement, ſtrife, contention, breach of union.

DISSENSIOUS, dis-sen'-shus. a. Diſpoſed to diſcord, contentious.

To DISSENT, dis-sent'. v. n. To diſagree in opinion; to differ, to be of a contrary nature.

DISSENT, dis-sent'. ſ. Diſagreement, difference of opinion, declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS, dis-sen-ta'-nyus. a. Diſagreeable, inconſiſtent, contrary.

DISSENTER, dis-sen'-tur. ſ. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement from an opinion; one who, for whatever reaſons, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSENTIENT, dis-sen'-shent. a. Declaring diſſent.

DISSERTATION, dis-ser-ta'-shun. ſ. A diſcourſe.

To DISSERVE, dis-serv'. v. a. To do injury to, to harm.

DISSERVICE, dis-ser'-vis. ſ. Injury, miſchief.

DISSERVICEABLE, dis-ser'-vi-sabl. a. Injurious, miſchievous.

DISSERVICEABLENESS, dis-ser'-vi-sabl-nis. ſ. Injury, harm, hurt.

To DISSETTLE, dis-set'l. v. a. To unſettle.

To DISSEVER, dis-sev'-ur. v. a. To cut in two, to break, to divide, to diſunite.

DISSIDENCE, dis'-si-dens. ſ. Diſcord, diſagreement.

DISSILIENCE, dis-sil'-yens. ſ. The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSILIENT, dis-sil'-yent. a. Starting aſunder, burſting in two.

DISSILITION, dis-sil-ish'-un. ſ. The act of burſting in two; of ſtarting different ways.

DISSIMILAR, dis-sim'-i-lar. a. Unlike, heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, dis-sim-i-lar'-i-ty. ſ. Unlikeneſs, diſſimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, dis-sim-mil'-i-tude. ſ. Unlikeneſs, want of reſemblance.

DISSIMULATION, dis-sim-u-la'-shun. ſ. The act of diſſembling, hypocriſy.

DISSIPABLE, dis'-sy-pabl. a. Eaſily ſcattered.

To DISSIPATE, dis'-sy-pate. v. a. To ſcatter every where, to diſperſe; to ſcatter the attention; to ſpend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, dis-sy-pa'-shun. ſ. The act of diſperſion; the ſtate of being diſperſed; ſcattered attention.

To DISSOCIATE, dis-so'-shate. v. a. To ſeparate, to diſunite, to part.

DISSOLVABLE, diz-za'l-vabl. a. Capable of diſſolution.

DISSOLUBLE, dis'-so-lubl. a. Capable of ſeparation of one part from another.

DISSOLUBILITY, dis-sol-lu-bil'-i-ty. ſ. Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts.

To DISSOLVE, diz-zolv'. v. a. To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts; to looſe, to break the ties of any thing; to break up aſſemblies; to break an enchantment; to be relaxed by pleaſure.

To DISSOLVE, diz-zolv'. v. n. To be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleaſure.

DISSOLVENT, diz-zol'-vent. a. Having the power of diſſolving or melting.

DISSOLVENT, diz-zol'-vent. ſ. The power of diſuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, diz-zol'-vur. ſ. That which has the power of diſſolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, diz-zol'-vibl. a. Liable to periſh by diſſolution.

DISSOLUTE, dis'-so-lute. a. Looſe, wanton, debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, dis'-so-lute-ly. ad. Looſely, in debauchery.

DISSOLUTENESS, dis'-so-lute-nis. ſ. Looſeneſs, laxity of manners, debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, dis-so-lu'-shun. ſ. The act of

of liqueſying by heat or moiſture; the ſtate of being liquefied; deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts; death, the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements; deſtruction; the act of breaking up an aſſembly; looſeneſs of manners.

DISSONANCE, dis'-sō-nans. ſ. A mixture of harſh, unharmonious ſounds.

DISSONANT, dis'-sō-nant. a. Harſh, unharmonious; incongruous, diſagreeing.

To DISSUADE, diſ-ſwā'de. v. a. To divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing.

DISSUADER, diſ-ſwā'-dur. ſ. He that diſſuades.

DISSUASION, diſ-ſwā'-zhun. ſ. Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing.

DISSUASIVE, diſ-ſwā'-siv. a. Dehortatory, tending to perſuade againſt.

DISSUASIVE, diſ-ſwā'-siv. ſ. Argument to turn the mind off from any purpoſe.

DISSYLLABLE, dis'-sil-labl. ſ. A word of two ſyllables.

DISTAFF, dis'-taf. ſ. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning; it is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex.

To DISTAIN, diſ-tā'ne. v. a. To ſtain, to tinge; to blot, to ſully with infamy.

DISTANCE, dis'-tans. ſ. Diſtance is ſpace conſidered between any two beings; remoteneſs in place; the ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing; a ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run; ſpace of time; remoteneſs in time; reſpect, diſtant behaviour; retraction of kindneſs, reſerve.

To DISTANCE, dis'-tans. v. a. To place remotely, to throw off from the view; to leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance.

DISTANT, dis'-tant. a. Remote in place; remote in time either paſt or future; reſerved; not obvious.

DISTASTE, diſ-tā'ſte. ſ. Diſguſt; diſlike; alienation of affection.

To DISTASTE, diſ-tā'ſte. v. a. To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs; to diſlike, to loath; to offend, to diſguſt.

DISTASTEFUL, diſ-tā'ſte-ful. a. Nauſeous to the palate, diſguſting; offenſive, unpleaſing.

DISTEMPER, diſ-tem'-pur. ſ. A diſeaſe, a malady; bad conſtitution of mind, depravity of inclination; uneaſineſs.

To DISTEMPER, diſ-tem'-pur. v. a. To diſeaſe; to diſorder; to diſturb; to deſtroy temper or moderation.

DISTEMPERATE, diſ-tem'-pe-rate. a. Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, diſ-tem'-pe-ra-ture. ſ. Intemperateneſs, exceſs of heat or cold; perturbation of the mind.

To DISTEND, diſ-tend'. v. a. To ſtretch out in breadth.

DISTENT, diſ-tent'. ſ. The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread.

DISTENTION, diſ-ten'-shun. ſ. The act of ſtretching in breadth; breadth, ſpace occupied.

DISTICH, dis'-tik. ſ. A couplet, a couple of lines.

To DISTIL, diſ-til'. v. n. To drop, to fall by drops; to flow gently and ſilently; to uſe a ſtill.

To DISTIL, diſ-til'. v. a. To let fall in drops; to draw by diſtillation.

DISTILLATION, diſ-til-lā'-shun. ſ. The act of dropping, or falling in drops; the act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; the act of diſtilling by fire; the ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill.

DISTILLATORY, diſ-til'-lā-tur-y. a. Belonging to diſtillation.

DISTILLER, diſ-til'-lur. ſ. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling; one who makes pernicious inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTILMENT, diſ-til'-ment. ſ. That which is drawn by diſtillation.

DISTINCT, diſ-tinkt'. a. Different; apart; clear, unconfuſed; marked out, ſpecified.

DISTINCTION, diſ-tink'-shun. ſ. Note of difference; honourable note of ſuperiority; that by which one differs from another; diviſion into different parts; notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame.

DISTINCTIVE, diſ-tink'-tiv. a. That which makes

makes diſtinction or difference; having the power to diſtinguiſh.

DISTINCTIVELY, diſ-tink′-tiv-ly. ad. In right order, not confuſedly.

DISTINCTLY, diſ-tinkt′-ly. ad. Not confuſedly; plainly, clearly.

DISTINCTNESS, diſ-tinkt′-nis. ſ. Nice obſervation of the difference between things; ſuch ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTINGUISH, diſ-ting′-gwiſh. v. a. To note the diverſity of things; to ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour; to divide by proper notes of diverſity; to know one from another by any mark; to diſcern critically, to judge; to conſtitute difference, to ſpecificate; to make known or eminent.

To DISTINGUISH, diſ-ting′-gwiſh. v. n. To make diſtinction, to find or ſhew the difference.

DISTINGUISHABLE, diſ-ting′-gwiſh-ebl. a. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; worthy of note, worthy of regard.

DISTINGUISHED, diſ-ting′-gwiſht. part. a. Eminent, extraordinary.

DISTINGUISHER, diſ-ting′-gwiſh-ur. ſ. A judicious obſerver, one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another; he that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, diſ-ting′-gwiſh-ing-ly. ad. With diſtinction.

DISTINGUISHMENT, diſ-ting′-gwiſh-ment. ſ. Diſtinction, obſervation of difference.

To DISTORT, diſ-tawrt′. v. a. To writhe, to twiſt, to deform by irregular motions; to put out of the true direction or poſture; to wreſt from the true meaning.

DISTORTION, diſ-taw′r-ſhun. ſ. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered.

To DISTRACT, diſ-trakt′. v. a. part. paſſ. Diſtracted, anciently Diſtraught. To pull different ways at once; to ſeparate, to divide; to perplex; to make mad.

DISTRACTEDLY, diſ-trak′-ted-ly. ad. Madly, frantickly.

DISTRACTEDNESS, diſ-trak′-ted-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being diſtracted, madneſs.

DISTRACTION, diſ-trak′-ſhun. ſ. Confuſion, ſtate in which the attention is called different ways; perturbation of mind; frantickneſs, loſs of the wits; tumult, difference of ſentiments.

To DISTRAIN, diſ-tra′ne. v. a. To ſeize.

To DISTRAIN, diſ-tra′ne. v. n. To make ſeizure.

DISTRAINER, diſ-tra′-nur. ſ. He that ſeizes.

DISTRAINT, diſ-tra′nt. ſ. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT, diſ-tra′t. part. a. Diſtracted. Little uſed.

DISTRESS, diſ-tres′. ſ. The act of making a legal ſeizure; a compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt; the thing ſeized by law; calamity, miſery, misfortune.

To DISTRESS, diſ-tres′. v. a. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure; to haraſs, to make miſerable.

DISTRESSFUL, diſ-tres′-ful. a. Full of trouble, full of miſery.

To DISTRIBUTE, diſ-trib′-ute. v. a. To divide amongſt more than two, to deal out.

DISTRIBUTION, diſ-tri-bu′-ſhun. ſ. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others; act of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, diſ-trib′-u-tiv. a. Aſſigning to each their proper portions.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, diſ-trib′-u-tiv-ly. ad. By diſtribution; ſingly, particularly.

DISTRICT, diſ′-trikt. ſ. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance; circuit of authority, province; region, country, territory.

To DISTRUST, diſ-truſt′. v. a. To regard with diffidence, not to truſt.

DISTRUST, diſ-truſt′. ſ. Loſs of credit, loſs of confidence, ſuſpicion.

DISTRUSTFUL, diſ-truſt′-ful. a. Apt to diſtruſt, ſuſpicious; diffident of himſelf, timorous.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diſ-truſt′-ful-ly. ad. In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, dis-trust'-ful-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being diſtruſtful, want of confidence.

To DISTURB, dis-turb'. v. a. To perplex, to diſquiet; to put into irregular motions; to interrupt, to hinder.

DISTURBANCE, dis-tur'-buns. ſ. Interruption of tranquillity; confuſion, diſorder; tumult.

DISTURBER, dis-tur'-bur. ſ. A violator of peace, he that cauſes tumults; he that cauſes perturbation of mind.

To DISTURN, dis-turn'. v. a. To turn off. Not uſed.

DISVALUATION, dis-val-u-a'-ſhun. ſ. Diſgrace, diminution of reputation.

To DISVALUE, dis-val'-u. v. a. To undervalue.

DISUNION, dis-u'-nyun. ſ. Separation, diſjunction; breach of concord.

To DISUNITE, dis-u-ni'te. v. a. To ſeparate, to divide; to part friends.

To DISUNITE, dis-u-ni'te. v. n. To fall aſunder, to become ſeparate.

DISUNITY, dis-u'-ni-ty. ſ. A ſtate of actual ſeparation.

DISUSAGE, dis-u'-zidzh. ſ. The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom.

DISUSE, dis-u'ſe. ſ. Ceſſation of uſe, want of practice; ceſſation of cuſtom.

To DISUSE, dis-u'ze. v. a. To ceaſe to make uſe of; to diſaccuſtom.

To DISVOUCH, dis-vou'tſh. v. a. To deſtroy the credit of, to contradict.

DITCH, ditſh'. ſ. A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields; any long narrow receptacle of water; the moat with which a town is ſurrounded.

To DITCH, ditſh'. v. a. To make a ditch.

DITCHER, ditſh'-ur. ſ. One who digs ditches.

DITHYRAMBICK, dith-y-ram'-bik. ſ. A ſong in honour of Bacchus; any poem written with wildneſs.

DITTANY, dit'-ta-ny. ſ. An herb.

DITTED, dit'-ty'd. a. Sung, adapted to muſick.

DITTY, dit'-ty. ſ. A poem to be ſung, a ſong.

DIVAN, di-van'. ſ. The council of the oriental princes; any council aſſembled.

To DIVARICATE, di-var'-y-kate. v. n. To be parted into two.

DIVARICATION, di-var-y-ka'-ſhun. ſ. Partition into two; diviſion of opinions.

To DIVE, di've. v. n. To ſink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any queſtion, or ſcience.

DIVER, di'-vur. ſ. One that ſinks voluntarily under water; one that goes under water to ſearch for any thing; he that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy.

To DIVERGE, di-ver'je. v. n. To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENT, di-ver'-jent. a. Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS, di'-verz. a. Several, ſundry, more than one.

DIVERSE, di'-verſe. a. Different from another; different from itſelf, multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, di-ver-ſy-fi-ka'-ſhun. ſ. The act of changing forms or qualities; variation, variegation; variety of forms, multiformity; change, alteration.

To DIVERSIFY, dy-ver'-ſy-fy. v. a. To make different from another, to diſtinguiſh; to make different from itſelf, to variegate.

DIVERSION, dy-ver'-ſhun. ſ. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe; the cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency; ſport, ſomething that unbends the mind; in war, the act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVERSITY, dy-ver'-ſi-ty. ſ. Difference, diſſimilitude, variety.

DIVERSLY, di'-verſ-ly. ad. In different ways, variouſly.

To DIVERT, di-vert'. v. a. To turn off from any direction or courſe; to draw forces to a different part; to withdraw the mind; to pleaſe, to exhilarate.

DIVERTER,

DIVERTER, dī-vėr′-tŭr. ſ. Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

DIVERTISEMENT, dī-vėr′-tīz-mėnt. ſ. Diverſion, delight.

DIVERTIVE, dī-vėr′-tīv. a. Recreative, amuſive.

To DIVEST, dī-vėſt′. v. a. To ſtrip, to make naked.

DIVESTURE, dī-vės′-tſhŭr. ſ. The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE, dī-vī′-dăbl. a. That may be ſeparated.

DIVIDANT, dī-vī′-dănt. a. Different, ſeparate. Not uſed.

To DIVIDE, dī-vī′de. v. a. To part one whole into different pieces; to ſeparate; to diſunite by diſcord; to deal out, to give in ſhares.

To DIVIDE, dī-vī′de. v. n. To part, to ſunder, to break friendſhip.

DIVIDEND, dĭv′-ī-dėnd. ſ. A ſhare, the part allotted in diviſion; dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER, dī-vī′-dŭr. ſ. That which parts any thing into pieces; a diſtributer, he who deals out to each his ſhare; a diſuniter; a particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVIDUAL, dī-vĭd′-ū-ăl. a. Divided, ſhared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION, dĭv-ī-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE, dĭv-vī′ne. a. Partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, not natural, not human; excellent in a ſupreme degree; preſageful.

DIVINE, dĭv-vī′ne. ſ. A miniſter of the goſpel, a prieſt, a clergyman; a man ſkilled in divinity, a theologian.

To DIVINE, dĭv-vī′ne. v. a. To foretel, to foreknow.

To DIVINE, dĭv-vī′ne. v. n. To utter prognoſtication; to feel preſages; to conjecture, to gueſs.

DIVINELY, dĭv-vī′ne-lȳ. ad. By the agency or influence of God; excellently, in the ſupreme degree; in a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS, dĭv-vī′ne-nĭs. ſ. Divinity, participation of the divine nature; excellence in the ſupreme degree.

DIVINER, dĭv-vī′-nŭr. ſ. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means; conjecturer, gueſſer.

DIVINERESS, dĭv-vī′ne-rĕs. ſ. A propheteſs.

DIVINITY, dĭv-vĭn′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Participation of the nature and excellence of God, deity, godhead; the Deity, the Supreme Being; celeſtial being; the ſcience of divine things, theology.

DIVISIBLE, dĭv-vĭz′-ĭbl. a. Capable of being divided into parts, ſeparable.

DIVISIBILITY, dĭv-vĭz-ȳ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of admitting diviſion.

DIVISIBLENESS, dĭv-vĭz′-ĭbl-nĕs. ſ. Diviſibility.

DIVISION, dĭv-vĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of dividing any thing into parts; the ſtate of being divided; that by which any thing is kept apart, partition; the part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing; diſunion, difference; parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed; ſpace between the notes of muſick, juſt time; in arithmetick, the ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned.

DIVISOR, dĭv-vī′-zŭr. ſ. The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, dĭv-vŏ′rſe. ſ. The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife; ſeparation, diſunion; the ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.

To DIVORCE, dĭv-vŏ′rſe. v. a. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other; to force aſunder, to ſeparate by violence.

DIVORCEMENT, dĭv-vŏ′rſe-mėnt. ſ. Divorce, ſeparation of marriage.

DIVORCER, dĭv-vŏ′r-ſŭr. ſ. The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation.

DIURETICK, dī-ū-rĕt′-ĭk. a. Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL, dī-ŭr′-năl. a. Relating to the day; conſtituting the day; performed in a day, daily.

DIURNAL,

DIURNAL, dī-ŭr′-năl. ſ. A journal, a day-book.

DIURNALLY, dī-ŭr′-năl-ў. ad. Daily, every day.

DIUTURNITY, dī-ū-tŭr′-nĭ-tў. ſ. Length of duration.

To DIVULGE, dĭv-vŭl′je. v. a. To publiſh, make publick; to proclaim.

DIVULGER, dĭv-vŭl′-jŭr. ſ. A publiſher.

DIVULSION, dī-vŭl′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of plucking away.

To DIZEN, dī′zn. v. a. To dreſs, to deck.

DIZZINESS, dĭz′-zў-nĭs. ſ. Giddineſs.

DIZZY, dĭz′-zў. a. Giddy, cauſing giddineſs; thoughtleſs.

To DIZZY, dĭz′-zў. v. a. To whirl round, to make giddy.

To DO, dū′. v. a. To practice or act any thing good or bad; to perform, to atchieve; to execute, to diſcharge; to finiſh, to end; to conclude, to ſettle.

To DO, dū′. v. n. To act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, to conclude; to ceaſe to be concerned with, to ceaſe to care about; to fare, to be with regard to ſickneſs or health, as, how do you do? To do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word, as I ſhall come, but if I do not, go away, that is if I come not; do is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt, as help me, do; make haſte, do.

DOCIBLE, dŏs′-sĭbl. a. Tractable, docile, eaſy to be taught.

DOCIBLENESS, dŏs′-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Teachableneſs, docility.

DOCILE, dŏs′-sĭl. a. Teachable, eaſily inſtructed, tractable.

DOCILITY, dō-sĭl′-lĭ-tў. ſ. Aptneſs to be taught, readineſs to learn.

DOCK, dŏk′. ſ. An herb.

DOCK, dŏk′. ſ. The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

DOCK, dŏk′. ſ. A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

To DOCK, dŏk′. v. a. To cut off a tail; to cut any thing ſhort; to cut off a reckoning; to lay the ſhip in a dock.

DOCKET, dŏk′-ĭt. ſ. A direction tied upon goods, a ſummary of a larger writing.

DOCTOR, dŏk′-tŭr. ſ. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick; in ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick; a phyſician, one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

To DOCTOR, dŏk′-tŭr. v. a. To phyſick, to cure.

DOCTORAL, dŏk′-tō-răl. a. Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY, dŏk′-tō-răl-ў. ad. In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORSHIP, dŏk′-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The rank of a doctor.

DOCTRINAL, dŏk′-trĭ-năl. a. Containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DOCTRINALLY, dŏk′-trĭ-năl-ў. ad. In the form of doctrine, poſitively.

DOCTRINE, dŏk′-trĭn. ſ. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; the act of teaching.

DOCUMENT, dŏk′-ū-mĕnt. ſ. Precept, inſtruction, direction.

DODDER, dŏd′-dŭr. ſ. A plant which winds itſelf about other plants, and draws the chief part of its nouriſhment from them.

DODECAGON, dō-dĕk′-ă-gŏn. ſ. A figure of twelve ſides.

To DODGE, dŏd′zh. v. n. To uſe craft; to ſhift place as another approaches; to play faſt and looſe, to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them.

DODMAN, dŏd′-măn. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

DOE, dō′. ſ. A ſhe-deer, the female of a buck.

DOER, dū′-ŭr. ſ. One that does any thing good or bad.

DOES, dŭz′. The third perſon from Do, for Doth.

To DOFF, dŏf′. v. a. To ſtrip; to put away, to get rid of; to delay, to refer to another time. Obſolete.

DOG, dŏg′. ſ. A domeſtick animal remarkably various

various in his ſpecies; a conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the dog days; a reproachful name for a man.

To DOG, dŏg′. v. a. To follow any one, watching him with an inſidious deſign.

DOG-TEETH, dŏg′-tēth. ſ. The teeth in the human head next to the grinders, the eye-teeth.

DOG-TRICK, dŏg′-trĭk. ſ. An ill-turn, ſurly or brutal treatment.

DOGBANE, dŏg′-bāne. ſ. An herb.

DOG-BRIAR, dŏg′-brī-ŭr. ſ. The briar that bears the hip.

DOGCHEAP, dŏg′-tſhē′p. a. Cheap as dogs meat.

DOGDAYS, dŏg′-dāz. ſ. The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun.

DOGE, dō′je. ſ. The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGFISH, dŏg′-fĭſh. ſ. A ſhark.

DOGFLY, dŏg′-flȳ. ſ. A voracious biting fly.

DOGGED, dŏg′-gĭd. a. Sullen, ſour, moroſe, ill-humoured, gloomy.

DOGGEDLY, dŏg′-gĭd-lȳ. ad. Sullenly, gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS, dŏg′-gĭd-nĭs. ſ. Gloom of mind, ſullenneſs.

DOGGER, dŏg′-gŭr. ſ. A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DOGGEREL, dŏg′-grĭl. ſ. Mean, worthleſs verſes.

DOGGISH, dŏg′-gĭſh. a. Curriſh, brutal.

DOGHEARTED, dŏg′-hār-tĭd. a. Cruel, pitileſs, malicious.

DOGHOLE, dŏg′-hōle. ſ. A vile hole.

DOGKENNEL, dŏg′-kĕn-nĭl. ſ. A little hut or houſe for dogs.

DOGLOUSE, dŏg′-louſe. ſ. An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA, dŏg′-mā. ſ. Eſtabliſhed principle, ſettled notion.

DOGMATICAL, dŏg-māt′-ĭ-kāl. } a. Authoritative, magiſterial, poſitive.
DOGMATICK, dŏg-māt′-ĭk. }

DOGMATICALLY, dŏg-māt′-ĭ-kāl-ȳ. ad. Magiſterially, poſitively.

DOGMATICALNESS, dŏg-māt′-ĭ-kāl-nĭs. ſ. Magiſterialneſs, mock authority.

DOGMATIST, dŏg′-mā-tĭſt. ſ. A magiſterial teacher, a bold advancer of principles.

To DOGMATIZE, dŏg′-mā-tīze. v. n. To aſſert poſitively; to teach magiſterially.

DOGMATIZER, dŏg′-mā-tī′-zŭr. ſ. An aſſerter, a magiſterial teacher.

DOGROSE, dŏg′-rōze. ſ. The flower of the hip.

DOGSLEEP, dŏg′-ſlēp. ſ. Pretended ſleep.

DOGSMEAT, dŏg′z-mēt. ſ. Refuſe, vile ſtuff.

DOGSTAR, dŏg′-ſtār. ſ. The ſtar which gives name to the dogdays.

DOGSTOOTH, dŏg′z-tōth. ſ. A plant.

DOGTROT, dŏg′-trŏt. ſ. A gentle trot like that of a dog.

DOGWEARY, dŏg-wē′-rȳ. a. Tired as a dog.

DOGWOOD, dŏg′-wŭd. ſ. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DOILY, doi′-lȳ. ſ. A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff.

DOINGS, dō′-ĭngz. ſ. Things done, events, tranſactions; feats, actions good or bad; ſtir, buſtle, tumult.

DOIT, doi′t. ſ. A ſmall piece of money.

DOLE, dō′le. ſ. The act of diſtribution or dealing; any thing dealt out or diſtributed; proviſions or money diſtributed in charity; grief, ſorrow, miſery.

To DOLE, dō′le. v. a. To deal, to diſtribute.

DOLEFUL, dō′le-fŭl. a. Sorrowful, expreſſing grief; melancholy, afflicted, feeling grief.

DOLEFULLY, dō′le-fŭl-lȳ. ad. In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS, dō′le-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Sorrow, melancholy; diſmalneſs.

DOLESOME, dō′le-ſŭm. a. Melancholy, gloomy, diſmal.

DOLESOMELY, dō′le-ſŭm-lȳ. ad. In a doleſome manner.

DOLESOMENESS, dō′le-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Gloomy, melancholy.

DOLL, dŏl′. ſ. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR, dŏl′-lŭr. ſ. A Dutch and German

coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

DOLORIFICK, dō-lō-rif′-ik. a. That which cauſes grief or pain.

DOLOROUS, dŏl′-ō-rŭs. a. Sorrowful, doleful, diſmal; painful.

DOLOUR, dō′-lŭr. ſ. Grief, ſorrow; Lamentation, complaint.

DOLPHIN, dŏl′-fin. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

DOLT, dō′lt. ſ. A heavy ſtupid fellow, a thickſcul.

DOLTISH, dō′lt-iſh. a. Stupid, mean, blockiſh.

DOMAIN, dō-mā′ne. ſ. Dominion, empire; poſſeſſion, eſtate.

DOME, dō′me. ſ. A building, a houſe, a fabrick; a hemiſpherical arch, a cupola.

DOMESTICAL, dō-mĕs′-ti-kăl. } a. Belonging to the houſe, not relating to things publick; private, not open; inhabiting the houſe, not wild; not foreign, inteſtine.
DOMESTICK, dō-mĕs′-tik. }

To DOMESTICATE, dō-mĕs′-ti-kāte. v. a. To make domeſtick, to withdraw from the publick.

DOMINANT, dŏm′-ĭ-nănt. a. Predominant, preſiding, aſcendant.

To DOMINATE, dŏm′-ĭ-nāte. v. a. To predominate, to prevail over the reſt.

DOMINATION, dŏm-ĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Power, dominion; tyranny, inſolent authority; one highly exalted in power, uſed of angelick beings.

DOMINATOR, dŏm′-ĭ-nā-tŏr. ſ. The preſiding power.

To DOMINEER, dŏm-ĭ-nē′r. v. n. To rule with inſolence, to act without controul.

DOMINICAL, dō-min′-ĭ-kăl. a. That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMINION, dō-mĭn′-yŭn. ſ. Sovereign authority; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable; territory, region, diſtrict; predominance, aſcendant; an order of angels.

DON, dŏn′. ſ. The Spaniſh title for a gentleman.

To DON, dŏn′. v. a. To put on. Little uſed.

DONARY, dō′-nā-rў. ſ. A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONATION, dō-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving any thing; the grant by which any thing is given.

DONATIVE, dō′-nā-tĭv. ſ. A gift, a largeſs, a preſent; in law, a benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without inſtitution or induction.

DONE, dŭn′. part. paſſ. of the verb, Do.

DONE, dŭn′. interject. The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts ſays it is Done.

DONOR, dō′-nor. ſ. A giver, a beſtower.

DOODLE, dōō′dl. ſ. A trifler, an idler. A low word.

To DOOM, dōō′m. v. a. To condemn to any puniſhment, to ſentence; to command judicially or authoritatively; to deſtine, to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, dōō′m. ſ. Judicial ſentence, judgment; condemnation; determination declared; the ſtate to which one is deſtined; ruin, deſtruction.

DOOMSDAY, dōō′mz-dā. ſ. The day of final and univerſal judgment, the laſt, the great day; the day of ſentence or condemnation.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dōō′mz-dā-bōō′k. ſ. A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.

DOOR, dō′r. ſ. The gate of a houſe, that which opens to yield entrance; entrance, portal; paſſage, avenue, means of approach; Out of doors, no more to be found, fairly ſent away; At the door of any one, imputable, chargeable upon him; Next door to, approaching to, near to.

DOORCASE, dō′r-kāſe. ſ. The frame in which the door is incloſed.

DOORKEEPER, dō′r-kē-pŭr. ſ. Porter, one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.

DOQUET, dŏk′-ĭt. ſ. A paper containing a warrant.

DORMANT, dā′r-mănt. a. Sleeping; in a ſleeping poſture; concealed, not divulged.

DORMI-

DORMITORY, dâ′r-mĭ-tŭr-ў. ſ. A place to ſleep in, a room with many beds; a burial-place.

DORMOUSE, dâ′r-mouſe. ſ. A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the Winter in ſleep.

DORN, dâ′rn. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

DORR, dôr′. ſ. A kind of flying inſect, the hedge-chafer.

DORSEL, dâ′r-ſĭl. } ſ. A pannier, a baſket or
DORSER, dâ′r-ſŭr. } bag, one of which hangs on either ſide a beaſt of burthen.

DORSIFEROUS, dôr-ſĭf′-fē-rŭs. } a. Having
DORSIPAROUS, dôr-ſĭp′-pâ-rŭs. } the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DOSE, dō′ſe. ſ. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time; as much of any thing as falls to a man's lot; the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow.

To DOSE, dō′ſe. v. a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

DOSSIL, dŏs′-ſĭl. ſ. A pledget, a nodule or lump of lint.

DOST, dŭſt′. The ſecond perſon of Do.

DOT, dŏt′. ſ. A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT, dŏt′. v. a. To make dots or ſpots.

DOTAGE, dō′-tĭdzh. ſ. Loſs of underſtanding, imbecillity of mind; exceſſive fondneſs.

DOTAL, dō′-tăl. a. Relating to the portion of a woman, conſtituting her portion.

DOTARD, dō′-tărd. ſ. A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects.

To DOTE, dō′te. v. n. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion; to be in love or extremity; To dote upon, to regard with exceſſive fondneſs.

DOTER, dō′-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years, a dotard; a man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love.

DOTH, dŭth′. The third perſon of Do.

DOTINGLY, dō′-tĭng-lў. ad. Fondly.

DOTTARD, dŏt′-tărd. ſ. A tree kept low by cutting.

DOTTEREL, dŏt′-tĕr-ĭl. ſ. The name of a bird.

DOUBLE, dŭb′l. a. Two of a ſort, one correſponding to the other; twice as much, containing the ſame quantity repeated; twofold, of two kinds; two in number; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dŭb′l-plē′. ſ. That in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING, dŭb′l-bī′-tĭng. a. Biting or cutting on either ſide.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dŭb′l-bŭt′nd. a. Having two rows of buttons.

DOUBLE-DEALER, dŭb′l-dē′-lŭr. ſ. A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow, one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dŭb′l-dē′-lĭng. ſ. Artifice, diſſimulation, low or wicked cunning.

To DOUBLE-DIE, dŭb′l-dў′. v. a. To di twice over.

DOUBLE-HEADED, dŭb′l-hĕd′-ĭd. a. Having the flowers growing one to another.

To DOUBLE-LOCK, dŭb′l-lŏk′. v. a. To ſhoot the lock twice.

DOUBLE-MINDED, dŭb′l-mī′n-dĭd. a. Deceitful, inſidious.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dŭb′l-tŭng′d. a. Deceitful, giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing.

To DOUBLE, dŭb′l. v. a. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity; to contain twice the quantity; to add one to another in the ſame order or parallel; to fold; to paſs round a headland.

To DOUBLE, dŭb′l. v. n. To increaſe to twice the quantity; to enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play; to wind in running.

DOUBLE, dŭb′l. ſ. Twice the quantity or number; ſtrong beer of twice the common ſtrength; a trick, a ſhift, an artifice.

DOUBLENESS, dŭb′l-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being double.

DOUBLER, dŭb′-lŭr. ſ. He that doubles any thing.

DOUBLET, dŭb′-lĭt. ſ. The inner garment of a man, the waiſtcoat; two, a pair.

DOUBLON, dŭb-lōn′. ſ. A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

DOUBLY, dŭb′-lў. ad. In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, dout′. v. a. To queſtion, to be in uncertainty; to fear; to ſuſpect; to heſitate.

To DOUBT, dout′. v. n. To hold queſtionable, to think uncertain; to fear, to ſuſpect; to diſtruſt.

DOUBT, dout′. ſ. Uncertainty of mind, ſuſpenſe; queſtion, point unſettled; ſcruple, perplexity; ſuſpicion, apprehenſion of ill; difficulty objected.

DOULTER, dout′-tŭr. ſ. One who entertains ſcruples.

DOUBTFUL, dout′-fŭl. a. Dubious; ambiguous; queſtionable, uncertain; not ſecure; not confident.

DOUBTFULLY, dout′-fŭl-ў. ad. Dubiouſly, irreſolutely; ambiguouſly, with uncertainty of meaning.

DOUBTFULNESS, dout′-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Dubiouſneſs; ambiguity.

DOUBTINGLY, dout′-ĭng-lў. ad. In a doubting manner, dubiouſly.

DOUBTLESS, dout′-lĭs. a. Without fear, without apprehenſion of danger.

DOUBTLESS, dout′-lĭs. ad. Without doubt, unqueſtionably.

DOVE, dŭv′. ſ. A wild pigeon; a pigeon.

DOVECOT, dŭv′-kŏt. ſ. A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE, dŭv′-houſe. ſ. A houſe for pigeons.

DOVETAIL, dŭv′-tāl. ſ. A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed.

DOUGH, dō′. ſ. The paſte of bread or pies, yet unbaked.

DOUGHTY, dou′-tў. a. Brave, illuſtrious, eminent. Now uſed only ironically.

DOUGHY, dō′-ў. a. Unſound, ſoft, unhardened.

To DOUSE, dou′ſe. v. a. To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE, dou′ſe. v. n. To fall ſuddenly into the water.

DOWAGER, dow′-ā-jŭr. ſ. A widow with a jointure; the title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

DOWDY, dow′-dў. ſ. An aukward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

DOWER, dow′-ŭr. } ſ. That which the
DOWERY, dow′-rў. } wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage; that which the widow poſſeſſes; the gifts of a huſband for a wife; endowment, gift.

DOWERED, dow′-ŭrd. a. Portioned, ſupplied with a portion.

DOWERLESS, dow′-ŭr-lĭs. a. Without a fortune.

DOWLAS, dow′-lās. ſ. A coarſe kind of linen.

DOWN, dow′n. ſ. Soft feathers; any thing that ſooths or mollifies; ſoft wool, or tender hair; the ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds.

DOWN, dow′n. ſ. A large open plain or valley.

DOWN, dow′n. prep. Along a deſcent, from a higher place to a lower; towards the mouth of a river.

DOWN, dow′n. ad. On the ground, from the height to a lower ſituation; tending towards the ground; out of ſight, below the horizon; to a total maceration; into diſgrace, into declining reputation; Up and down, here and there.

DOWN, dow′n. interj. An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition.

DOWNCAST, dow′n-kāſt, a. Bent down, directed to the ground.

DOWNFALL, dow′n-fāl. ſ. Ruin, fall from ſtate; a body of things falling; deſtruction of fabricks.

DOWNFALLEN, dow′n-fā′ln. part. a. Ruined, fallen.

DOWNHIL, dow′n-hĭl. ſ. Declivity, deſcent.

DOWN-

DOWNLOOKED, dow'n-lůkt. a. Having a dejected countenance, ſullen, melancholy.

DOWNLYING, dow'n-lȳ-ing. a. About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRIGHT, down-rī'te. ad. Straight or right down; in plain terms; completely, without ſtopping ſhort.

DOWNRIGHT, dow'n-rīte. a. Plain, open, undiſguiſed; directly tending to the point; unceremonious, honeſtly ſurly; plain without palliation.

DOWNSITTING, dow'n-sit-ting. ſ. Reſt, repoſe.

DOWNWARD, dow'n-wůrd. } ad. Towards
DOWNWARDS, dow'n-wůrdz. } the center; from a higher ſituation to a lower; in a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent.

DOWNWARD, dow'n-wůrd. a. Moving on a declivity; declivous, bending; depreſſed, dejected.

DOWNY, dow'-nȳ. a. Covered with down or nap; made of down or ſoft feathers; ſoft, tender, ſoothing.

DOWRE, dow'r. } ſ. A portion given with
DOWRY, dow'-rȳ. } a wife; a reward paid for a wife.

DOXOLOGY, dŏkſ-ŏl'-ŏ-jȳ. ſ. A form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, dŏk'-ſȳ. ſ. A whore, a looſe wench.

To DOZE, dō'ze. v. n. To ſlumber, to be half aſleep.

To DOZE, dō'ze. v. a. To ſtupify, to dull.

DOZEN, důz'n. ſ. The number of twelve.

DOZINESS, dō'-zȳ-nis. ſ. Sleepineſs, drouſineſs.

DOZY, dō'-zȳ. a. Sleepy, drouſy, ſluggiſh.

DRAB, drăb'. ſ. A whore, a ſtrumpet.

DRACHM, drăm'. ſ. An old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

DREAD, drĕd'. a. Terrible, dreaded.

DRAFF, drăf'. ſ. Any thing thrown away.

DRAFFY, drăf'-ſȳ. a. Worthleſs, dreggy.

DRAFT, drăft'. a. Corrupted for Draught.

To DRAG, drăg'. v. a. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw any thing burthenſome; to draw contemptuouſly along; to pull about with violence and ignominy; to pull roughly and forcibly.

To DRAG, drăg'. v. n. To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, drăg'. ſ. A net drawn along the bottom of the water; an inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; a kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRAGNET, drăg'-nĕt. ſ. A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRAGGLE, drăg'l. v. a. To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

To DRAGGLE, drăg'l. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

DRAGON, drăg'-ůn. ſ. A winged ſerpent; a fierce violent man or woman; a conſtellation near the North pole.

DRAGONET, drăg'-ůn-ĕt. ſ. A little dragon.

DRAGONFLY, drăg'-ůn-flȳ. ſ. A fierce ſtinging fly.

DRAGONISH, drăg'-ůn-ĭſh. a. Having the form of a dragon.

DRAGONLIKE, drăg'-ůn-līke. a. Furious, fiery.

DRAGONSBLOOD, drăg'-ůnz-blůd'. ſ. A kind of reſin.

DRAGONSHEAD, drăg'-ůnz-hĕd. ſ. A plant.

DRAGONTREE, drăg'-ůn-trē. ſ. Palmtree.

DRAGOON, drā-gō'n. ſ. A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on horſe or foot.

To DRAGOON, drā-gō'n. v. a. To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.

To DRAIN, drā'ne. v. a. To draw off gradually; to empty by drawing gradually away what it contains; to make quite dry.

DRAIN, drā'ne. ſ. The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRAKE, drā'ke. ſ. The male of the duck; a ſmall piece of artillery.

DRAM, drăm'. ſ. In weight the eighth part of an ounce; a ſmall quantity; ſuch a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once; ſpirits, diſtilled liquors.

To DRAM, drăm'. v. n. To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRAMA, drâ'-mâ. ſ. A poem accommodated to action, a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; a play, a comedy, a tragedy.

DRAMATICAL, drâ-mât'-ĭ-kâl. } a. Repre-
DRAMATICK, drâ-mât'-ĭk. } ſented by action.

DRAMATICALLY, drâ-mât'-ĭ-kâl-ỳ. ad. Repreſentatively, by repreſentation.

DRAMATIST, drâm'-â-tĭſt. ſ. The author of dramatick compoſitions.

DRANK, drânk'. The preterite of Drink.

DRAPER, drâ'-pûr. ſ. One who ſells cloth.

DRAPERY, drâ'-pê-rỳ. ſ. Clothwork, the trade of making cloth; cloth, ſtuffs of wool; the dreſs of a picture, or ſtatue.

DRAUGH, drâf'. ſ. Refuſe, ſwill.

DRAUGHT, drâft'. ſ. The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of drawing or pulling carriages; the quality of being drawn; delineation, ſketch; a picture drawn; the act of ſweeping with a net; the quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net; forces drawn off from the main army, a detachment; a ſink, drain; the depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAFTHOUSE, drâft'-houſe. ſ. A houſe in which filth is depoſited.

To DRAW, drâ'. v. a. pret. Drew, part. paſſ. Drawn. To pull along; to pull forcibly; to drag; to ſuck; to attract; to inhale; to take from a caſk; to pull a ſword from the ſheath; to let out any liquid; to take bread out of the oven; to uncloſe or ſlide back curtains; to cloſe or ſpread curtains; to extract; to protract, to lengthen; to repreſent by picture; to form a repreſentation; to deduce as from poſtulates; to allure, to entice; to perſuade to follow; to induce; to win, to gain; to extort, to force; to wreſt, to diſtort; to compoſe, to form in writing; to eviſcerate, embowel; To draw in, to contract, to pull back, to inveigle, to entice; To draw off, to extract by diſtillaton, to withdraw, to abſtract; To draw on, to occaſion, to invite, to cauſe by degrees; To draw over; to perſuade to revolt; To draw out, to protract, to lengthen, to pump out by inſinuation, to call to action, to detach for ſervice, to range in battle; To draw up, to form in order of battle, to form in writing.

To DRAW, drâ'. v. n. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught; to act as a weight; to contract, to ſhrink; to advance, to move; to unſheath a weapon; to practiſe the art of delineation; to take a card out of the pack, to take a lot; to make a ſore run by attraction; To draw off, to retire, to retreat; To draw on, to advance, to approach.

DRAWBACK, drâ'-bâk. ſ. Money given back for ready payment.

DRAWBRIDGE, drâ'-brĭdzh. ſ. A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure.

DRAWER, drâ'-ûr. ſ. One employed in procuring water from the well; one whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk; that which has the power of attraction.

DRAWER, drâ'r. ſ. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure; in the plural, part of a man's dreſs worn under the breeches.

DRAWING, drâ'-ĭng. ſ. Delineation, repreſentation.

DRAWINGROOM, drâ'-ĭng-rôm. ſ. The room in which company aſſembles at court; the company aſſembled there.

DRAWN, drâ'n. participle from Draw. Equal, where each party takes his own ſtake; with a ſword unſheathed; open, put aſide or uncloſed; eviſcerated; induced as from ſome motive.

DRAWWELL, drâ'-wĕl. ſ. A deep well, a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

To DRAWL, drâ'l. v. n. To utter any thing in a ſlow way.

DRAY, drâ'. } ſ. The car on which
DRAYCART, drâ'-kârt. } beer is carried.

DRAYHORSE, drâ'-hôrſe. ſ. A horſe which draws a dray.

DRAYMAN, drâ'-mân. ſ. One that attends a dray.

DRAZEL, drâz'l. ſ. A low, mean, worthleſs wretch. Not uſed.

DREAD, drĕd′. ſ. Fear, terror; awe; the perſon or thing feared.

DREAD, drĕd′. a. Terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the higheſt degree.

To DREAD, drĕd′. v. a. To fear in an exceſſive degree.

To DREAD, drĕd′. v. n. To be in fear.

DREADER, drĕd′-ŭr. ſ. One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL, drĕd′-fŭl. a. Terrible, frightful.

DREADFULNESS, drĕd′-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Terribleneſs, frightfulneſs.

DREADFULLY, drĕd′-fŭl-ў. ad. Terribly, frightfully.

DREADLESNESS, drĕd′-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Fearleſneſs, intrepidity.

DREADLESS, drĕd′-lĭs. a. Fearleſs, unaffrighted, intrepid.

DREAM, drē′m. ſ. A phantaſm of ſleep, the thoughts of a ſleeping man; an idle fancy.

To DREAM, drē′m. v. n. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep; to think, to imagine; to think idly; to be ſluggiſh; to idle.

To DREAM, drē′m. v. a. To ſee in a dream.

DREAMER, drē′-mŭr. ſ. One who has dreams; an idle fanciful man; a mope, a man loſt in wild imagination; a ſluggard, an idler.

DREAMLESS, drē′m-lĭs. a. Without dreams.

DREAR, drē′r. a. Mournful, diſmal.

DREARY, drē′-rў. a. Sorrowful, diſtreſsful; gloomy, diſmal, horrid.

DREDGE, drĕdzh′. ſ. A kind of net.

To DREDGE, drĕdzh′. v. a. To gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, drĕd′-jŭr. ſ. One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DREGGINESS, drĕg′-gў-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs of dregs or lees, feculence.

DREGGISH, drĕg′-gĭſh. a. Foul with lees, feculent.

DREGGY, drĕg′-gў. a. Containing dregs, conſiſting of dregs, feculent.

DREGS, drĕg′z. ſ. The ſediment of liquors, the lees, the grounds; any thing by which purity is corrupted; droſs, ſweepings, refuſe.

To DREIN, drē′n. v. n. To empty.

To DRENCH, drĕnt′ſh. v. a. To ſoak, to ſteep; to ſaturate with drink or moiſture; to phyſick by violence.

DRENCH, drĕnt′ſh. ſ. A draught, ſwill; phyſick for a brute; phyſick that muſt be given by violence.

DRENCHER, drĕn′-tſhŭr. ſ. One that dips or ſteeps any thing; one that gives phyſick by force.

To DRESS, drĕs′. v. a. To cloath; to adorn, to embelliſh; to cover a wound with medicaments; to curry, to rub; to prepare for any purpoſe; to trim, to fit any thing for ready uſe; to prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS, drĕs′. ſ. Cloaths, garment; the ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.

DRESSER, drĕs′-ſŭr. ſ. One employed in putting on the clothes of another; one employed in regulating or adjuſting any thing; the bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt.

DRESSING, drĕs′-ſing. ſ. The application made to a ſore.

DRESSINGROOM, drĕs′-ſing-rōm. ſ. The room in which clothes are put on.

DREST, drĕſt′. part. from Dreſs.

To DRIB, drĭb′. v. a. To crop, to cut off. A cant word.

To DRIBBLE, drĭb′l. v. n. To fall in drops; to fall weakly and ſlowly; to ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRIBBLE, drĭb′l. v. a. To throw down in drops.

DRIBLET, drĭb′-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall ſum, odd money in a ſum.

DRIER, drī′-ŭr. ſ. That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

DRIFT, drĭſt′. ſ. Force impellent, impulſe; violence, courſe; any thing driven at random; any thing driven or born along in a body; a ſtorm, a ſhower; a heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; tendency, or aim of action; ſcope of a diſcourſe.

To DRIFT, drĭſt′. v. a. To drive, to urge along; to throw together on heaps.

To DRILL, drĭl′. v. a. To pierce any thing with

with a drill; to perforate, to bore, to pierce; to make a hole; to delay, to put off; to teach recruits their exerciſe.

DRILL, dril′. ſ. An inſtrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon.

To DRINK, drink′. v. n. pret. Drank or Drunk, part. paſſ. Drunk or Drunken. To ſwallow liquors, to quench thirſt; to be entertained with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; To drink to, to ſalute in drinking.

To DRINK, drink′. v. a. To ſwallow, applied to liquids; to ſuck up, to abſorb.

DRINK, drink′. ſ. Liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat; liquor of any particular kind.

DRINKMONEY, drink′-mun-y. ſ. Money given to buy liquor.

DRINKABLE, drink′-abl. a. What may be drunk.

DRINKER, drink′-ur. ſ. One that drinks to exceſs, a drunkard.

To DRIP, drip′. v. n. To fall in drops; to have drops falling from it.

To DRIP, drip′. v. a. To let fall in drops; to drop fat in roaſting.

DRIP, drip′. ſ. That which falls in drops.

DRIPPING, drip′-ping. ſ. The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.

DRIPPINGPAN, drip′-ping-pan. ſ. The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

To DRIVE, dri′ve. v. a. preterite Drove, anciently Drave, part. paſſ. Driven or Drove, To force along by impetuous preſſure; to expel by force from any place; to force or urge in any direction; to guide and regulate a carriage; to make animals march along under guidance; To clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to force, to compel; to carry on; To drive out, to expel.

To DRIVE, dri′ve. v. n. To go as impelled by any external agent; to ruſh with violence; to paſs in a carriage; to tend to, to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign; to aim, to ſtrike at with fury.

To DRIVEL, driv′l. v. n. To ſlaver, to let the ſpittle fall in drops; to be weak or fooliſh, to dote.

DRIVEL, driv′l. ſ. Slaver, moiſture ſhed from the mouth; a fool, an ideot, a driveller.

DRIVELLER, driv′-lur. ſ. A fool, an ideot.

DRIVEN, driv′n. Participle of Drive.

DRIVER, dri′-vur. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence; one who drives beaſts; one who drives a carriage.

To DRIZZLE, driz′l. v. a. To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops.

To DRIZZLE, driz′l. v. n. To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

DRIZZLY, driz′-ly. a. Shedding ſmall rain.

DROLL, dro′l. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks, a jeſter, a buffoon; a farce, ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

To DROLL, dro′l. v. n. To jeſt, to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, dro′l-er-y. ſ. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

DROMEDARY, drom′-e-der-y. ſ. A ſort of camel.

DRONE, dro′ne. ſ. The bee which makes no honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a ſluggard, an idler; the hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE, dro′ne. v. n. To live in idleneſs.

DRONISH, dro′-niſh. a. Idle, ſluggiſh.

To DROOP, dro′p. v. n. To languiſh with ſorrow; to faint, to grow weak.

DROP, drop′. ſ. A globule of moiſture, as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream; diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, drop-ſe-re′ne. ſ. A diſeaſe of the eye.

To DROP, drop′. v. a. To pour in drops or ſingle globules; to let fall; to let go, to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion; to utter ſlightly or caſually; to inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion; to intermit, to ceaſe; to let go a dependant, or companion; to ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing; to bedrop, to ſpeckle, to variegate.

To DROP, drop′. v. n. To fall in drops or ſingle globules; to let drops fall; to fall, to come from a higher place; to fall ſpontaneouſly; to fall in death, to die ſuddenly; to

ſink

ſink into ſilence, to vaniſh, to come to nothing; to come unexpectedly.

DROPPING, dröp'-ping. ſ. That which falls in drops; that which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes.

DROPLET, dröp'-lit. ſ. A little drop.

DROPSTONE, dröp'-ſtöne. ſ. Spar formed into the ſhape of drops.

DROPWORT, dröp'-würt. ſ. A plant.

DROPSICAL, dröp'-ſy-kăl. a. Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DROPSIED, dröp'-ſyd. ſ. Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

DROPSY, dröp'-ſy. ſ. A collection of water in the body.

DROSS, drös'. ſ. The recrement or ſcum of metals; ruſt, incruſtation upon metal; refuſe, leavings, ſweepings, feculence, corruption.

DROSSINESS, drös'-ſy-nis. ſ. Foulneſs, feculence, ruſt.

DROSSY, drös'-sy. a. Full of droſs; worthleſs, foul, feculent.

DROVE, drō've. ſ. A body or number of cattle; a number of ſheep driven; any collection of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

DROVE, drō've. pret. of Drive.

DROVEN, drō'vn. part. a. from Drive. Not in uſe.

DROVER, drō'-vŭr. ſ. One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, drou't. ſ. Dry weather, want of rain; thirſt, want of drink.

DROUGHTINESS, drou'-ty-nis. ſ. The ſtate of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY, drou'-ty. a. Wanting rain, ſultry; thirſty, dry with thirſt.

To DROWN, drow'n. v. a. To ſuffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, to bury in an inundation; to immerge.

To DROWN, drow'n. v. n. To be ſuffocated by water.

To DROWSE, drow'z. v. a. To make heavy with ſleep.

To DROWSE, drow'z. v. n. To ſlumber, to grow heavy with ſleep; to look heavy, not cheerful.

DROWSILY, drow'-zy-ly. ad. Sleepily, heavily; ſluggiſhly, ſlothfully.

DROWSINESS, drow'-zy-nis. ſ. Sleepineſs, heavineſs with ſleep.

DROWSIHEAD, drow'-zy-hĕd. ſ. Sleepineſs, inclination to ſleep.

DROWSY, drow'-zy. a. Sleepy, heavy with ſleep, lethargick; lulling, cauſing ſleep; ſtupid, dull.

To DRUB, drŭb'. v. a. To threſh, to beat, to bang.

DRUB, drŭb'. ſ. A thump, a knock, a blow.

To DRUDGE, drŭdzh'. v. n. To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity.

DRUDGE, drŭdzh'. ſ. One employed in mean labour.

DRUDGER, drŭdzh'-jŭr. ſ. A mean labourer; the box out of which flower is thrown to roaſt meat.

DRUDGERY, drŭdzh'-ē-ry. ſ. Mean labour, ignoble toil.

DRUDGINGBOX, drŭdzh'-ing-bŏks. ſ. The box out of which flower is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat.

DRUDGINGLY, drŭdzh'-ing-ly. ad. Laboriouſly, toilſomely.

DRUG, drŭg'. ſ. An ingredient uſed in phyſick, a medicinal ſimple; any thing without worth or value, any thing for which no purchaſer can be found.

To DRUG, drŭg'. v. a. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients; to tincture with ſomething offenſive.

DRUGGET, drŭg'-git. ſ. A coarſe kind of woollen cloth.

DRUGGIST, drŭg'-giſt. ſ. One who ſells phyſical drugs.

DRUGSTER, drŭgs'-tŭr. ſ. One who ſells phyſical ſimples.

DRUID, drō'-id. ſ. The prieſts and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM, drŭm'. ſ. An inſtrument of military muſick; the tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM, drŭm'. v. n. To beat a drum, to beat a tune on a drum; to beat with a pulſatory motion.

To DRUMBLE, drŭm'bl. v. n. To drone, to be ſlŭggiſh. Obſolete.

DRUMFISH, drŭm'-fiſh. ſ. The name of a fiſh.

DRUMMAJOR, drŭm-mā'-jŭr. ſ. The chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, drŭm'-mā-kŭr. ſ. He who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, drŭm'-mŭr. ſ. He whoſe office is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, drŭm'-ſtik. ſ. The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, drŭnk'. a. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor, inebriated; drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.

DRUNKARD, drŭnk'-ŭrd. ſ. One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors.

DRUNKEN, drŭnk'n. a. Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated; given to habitual ebriety; ſaturated with moiſture; done in a ſtate of inebriation.

DRUNKENLY, drŭnk'n-lў. ad. In a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, drŭnk'n-nĭs. ſ. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor; habitual ebriety; intoxication or inebriation of any kind, a diſorder of the faculties.

DRY, drў'. a. Arid, not wet, not moiſt; without rain; not ſucculent, not juicy; without tears; thirſty, athirſt; jejune, barren, unembelliſhed.

To DRY, drў'. v. a. To free from moiſture; to exhale moiſture; to wipe away moiſture; to ſcorch with thirſt; to drain, to exhauſt.

To DRY, drў'. v. n. To grow dry, to loſe moiſture.

DRYER, drў'-ŭr. ſ. That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

DRYEYED, drў'-ĭde. a. Without tears, without weeping.

DRYLY, drў'-lў. ad. Without moiſture; coldly, without affection; jejunely, barrenly.

DRYNESS, drў'-nĭs. ſ. Want of moiſture; want of ſucculence; want of embelliſhment, want of pathos; want of ſenſibility in devotion.

DRYNURSE, drў'-nŭrſe. ſ. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt; one who takes care of another.

To DRYNURSE, drў'-nŭrſe. v. a. To feed without the breaſt.

DRYSHOD, drў'-ſhŏd. a. Without wet feet, without treading above the ſhoes in the water.

DUAL, dū'-ăl. a. Expreſſing the number two.

To DUB, dŭb'. v. a. To make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.

DUB, dŭb'. ſ. A blow, a knock. Not in uſe.

DUBIOUS, dū'-byŭs. a. Doubtful, not ſettled in an opinion; uncertain, that of which the truth is not fully known; not plain, not clear.

DUBIOUSLY, dū'-byŭſ-lў. ad. Uncertainly, without any determination.

DUBIOUSNESS, dū'-byŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

DUBITABLE, dū'-bĭ-tăbl. a. Doubtful, uncertain.

DUBITATION, dū-bĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of doubting, doubt.

DUCAL, dū'-kăl. a. Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT, dŭk'-ĭt. ſ. A coin ſtruck by dukes: in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence, in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence.

DUCK, dŭk'. ſ. A water fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment, or fondneſs; a declination of the head; a ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters.

To DUCK, dŭk'. v. n. To dive under water as a duck; to drop down the head, as a duck; to bow low, to cringe.

To DUCK, dŭk'. v. a. To put under water.

DUCKER, dŭk'-ŭr. ſ. A diver, a cringer.

DUCKINGSTOOL, dŭk'-kĭng-ſtōl. ſ. A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED, dŭk'-lĕgd. a. Short legged.

DUCKLING, dŭk'-lĭng. ſ. A young duck.

DUCKMEAT, dŭk'-mēt. ſ. A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

DUCKS-FOOT, dŭks'-fŭt. ſ. Black ſnake-root, or may-apple.

DUCKWEED, dŭk'-wēd. ſ. Duckmeat.

DUCT, dŭkt'. ſ. Guidance, direction; a paſſage through which any thing is conducted.

DUCTILE, dŭk′-tĭl. a. Flexible, pliable; eaſy to be drawn out into a length; tractable, obſequious, complying.

DUCTILENESS, dŭk′-tĭl-nĭs. ſ. Flexibility, ductility.

DUCTILITY, dŭk-tĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Quality of ſuffering extenſion, flexibility; obſequiouſneſs, compliance.

DUDGEON, dŭd′-jŭn. ſ. A ſmall dagger; malice, ſullenneſs, ill-will.

DUE, dū′. a. Owed, that which one has a right to demand; proper, fit, appropriate; exact, without deviation.

DUE, dū′. ad. Exactly, directly, duly.

DUE, dū′. ſ. That which belongs to one, that which may be juſtly claimed; right, juſt title; whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done; cuſtom, tribute.

DUEL, dū′-ĭl. ſ. A combat between two, a ſingle fight.

To DUEL, dū′-ĭl. v. n. To fight a ſingle combat.

DUELLER, dū′-ĭl-lŭr. ſ. A ſingle combatant.

DUELLIST, dū′-ĕl-lĭſt. ſ. A ſingle combatant; one who profeſſes to live by rules of honour.

DUELLO, dū-ĕl′-lō. ſ. The duel, the rule of duelling.

DUENNA, dū-ĕn′-nȧ. ſ. An old woman kept to guard a younger.

DUG, dŭg′. ſ. A pap, a nipple, a teat.

DUG, dŭg′. pret. and part. paſſ. of Dig.

DUKE, dū′ke. ſ. One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

DUKEDOM, dū′ke-dŭm. ſ. The poſſeſſion of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

DULBRAINED, dŭl′-brȧnd. a. Stupid, doltiſh, fooliſh.

DULCET, dŭl′-ſĕt. a. Sweet to the taſte, luſcious; ſweet to the ear, harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, dŭl-ſȳ-fĭ-kȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſweetening, the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

To DULCIFY, dŭl′-ſȳ-fȳ. v. a. To ſweeten, to ſet free from acidity.

DULCIMER, dŭl′-ſȳ-mŭr. ſ. A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wire with little ſticks.

To DULCORATE, dŭl′-kō-rāte. v. a. To ſweeten, to make leſs acrimonious.

DULCORATION, dŭl-kō-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſweetening.

DULHEAD, dŭl′-hĕd. ſ. A blockhead, a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid.

DULL, dŭl′. a. Stupid, doltiſh, blockiſh, unapprehenſive; blunt, obtuſe; ſad, melancholy; ſluggiſh, heavy, ſlow of motion; not bright; drowſy, ſleepy.

To DULL, dŭl′. v. a. To ſtupify, to infatuate; to blunt; to ſadden, to make melancholy; to damp, to clog; to make weary or ſlow of motion; to ſully brightneſs.

DULLARD, dŭl′-lȧrd. ſ. A blockhead, a dolt, a ſtupid fellow.

DULLY, dŭl′-lȳ. ad. Stupidly; ſluggiſhly; not vigorouſly, not gaily, not brightly, not keenly.

DULNESS, dŭl′-nĭs. ſ. Stupidity, weakneſs of intellect, indocility; drowſineſs, inclination to ſleep; ſluggiſhneſs of motion; dimneſs, want of luſtre.

DULY, dū′-lȳ. ad. Properly, fitly; regularly, exactly.

DUMB, dŭm′. a. Mute, incapable of ſpeech; deprived of ſpeech; mute, not uſing words; ſilent, refuſing to ſpeak.

DUMBLY, dŭm′-lȳ. ad. Mutely, ſilently.

DUMBNESS, dŭm′-nĭs. ſ. Incapacity to ſpeak; omiſſion of ſpeech, muteneſs; refuſal to ſpeak, ſilence.

To DUMFOUND, dŭm′-found. v. a. To confuſe, to ſtrike dumb.

DUMP, dŭmp′. ſ. Sorrow, melancholy, ſadneſs. A low word.

DUMPISH, dŭmp′-ĭſh. a. Sad, melancholy, ſorrowful.

DUMPLING, dŭmp′-lĭng. ſ. A ſort of pudding.

DUN, dŭn′. a. A colour partaking of brown and black; dark, gloomy.

To DUN, dŭn′. v. a. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN, dŭn′. ſ. A clamorous, troubleſome creditor.

DUNCE, dŭn′ſe. ſ. A dullard, a dolt, a thickſcul.

DUNG, dŭng′. ſ. The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground.

To DUNG, dŭng′. v. a. To fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, dŭn′-jŭn. ſ. A cloſe priſon, generally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterraneous.

DUNGFORK, dŭng′-fȧrk. ſ. A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables.

DUNGHIL, dŭng′-hĭl. ſ. A heap or accumulation of dung; any mean or vile abode; any ſituation of meanneſs; a term of reproach for a man meanly born.

DUNGHIL, dŭng′-hĭl. a. Sprung from the dunghil, mean, low.

DUNGY, dŭng′-ȳ. a. Full of dung, mean, vile, baſe.

DUNGYARD, dŭng′-yȧrd. ſ. The place of the dunghil.

DUNNER, dŭn′-nŭr. ſ. One employed in ſoliciting petty debts.

DUODECIMO, dū-ō-dēs′-sȳ-mō. ſ. A book in which one ſheet of paper makes twelve leaves.

DUODECUPLE, dū-ō-dĕk′-kŭpl. a. Conſiſting of twelves.

DUPE, dū′pe. ſ. A credulous man, a man eaſily tricked.

To DUPE, dū′pe. v. a. To trick, to cheat.

To DUPLICATE, dū′-plȳ-kȧte. v. a. To double, to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity; to fold together.

DUPLICATE, dū′-plȳ-kĕt. ſ. Another correſpondent to the firſt, a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, dū-plȳ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold, a doubling.

DUPLICATURE, dū′-plȳ-kā-tŭre. ſ. A fold, any thing doubled.

DUPLICITY, dū-plĭs′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Doubleneſs; deceit, doubleneſs of heart.

DURABILITY, dū-rā-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The power of laſting, endurance.

DURABLE, dū′-rȧbl. a. Laſting, having the quality of long continuance; having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

DURABLENESS, dū′-rȧbl-nĭs. ſ. Power of laſting.

DURABLY, dū′-rȧb-lȳ. ad. In a laſting manner.

DURANCE, dū′-rȧnſe. ſ. Impriſonment, the cuſtody or power of a jaylor; endurance, continuance, duration.

DURATION, dū-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Continuance of time; power of continuance; length of continuance.

To DURE, dū′re. v. n. To laſt, to continue. Not in uſe.

DUREFUL, dū′re-fŭl. a. Laſting, of long continuance.

DURELESS, dū′re-lĭs. a. Without continuance, fading.

DURESSE, dū′-rĕs. ſ. Impriſonment, conſtraint.

DURING, dū′-rĭng. prep. For the time of the continuance.

DURITY, dū′-rĭ-tȳ. ſ. Hardneſs, firmneſs.

DURST, dŭrſt′. The preterite of Dare.

DUSK, dŭſk′. a. Tending to darkneſs; tending to blackneſs, dark coloured.

DUSK, dŭſk′. ſ. Tendency to darkneſs; darkneſs of colour.

To DUSK, dŭſk′. v. a. To make duſkiſh.

To DUSK, dŭſk′. v. n. To grow dark, to begin to loſe light.

DUSKILY, dŭſk′-ȳ-lȳ. ad. With a tendency to darkneſs.

DUSKISH, dŭſk′-ĭſh. a. Inclining to darkneſs, tending to obſcurity; tending to blackneſs.

DUSKISHLY, dŭſk′-ĭſh-lȳ. ad. Cloudily, darkly.

DUSKY, dŭſk′-ȳ. a. Tending to darkneſs, obſcure; tending to blackneſs, dark coloured; gloomy, ſad, intellectually clouded.

DUST, dŭſt′. ſ. Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles; the grave, the ſtate of diſſolution; mean and dejected ſtate.

To DUST, dŭſt′. v. a. To free from duſt, to ſprinkle with duſt.

DUST-

DUSTMAN, dŭſt′-măn. ſ. One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt.

DUSTY, dŭs′-tȳ. a. Filled with duſt, clouded with duſt; covered or ſcattered with duſt.

DUTCHESS, dŭtſh′-is. ſ. The lady of a duke; a lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY, dŭtſh′-ȳ. ſ. A territory which gives title to a duke.

DUTCHYCOURT, dŭtſh′-ȳ-kŏrt. ſ. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided.

DUTEOUS, dū′-tyŭs. a. Obedient, obſequious; enjoined by duty.

DUTIFUL, dū′-tȳ-fŭl. a. Obedient, ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiors; expreſſive of reſpect, reverential.

DUTIFULLY, dū′-tȳ-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Obediently, ſubmiſſively; reverently, reſpectfully.

DUTIFULNESS, dū′-tȳ-fŭl-nis. ſ. Obedience, ſubmiſſion to juſt authority; reverence, reſpect.

DUTY, dū′-tȳ. ſ. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound; acts or forbearances required by religion or morality; obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governors, or ſuperiors; act of reverence or reſpect; the buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard; tax, impoſt, cuſtom, toll.

DWARF, dwā′rf. ſ. A man below the common ſize of men; any animal or plant below its natural bulk; an attendant on a lady or knight in romances; it is uſed often in compoſition, as dwarf elder, dwarf honeyſuckle.

To DWARF, dwā′rf. v. a. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWARFISH, dwā′rf-iſh. a. Below the natural bulk, low, little.

DWARFISHLY, dwā′rf-iſh-lȳ. ad. Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS, dwā′rf-iſh-nis. ſ. Minuteneſs of ſtature, littleneſs.

To DWELL, dwĕl′. v. n. preterite Dwelt or Dwelled. To inhabit, to live in a place, to reſide, to have a habitation; to be in any ſtate or condition; to be ſuſpended with attention; to fix the mind upon; to continue long ſpeaking.

DWELLER, dwĕl′-lŭr. ſ. An inhabitant.

DWELLING, dwĕl′-ling. ſ. Habitation, abode; ſtate of life, mode of living.

DWELLINGHOUSE, dwĕl′-ling-houſe. ſ. The houſe at which one lives.

To DWINDLE, dwind′l. v. n. To ſhrink, to loſe bulk, to grow little; to degenerate, to ſink; to wear away, to loſe health, to grow feeble; to fall away, to moulder off.

DYING, dȳ′-ing, the participle of Die. Expiring, giving up the ghoſt; tinging, giving a new colour.

DYNASTY, dȳ′-năs-tȳ. ſ. Government, ſovereignty.

DYSCRASY, dis′-krā-ſȳ. ſ. An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice, a diſtemperature.

DYSENTERY, dis′-ſĕn-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. A looſeneſs wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood.

DYSPEPSY, dis′-pĕp-ſȳ. ſ. A difficulty of digeſtion,

DYSPHONY, dis′-fō-nȳ. ſ. A difficulty in ſpeaking.

DYSPNOEA, diſ-pnē′-ā. ſ. A difficulty of breathing.

DYSURY, dis′-ū-rȳ. ſ. A difficulty in making urine.

E.

EAR

EACH, ē′tſh. pron. Either of two; every one of any number.

EAGER, ē′-gŭr. a. Struck with deſire, ardently wiſhing; hot of diſpoſition, vehement, ardent; quick, buſy; ſharp, ſour, acrid.

EAGERLY, ē′-gŭr-lў. ad. Ardently, hotly; keenly, ſharply.

EAGERNESS, ē′-gŭr-nĭs. ſ. Ardour of inclination; impetuoſity, vehemence, violence.

EAGLE, ē′gl. ſ. A bird of prey, ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted; the ſtandard of the ancient Romans.

EAGLE-EYED, ē′gl-īde. a. Sharp-ſighted as an eagle.

EAGLESTONE, ē′gl-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts.

EAGLET, ē′-glĭt. ſ. A young eagle.

EAR, ē′r. ſ. The whole organ of audition or hearing; that part of the ear that ſtands prominent; power of judging of harmony; the ſpike of corn, that part which contains the ſeeds; To fall together by the ears, to fight, to ſcuffle; To ſet by the ears, to make ſtrife, to make to quarrel.

EARLESS, ē′r-lĭs. a. Without any ears.

EAR-RING, ē′r-rĭng. ſ. Jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears.

EARSHOT, ē′r-ſhŏt. ſ. Reach of the ear.

EARWAX, ē′r-wăks. ſ. The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear.

EARWIG, ē′r-wĭg. ſ. A ſheath-winged inſect; a whiſperer.

EARWITNESS, ē′r-wĭt-nĭs. ſ. One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf.

To EAR, ē′r. v. a. To plow, to till.

To EAR, ē′r. v. n. To ſhoot into ears.

EARED, ē′rd. a. Having ears or organs of hearing; having ears, or ripe corn.

EAR

EARL, ĕrl′. ſ. A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, ĕrl′-mă′r-ſhăl. ſ. He that has chief care of military ſolemnities.

EARLDOM, ĕrl′-dŭm. ſ. The ſeignory of an earl.

EARLINESS, ĕr′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

EARLY, ĕr′-lў. a. Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

EARLY, ĕr′-lў. ad. Soon, betimes.

To EARN, ĕrn′. v. a. To gain as the reward or wages of labour; to gain, to obtain.

EARNEST, ĕr′-nĭſt. a. Ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, fixed, eager.

EARNEST, ĕr′-nĭſt. ſ. Seriouſneſs, a ſerious event, not a jeſt; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EARNESTLY, ĕr′-nĭſt-lў. ad. Warmly, affectionately, zealouſly, importunately; eagerly, deſirouſly.

EARNESTNESS, ĕr′-nĭſt-nĭs. ſ. Eagerneſs, warmth, vehemence; ſolicitude.

EARTH, ĕrth′. ſ. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world.

To EARTH, ĕrth′. v. a. To hide in earth; to cover with earth.

To EARTH, ĕrth′. v. n. To retire under ground.

EARTHBOARD, ĕrth′-bŏrd. ſ. The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth.

EARTHBORN, ĕrth′-bărn. a. Born of the earth; meanly born.

EARTHBOUND, ĕrth′-bound. a. Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth.

EARTHEN, ĕrth′n. a. Made of earth, made of clay.

EARTHFLAX, ĕrth′-flăks. ſ. A kind of fibrous foſſil.

EARTH-

EARTHINESS, ėrth′-y̆-nis. ſ. The quality of containing earth, groſſneſs.

EARTHLING, ėrth′-ling. ſ. An inhabitant of the earth, a poor frail creature.

EARTHLY, ėrth′-ly̆. a. Not heavenly, vile, mean, ſordid; belonging only to our preſent ſtate, not ſpiritual.

EARTHNUT, ėrth′-nůt. ſ. A pignut, a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut.

EARTHQUAKE, ėrth′-qwāke. ſ. Tremor or convulſion of the earth.

EARTHSHAKING, ėrth′-ſhā-king. a. Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes.

EARTHWORM, ėrth′-wůrm. ſ. A worm bred under ground; a mean ſordid wretch.

EARTHY, ėrth′-y̆. a. Conſiſting of earth; inhabiting the earth, terreſtrial; relating to earth; not mental, groſs, not refined.

EASE, ē′ze. ſ. Quiet, reſt, undiſturbed tranquillity; freedom from pain; facility; unconſtraint, freedom from harſhneſs, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To EASE, ē′ze. v. a. To free from pain; to relieve; to aſſuage, to mitigate; to relieve from labour; to ſet free from any thing that offends.

EASEFUL, ē′ze-fůl. a. Quiet, peaceable.

EASEMENT, ē′ze-mėnt. ſ. Aſſiſtance, ſupport.

EASILY, ē′-zi-ly̆. ad. Without difficulty; without pain, without diſturbance; readily, without reluctance.

EASINESS, ē′-zi-nis. ſ. Freedom from difficulty; flexibility, readineſs; freedom from conſtraint; reſt, tranquillity.

EAST, ē′ſt. ſ. The quarter where the ſun riſes; the regions in the eaſtern parts of the world.

EASTER, ē′ſ-tůr. ſ. The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection.

EASTERLY, ē′ſ-tėr-ly̆. a. Coming from the parts towards the Eaſt; lying towards the Eaſt; looking towards the Eaſt.

EASTERN, ē′ſ-tėrn. a. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt, oriental; going towards the Eaſt; looking towards the Eaſt.

EASTWARD, ēſt′-wůrd. a. Towards the Eaſt.

EASY, ē′-zy̆. a. Not difficult; quiet, at reſt, not haraſſed; complying, unreſiſting, credulous; free from pain; without want of more; without conſtraint, without formality.

To EAT, ē′te. v. a. preterite Ate or Eat, part. Eat or Eaten. To devour with the mouth; to conſume, to corrode; to retract.

To EAT, ē′te. v. n. To go to meals, to take meals, to feed; to take food; to be maintained in food; to make way by corroſion.

EATABLE, ē′t-ābl. ſ. Any thing that may be eaten.

EATER, ē′t-ůr. ſ. One that eats any thing; a corroſive.

EATINGHOUSE, ē′t-ing-houſe. ſ. A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed.

EAVES, ē′vz. ſ. The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe.

To EAVESDROP, ē′vz-drop. v. a. To catch what comes from the eaves, to liſten under windows.

EAVESDROPPER, ē′vz-drop-půr. ſ. A liſtener under windows.

EBB, ėb′. ſ. The reflux of the tide towards the ſea; decline, decay, waſte.

To EBB, ėb′. v. n. To flow back towards the ſea; to decline, to decay, to waſte.

EBEN, EBON, ėb′-ůn. ſ. A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood.

EBRIETY, ē-brī′-ē-ty̆. ſ. Drunkenneſs, intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

EBRIOSITY, ē-bry̆-ŏs′-i-ty̆. ſ. Habitual drunkenneſs.

EBULLITION, ē-bůl-liſh′-ůn. ſ. The act of boiling up with heat; any inteſtine motion; efferveſcence.

ECCENTRICAL, ėk-ſėn′-tri-kāl. ECCENTRICK, ėk-ſėn′-trik. a. Deviating from the center; irregular, anomalous.

ECCENTRICITY, ėk-ſėn-triſ′-i-ty̆. ſ. Deviation from a center; excurſion from the proper orb.

ECCHYMOSIS, ėk-ky̆-mō′-sis. ſ. Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin.

ECCLE-

ECCLESIASTICAL, ėk-klė-zy̆-ȧs′-tı̇-kȧl. } a.
ECCLESIASTICK, ėk-klė-zy̆-ȧs′-tı̇k. }
Relating to the church, not civil.

ECCLESIASTICK, ėk-klė-zy̆-ȧs′-tı̇k. ſ. A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion.

ECHINUS, ė-kı̄′-nŭs. ſ. A hedgehog; a ſhell-fiſh ſet with prickles; with botaniſts, the prickly head of any plant; in architecture, a member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving.

ECHO, ėk′-kō. ſ. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound; the ſound returned.

To ECHO, ėk′-kō. v. n. To reſound, to give the repercuſſion of a voice; to be ſounded back.

To ECHO, ėk′-kō. v. a. To ſend back a voice.

ECCLAIRCISSEMENT, ėk-klėr′-sı̇z-mėnt. ſ. Explanation, the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLAT, ė-klȧ′. ſ. Splendour, ſhow, luſtre.

ECLECTICK, ėk-lėk′-tı̇k. a. Selecting, chuſing at will.

ECLIPSE, ė-klı̄p′s. ſ. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven; darkneſs, obſcuration.

To ECLIPSE, ė-klı̄p′s. v. a. To darken a luminary; to extinguiſh; to cloud; to obſcure; to diſgrace.

ECLIPTICK, ė-klı̄p′-tı̇k. ſ. A great circle of the ſphere.

ECLOGUE, ėk′-lōg. ſ. A paſtoral poem.

ECONOMY, ė-kŏn′-ŏ-mȳ. ſ. The management of a family; frugality, diſcretion of expence; diſpoſition of things, regulation; the diſpoſition or arrangement of any work.

ECONOMICK, ė-kō-nŏm′-ı̇k. } a. Per-
ECONOMICAL, ė-kō-nŏm′-y̆-kȧl. } taining to the regulation of an houſehold; frugal.

ECSTASY, ėk′ſ-tȧ-ſy̆. ſ. Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt; exceſſive joy, rapture; Enthuſiaſm, exceſſive elevation of the mind; madneſs, diſtraction.

ECSTASIED, ėk′ſ-tȧ-ſy̆d. a. Raviſhed, enraptured.

ECSTATICAL, ėkſ-tȧt′-ı̇-kȧl. } a. Raviſhed,
ECSTATICK, ėkſ-tȧt′-ı̇k. } raptured, elevated to ecſtaſy; in the higheſt degree of joy.

EDACIOUS, ė-dā′-ſhŭs. a. Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy.

EDACITY, ė-dȧs′-ı̇-tȳ. ſ. Voraciouſneſs, ravenouſneſs.

EDDER, ėd′-dŭr. ſ. Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

EDDY, ėd′-dy̆. ſ. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream; whirlpool, circular motion.

EDENTATED, ė-dėn′-tā-tı̇d. a. Deprived of teeth.

EDGE, ėdzh′. ſ. The thin or cutting part of a blade; a narrow part riſing from a broader; keenneſs, acrimony; To ſet the teeth on edge, to cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE, ėdzh′. v. a. To ſharpen, to enable to cut; to furniſh with an edge; to border with any thing, to fringe; to exaſperate, to embitter.

To EDGE, ėdzh′. v. n. To move againſt any power.

EDGED, ėd′zhd. part. a. Sharp, not blunt.

EDGING, ėd′-jing. ſ. What is added to any thing by way of ornament; a narrow lace.

EDGELESS, ėdzh′-lıs. a. Blunt, obtuſe, unable to cut.

EDGETOOL, ėdzh′-tōl. ſ. A tool made ſharp to cut.

EDGEWISE, ėdzh′-wı̄ze. ad. With the edge put into any particular direction.

EDIBLE, ėd′-ıbl. a. Fit to be eaten.

EDICT, ē′-dıkt. ſ. A proclamation of command or prohibition.

EDIFICATION, ėd-ıf-y̆-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of building up man in the faith, improvement in holineſs; improvement, inſtruction.

EDIFICE, ėd′-ı-fıs. ſ. A fabrick, a building.

EDIFIER, ed′-ı-fı̄-ŭr. ſ. One that improves or inſtructs another.

To EDIFY, ėd′-ı-fy̆. v. a. To build; to inſtruct, to improve; to teach, to perſuade.

EDILE, ē′-dı̄le. ſ. The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome.

EDITION, ė-dıſh′-ŭn. ſ. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book; republication, with reviſal.

EDITOR,

EDITOR, ĕd′-ĭ-tŭr. ſ. Publiſher, he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication.

To EDUCATE, ed′-ŭ-kāte. v. a. To breed, to bring up.

EDUCATION, ĕd-ŭ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Formation of manners in youth.

To EDUCE, ē-dū′ſe. v. a. To bring out, to extract.

EDUCTION, ē-dŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDULCORATE, ē-dŭl′-kŏ-rāte. v. a. To ſweeten.

EDULCORATION, ē-dŭl-kŏ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſweetening.

To EEK, ēk. v. a. To make bigger by the addition of another piece; to ſupply any deficiency.

EEL, ēl. ſ. A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

E'EN, ē′n. ad. Contracted from Even.

EFFABLE, ĕf′-fābl. a. Expenſive, utterable.

To EFFACE, ĕf-fā′ſe. v. a. To deſtroy any form painted or carved; to blot out; to deſtroy, to wear away.

EFFECT, ĕf-fĕkt′. ſ. That which is produced by an operating cauſe; conſequence, event; reality, not mere appearance; in the plural, goods, moveables.

To EFFECT, ĕf-fĕkt′. v. a. To bring to paſs, to attempt with ſucceſs, to achieve; to produce as a cauſe.

EFFECTIBLE, ĕf-fĕk′-tĭbl. a. Performable, practicable.

EFFECTIVE, ĕf-fĕk′-tĭv. a. Having the power to produce effects; operative, active; efficient.

EFFECTIVELY, ĕf-fĕk′-tĭv-lў. ad. Powerfully, with real operation.

EFFECTLESS, ĕf-fĕkt′-lĭs. a. Without effect, impotent, uſeleſs.

EFFECTOR, ĕf-fĕk′-tŭr. ſ. He that produces any effect.

EFFECTUAL, ĕf-fĕk′-tū-ăl. a. Productive of effects, powerful, to a degree adequate to the occaſion, efficacious.

EFFECTUALLY, ĕf-fĕk′-tū-ăl-lў. ad. In a manner productive of the conſequence intended, efficaciouſly.

To EFFECTUATE, ĕf-fĕk′-tū-āte. v. a. To bring to paſs, to fulfil.

EFFEMINACY, ĕf-fĕm′-ў-nă-ſў. ſ. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman, ſoftneſs, unmanly delicacy; laſciviouſneſs, looſe pleaſure.

EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm′-ў-nĕt. a. Having the qualities of a woman, womaniſh, voluptuous, tender.

To EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm′-ў-nāte. v. a. To make womaniſh, to emaſculate, to unman.

To EFFEMINATE, ĕf-fĕm′-ў-nāte. v. n. To ſoften, to melt into weakneſs.

EFFEMINATION, ĕf-fĕm-ў-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of one grown womaniſh, the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned.

To EFFERVESCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs′. v. n. To generate heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFERVESCENCE, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs′-sĕnſe. ſ. The act of growing hot, production of heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFICACIOUS, ĕf-fў-kā′-ſhŭs. a. Productive of effects, powerful to produce the conſequence intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY, ĕf-fў-kā′-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. Effectually.

EFFICACY, ĕf′-fў-kă-ſў. ſ. Production of the conſequence intended.

EFFICIENCE, ĕf-fĭſh′-ĕns. } ſ. The act of
EFFICIENCY, ĕf-fĭſh′-ĕn-ſў. } producing effects, agency.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fĭſh′-ĕnt. ſ. The cauſe which makes effects; he that makes, the effector.

EFFICIENT, ĕf-fĭſh′-ĕnt. a. Cauſing effects.

EFFIGIES, ĕf-fĭ′-jēs. } ſ. Reſemblance, image
EFFIGY, ĕf′-fў-jў. } in painting or ſculpture.

EFFLORESCENCE, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs′-sĕns. }
EFFLORESCENCY, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs′-sĕn-ſў. } ſ.
Production of flowers; excreſcences in the form of flowers; in phyſick, the breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin.

EFFLORESCENT, ĕf-flŏ-rĕs′-sĕnt. a. Shooting out in form of flowers.

EFFLUENCE, ĕf′-flŭ-ĕnſe. ſ. That which iſſues from ſome other principle.

EFFLUVIA, ĕf-flū′-vyȧ. } ſ. Thoſe ſmall
EFFLUVIUM, ĕf-flū′-vyŭm. } particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, ĕf′-flŭks. ſ. The act of flowing out; effuſion; that which flows from ſomething elſe, emanation.

To EFFLUX, ĕf-flŭk′s. v. n. To run out.

EFFLUXION, ĕf-flŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flowing out; that which flows out, effluvium, emanation.

EFFORT, ĕf′-fȯrt. ſ. Struggle, laborious endeavour.

EFFOSSION, ĕf-fȯſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of digging up from the ground.

EFFRONTERY, ĕf-frŏ′n-tĕ-rў. ſ. Impudence, ſhameleſſneſs.

EFFULGENCE, ĕf-fŭl′-jĕnſe. ſ. Luſtre, brightneſs, ſplendor.

EFFULGENT, ĕf-fŭl′-jĕnt. a. Shining, bright, luminous.

EFFUMABILITY, ĕf-fū-mȧ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of flying away in fumes.

To EFFUSE, ĕf-fū′ze. v. a. To pour out, to ſpill.

EFFUSION, ĕf-fū′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of pouring out; waſte, the act of ſpilling or ſhedding; the thing poured out.

EFFUSIVE, ĕf-fū′-ſĭv. a. Pouring out, diſperſing.

EFT, ĕft′. ſ. A newt, an evet.

EFTSOONS, ĕft-ſō′nz. ad. Soon afterwards.

To EGEST, ē-jĕſt′. v. a. To throw out food at the natural vents.

EGESTION, ē-jĕs′-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of throwing out the digeſted food.

EGG, ĕg′. ſ. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the ſpawn or ſperm of creatures; any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg.

To EGG, ĕg′. v. a. To incite, to inſtigate.

EGLANTINE, ĕg′-lȧn-tīne. ſ. A ſpecies of roſe; ſweet-brier.

EGOTISM. ē′-gō-tĭzm. ſ. Too frequent mention of a man's ſelf.

EGOTIST, ē′-gō-tĭſt. ſ. One that is always talking of himſelf.

To EGOTIZE, ē′-gō-tīze. v. n. To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRĔGIOUS, ē-grē′-jŭs. a. Eminent, remarkable, extraordinary; eminently bad, remarkably vicious.

EGREGIOUSLY, ē-grē′-jŭſ-lў. ad. Eminently, ſhamefully.

EGRESS, ē′-grĕs. ſ. The act of going out of any place, departure.

EGRESSION, ē-grĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of going out.

EGRET, ē′-grĕt. ſ. A fowl of the heron kind.

EGRIOT, ē′-grў-ŏt. ſ. A ſpecies of cherry.

To EJACULATE, ē-jȧk′-ū-lȧte. v. a. To throw, to ſhoot out.

EJACULATION, ē-jȧk-ū-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally; the act of darting or throwing out.

EJACULATORY, ē-jȧk″-ū-lȧ-tŭr′-ў. a. Suddenly darted out, ſudden, haſty.

To EJECT, ē-jĕkt′. v. a. To throw out, to caſt forth, to void; to throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion.

EJECTION, ē-jĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of caſting out, expulſion.

EJECTMENT, ē-jĕkt′-mĕnt. ſ. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

EIGHT, ā′t. a. Twice four. A word of number.

EIGHTH, ā′tth. a. Next in order to the ſeventh.

EIGHTEEN, ā′-tēn. a. Twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, ā′-tēnth. a. The next in order to the ſeventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, ā′t-fōld. a. Eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, ā′tth-lў. ad. In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, ā′-tў-ĕth. a. The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth, eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, ā′t-ſkōre. a. Eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, ā′-tў. a. Eight times ten.

EISEL, ā′-zĭl. ſ. Vinegar, verjuice.

EITHER, ē′-thŭr. pron. Whichſoever of the two, whether one or the other; each, both.

EITHER, ē′-thŭr. ad. A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by Or, either the one or the other.

EJULATION, ĕdzh-ū-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Outcry, lamentation, moan, wailing.

EKE, ē′k. ad. Alſo, likewiſe, beſide.

To EKE, ē′k. v. a. To increaſe; to ſupply, to fill up deficiencies; to protract, to lengthen; to ſpin out by uſeleſs additions.

To ELABORATE, ē-lăb′-ō-rāte. v. a. To produce with labour; to heighten and improve by ſucceſſive operations.

ELABORATE, ē-lăb′-ō-rĕt. a. Finiſhed with great diligence.

ELABORATELY, ē-lăb′-ō-rĕt-lў. ad. Laboriouſly, diligently, with great ſtudy.

ELABORATION, ē′-lăb-ō-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Improvement by ſucceſſive operations.

To ELANCE, ē-lăns′e. v. a. To throw out, to dart.

To ELAPSE, ē-lăp′s. v. n. To paſs away, to glide away.

ELASTICAL, ē-lăs′-tĭ-kăl. } a. Having the
ELASTICK, ē-lăs′-tĭk. } power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted, ſpringy.

ELASTICITY, ē′-lăſ-tĭs′-sĭ-tў. ſ. Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves.

ELATE, ē-lā′te. a. Fluſhed with ſucceſs, lofty, haughty.

To ELATE, ē-lā′te. v. a. To puff up with proſperity; to exalt, to heighten.

ELATION, ē-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs.

ELBOW, ĕl′-bō. ſ. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder; any flexure or angle.

ELBOWCHAIR, ĕl′-bō-tſhā′re. ſ. A chair with arms.

ELBOWROOM, ĕl′-bō-rōm. ſ. Room to ſtretch out the elbows, freedom from confinement.

To ELBOW, ĕl′-bō. v. a. To puſh with the elbow; to puſh, to drive to diſtance.

To ELBOW, ĕl′-bō. v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELD, ĕld′. ſ. Old age, decrepitude; old people, perſons worn out with years.

ELDER, ĕl′-dŭr. a. Surpaſſing another in years.

ELDERS, ĕl′-dŭrz. ſ. Perſons whoſe age gives them reverence; anceſtors; thoſe who are older than others; among the Jews, rulers of the people; in the New Teſtament, eccleſiaſticks; among Preſbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity.

ELDER, ĕl′-dĕr. ſ. The name of a tree.

ELDERLY, ĕl′-dĕr-lў. a. No longer young.

ELDERSHIP, ĕl′-dĕr-ſhĭp. ſ. Seniority, primogeniture.

ELDEST, ĕl′-dĭſt. a. The oldeſt, that has the right of primogeniture; that has lived moſt years.

ELECAMPANE, ĕl-ў-kăm-pā′ne. ſ. A plant named alſo ſtarwort.

To ELECT, ē-lĕkt′. v. a. To chooſe for any office or uſe; in theology, to ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECT, ē-lĕkt′. a. Choſen, taken by preference from among others; choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion; choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELECTION, ē-lĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of chuſing one or more from a greater number; the power of choice; voluntary preference; the determination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life; the ceremony of a publick choice.

ELECTIVE, ē-lĕk′-tĭv. a. Exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, ē-lĕk′-tĭv-lў. ad. By choice, with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, ē-lĕk′-tŭr. ſ. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL, ē-lĕk′-tō-răl. a. Having the dignity of an elector.

ELECTORATE, ē-lĕk′-tō-rāte. ſ. The territory of an elector.

ELECTRE, ē-lĕk′-tĕr. ſ. Amber; a mixed metal.

ELECTRI-

ELECTRICAL, ē-lĕk′-trĭ-kăl. } a. Attractive without magnetiſm; produced by an electric body.
ELECTRICK, ē-lĕk′-trĭk. }

ELECTRICITY, ē-lĕk-trĭs′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw ſubſtances, and emit fire.

ELECTUARY, ē-lĕk′-tū-ăr-ȳ. ſ. A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey.

ELEEMOSYNARY, ĕl-ȳ-mŏz′-ȳ-năr-ȳ. a. Living upon alms, depending upon charity; given in charity.

ELEGANCE, ĕl′-ē-gănſe. } ſ. Beauty of art,
ELEGANCY, ĕl′-ē-găn-ſȳ. } beauty without grandeur.

ELEGANT, ĕl′-ē-gănt. a. Pleaſing with minuter beauties; nice, not coarſe, not groſs.

ELEGANTLY, ĕl′-ē-gănt-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation.

ELEGIACK, ĕl-ē-jȳ′-ăk. a. Uſed in elegies mournful, ſorrowful.

ELEGY, ĕl′-ē-jȳ. ſ. A mournful ſong; a funeral ſong; a ſhort poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT, ĕl′-ē-mĕnt. ſ. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing; the four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed; the proper habitation or ſphere of any thing; an ingredient, a conſtituent part; the letters of any language; the loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience.

ELEMENTAL, ĕl-ē-mĕn′-tăl. a. Produced by ſome of the four elements; ariſing from firſt principles.

ELEMENTARITY, ĕl-ē-mĕn-tăr′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Simplicity of nature, abſence of compoſition.

ELEMENTARY, ĕl-ē-mĕn′-tăr-ȳ. a. Uncompounded, having only one principle.

ELEPHANT, ĕl′-ē-fănt. ſ. The largeſt of all quadrupeds.

ELEPHANTINE, ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn. a. Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, ĕl′-ē-vāte. v. a. To raiſe up aloft; to exalt, to dignify; to raiſe the mind with great conceptions.

ELEVATE, ĕl′-ē-vāte. part. a. Exalted, raiſed aloft.

ELEVATION, ĕl-ē-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of raiſing aloft; exaltation, dignity; exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions; the height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR, ĕl′-ē-vā-tŭr. ſ. A raiſer or lifter up.

ELEVEN, ē-lĕv′n. a. Ten and one.

ELEVENTH, ē-lĕv′nth. a. The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, ĕlf′. ſ. plural Elves. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild places; a devil.

ELFLOCK, ĕlf′-lŏk. ſ. Knots of hair twiſted by elves.

To ELICITE, ē-lĭs′-ſĭt. v. a. To ſtrike out, to fetch out by labour.

ELICIT, ē-lĭs′-ſĭt. a. Brought into act.

ELICITATION, ē′-lĭs′-ſȳ-tā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Is a deducing the power of the will into act.

To ELIDE, ē-lī′de. v. a. To break in pieces.

ELIGIBILITY, ĕl-ĭ-jĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Worthineſs to be choſen.

ELIGIBLE, ĕl′-ĭ-jĭbl. a. Fit to be choſen, preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS, ĕl′-ĭ-jĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Worthineſs to be choſen, preferableneſs.

ELIMINATION, ē′-lĭm-ȳ-nā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of baniſhing, rejection.

ELISION, ē-lizh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of cutting off; diviſion, ſeparation of parts.

ELIXATON, ē-lĭk-ſā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of boiling.

ELIXIR, ē-lĭk′-ſŭr. ſ. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum; the liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals; the extract or quinteſſence of any thing; any cordial.

ELK, ĕlk′. ſ. The elk is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind.

ELL, ĕl′. ſ. A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIPSIS, ĕl-lĭp′-ſĭs. ſ. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out; in geometry,

an

an oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone.

ELLIPTICAL, ẽl-lĭp′-tĭ-kăl. } a. Having the
ELLIPTICK, ẽl-lĭp′-tĭk. } form of an ellipſis.

ELM, ẽlm′. ſ. The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION, ẽl-ŏ-kū′-ſhŭn. ſ. The power of fluent ſpeech; eloquence, flow of language; the power of expreſſion or diction.

ELOGY, ẽl′-ŏ-jў. ſ. Praiſe, panegyrick.

To ELONGATE, ē-lŏng′-gāte. v. a. To lengthen, to draw out.

To ELONGATE, ē-lŏng′-gāte. v. n. To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

ELONGATION, ē-lŏng-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf; the ſtate of being ſtretched; diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another; departure, removal.

To ELOPE, ē-lō′pe. v. a. To run away, to break looſe, to eſcape.

ELOPEMENT, ē-lō′pe-mĕnt. ſ. Departure from juſt reſtraint.

ELOPS, ē′-lŏps. ſ. A fiſh, reckoned by Milton among the ſerpents.

ELOQUENCE, ẽl′-ŏ-kwĕnſe. ſ. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance; elegant language uttered with fluency.

ELOQUENT, ẽl′-ŏ-kwĕnt. a. Having the power of oratory.

ELSE, ẽl′ſe. pronoun. Other, one beſides.

ELSE, ẽl′ſe. ad. Otherwiſe; beſide, except.

ELSEWHERE, ẽl′ſe-hwĕre. ad. In any other place; in other places, in ſome other place.

To ELUCIDATE, ē-lū′-ſĭ-dāte. v. a. To explain, to clear.

ELUCIDATION, ē-lū-ſў-dā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Explanation, expoſition.

ELUCIDATOR, ē-lū′-ſў-dā-tŭr. ſ. Explainer, expoſitor, commentator.

To ELUDE, ē-lūde. v. a. To eſcape by ſtratagem, to avoid by artifice.

ELUDIBLE, ē-lū′-dĭbl. a. Poſſible to be eluded.

ELVES, ẽlvz. ſ. The plural of Elf.

ELVELOCK, ẽlv′-lŏk. ſ. Knots in the hair.

ELVISH, ẽl′-vĭſh. a. Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

ELUMBATED, ē-lŭm′-bā-tĭd. a. Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, ē-lū′-zhŭn. ſ. An eſcape from enquiry or examination, an artifice.

ELUSIVE, ē-lū′-ſĭv. a. Practiſing eluſion, uſing arts to eſcape.

ELUSORY, ē-lū′-ſŭr-ў. a. Tending to elude, tending to deceive, fraudulent.

To ELUTE, ē-lūte. v. a. To waſh off.

To ELUTRIATE, ē-lū′-trў-āte. v. a. To decant, to ſtrain out.

ELYSIAN, ē-lē′-zhăn. a. Deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing, exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, ē-lē′-zhŭm. ſ. The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls, any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

To EMACIATE, ē-mā′-ſhāte. v. a. To waſte, to deprive of fleſh.

To EMACIATE, ē-mā′-ſhāte. v. n. To loſe fleſh, to pine.

EMACIATION, ē′-mā-ſhā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making lean; the ſtate of one grown lean.

EMACULATION, ē′-măk-ū-lā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

EMANANT, ē′-mă-nănt. a. Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

EMANATION, ĕm-mă-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance; that which iſſues from another ſubſtance.

EMANATIVE, ē-măn′-ā-tĭv. a. Iſſuing from another.

To EMANCIPATE, ē-măn′-ſĭ-pāte. v. a. To ſet free from ſervitude.

EMANCIPATION, ē-măn-ſĭ-pā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting free, deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMARGINATE, ē-mā′r-jĭ-nāte. v. a. To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMASCULATE, ē-măs′-kū-lāte. v. a. To caſtrate, to deprive of virility; to effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

EMASCULATION, ē-măs-kū-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Caſtration; effeminacy, womaniſh qualities.

To EMBALE, im-bā'-le. v. a. To make up into a bundle; to bind up, to incloſe.

To EMBALM, im-bā'm. v. a. To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction.

EMBALMER, im-bāl'-mŭr. ſ. One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies.

To EMBAR, im-bā'r. v. a. To ſhut, to incloſe; to ſtop, to hinder by prohibition, to block up.

EMBARCATION, im-bār-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of putting on ſhipboard; the act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBARGO, im-bā'r-gō. ſ. A prohibition to paſs, a ſtop put to trade.

To EMBARK, im-bā'rk. v. a. To put on ſhipboard; to engage another in any affair.

To EMBARK, im-bā'rk. v. n. To go on ſhipboard; to engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS, im-bār'-rās. v. a. To perplex, to diſtreſs, to entangle.

EMBARRASSMENT, im-bār'-rāſ-mĕnt. ſ. Perplexity, entanglement.

To EMBASE, im-bā'ſe. v. a. To vitiate; to degrade, to vilify.

EMBASSADOR, ĕm-bās'-sā-dŭr. ſ. One ſent on a publick meſſage.

EMBASSADRESS, ĕm-bās'-sā-drĕs. ſ. A woman ſent on a publick meſſage.

EMBASSAGE, ĕm'-bāſ-ſāje. } ſ. A publick meſ-
EMBASSY, ĕm'-bāſ-ſy. } ſage; any ſolemn meſſage.

To EMBATTLE, im-bāt'l. v. a. To range in order or array of battle.

To EMBAY, im-bā'. v. a. To bathe, to wet, to waſh; to incloſe in a bay, to land-lock.

To EMBELLISH, im-bĕl'-liſh. v. a. To adorn, to beautify.

EMBELLISHMENT, im-bĕl'-liſh-mĕnt. ſ. Ornament, adventitious beauty, decoration.

EMBERS, ĕm'-bŭrz. ſ. without a ſingular. Hot cinders, aſhes not yet extinguiſhed.

EMBER-WEEK, ĕm'-bŭr-wē'k. ſ. A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September fourteenth, December thirteenth.

To EMBEZZLE, im-bĕz'l. v. a. To appropriate by breach of truſt; to waſte, to ſwallow up in riot.

EMBEZZLEMENT, im-bĕz'l-mĕnt. ſ. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another; the thing appropriated.

To EMBLAZE, im-blā'ze. v. a. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments; to blazon, to paint with enſigns armorial.

To EMBLAZON, im-blāz'-ŭn. v. a. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours.

EMBLEM, ĕm'-blĕm. ſ. Inlay, enamel; an occult repreſentation, an alluſive picture.

To EMBLEM, ĕm'-blĕm. v. a. To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner.

EMBLEMATICAL, ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ĭ-kăl. }
EMBLEMATICK, ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ĭk. } a. Compriſing an emblem, alluſive, occultly repreſentative; dealing in emblems, uſing emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, ĕm-blĕ-măt'-ĭ-kăl-ly. ad. In the manner of emblems, alluſively.

EMBLEMATIST, ĕm-blĕm'-ă-tĭſt. ſ. Writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBOLISM, ĕm'-bō-lĭzm. ſ. Intercalation, inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time; the time inſerted, intercalatory time.

EMBOLUS, ĕm'-bō-lŭs. ſ. Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump.

To EMBOSS, im-bŏs'. v. a. To form with protuberances; to engrave with relief, or riſing work; to incloſe, to include, to cover.

EMBOSSMENT, im-bŏs'-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt, jut, eminence; relief, riſing work.

To EMBOTTLE, im-bŏt'l. v. a. To include in bottles, to bottle.

To EMBOWEL, im-bow'-il. v. a. To deprive of the entrails.

To EMBRACE, im-brā'ſe. v. a. To hold fondly

fondly in the arms, to ſqueeze in kindneſs; to ſeize ardently or eagerly, to lay hold on, to welcome; to comprehend, to take in, to encircle; to compriſe, to incloſe, to contain.

To EMBRACE, im-brā'ſe. v. n. To join in an embrace.

EMBRACE, im-brā'ſe. ſ. Claſp, fond preſſure in the arms, hug.

EMBRACEMENT, im-brā'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. Claſp in the arms, hug, embrace; ſtate of being contained, incloſure; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACER, im-brā'-ſŭr. ſ. The perſon embracing.

EMBRASURE, ĕm-brā-zhō'r. ſ. An aperture in the wall, battlement.

To EMBROCATE, ĕm'-brō-kāte. v. a. To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCATION, ĕm-brō-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed.

To EMBROIDER, im-broi'-dŭr. v. a. To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work.

EMBROIDERER, im-broi'-dē-rŭr. ſ. One that adorns cloaths with needlework.

EMBROIDERY, im-broi'-dē-rў. ſ. Figures raiſed upon a ground, variegated needlework; variegation, diverſity of colours.

To EMBROIL, im-broi'l. v. a. To diſturb, to confuſe, to diſtract.

To EMBROTHEL, im-broth'-il. v. a. To incloſe in a brothel.

EMBRYO, ĕm-bryō'. } ſ. The offspring yet
EMBRYON, ĕm'-bryŏn. } unfiniſhed in the womb; the ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production, yet unfiniſhed.

EMENDABLE, ē-mĕn'-dăbl. a. Capable of emendation, corrigible.

EMENDATION, ē'-mĕn-dā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Correction, alteration of any thing from worſe to better; an alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDATOR, ē'-mĕn-dā''-tŏr. ſ. A corrector, an improver.

EMERALD, ĕm'-ē-răld. ſ. A green precious ſtone.

To EMERGE, ē-mĕrj'e. v. n. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered; to riſe, to mount from a ſtate of oppreſſion or obſcurity.

EMERGENCE, ē-mĕr'-jĕnſe. } ſ. The act of
EMERGENCY, ē-mĕr'-jĕn-ſў. } riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered; the act of riſing into view; any ſudden occaſion, unexpected caſualty; preſſing neceſſity.

EMERGENT, ē-mĕr'-jĕnt. a. Riſing out of that which overwhelms and obſcures it; riſing into view or notice; proceeding or iſſuing from any thing; ſudden, unexpectedly caſual.

EMEROIDS, ĕm'-roidz. ſ. Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, piles.

EMERSION, ē-mĕr'-ſhŭn. ſ. The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again.

EMERY, ĕm'-ĕr-ў. ſ. Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel.

EMETICAL, ē-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl. } a. Having the
EMETICK, ē-mĕt'-ĭk. } quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, ē-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICATION, ē'-mĭ-kā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Sparkling, flying off in ſmall particles.

EMICTION, ē-mĭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Urine.

To EMIGRATE, ĕm'-mў-grāte. v. n. To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, ē'-mĭ-grā''-ſhŭn. ſ. Change of habitation.

EMINENCE, ĕm'-ў-nĕnſe. } ſ. Loftineſs,
EMINENCY, ĕm'-ў-nĕn-ſў. } height; ſummit, higheſt part; exaltation, conſpicuouſneſs, reputation, celebrity; ſupreme degree; notice, diſtinction; a title given to cardinals.

EMINENT, ĕm'-ў-nĕnt. a. High, lofty; dignified, exalted; conſpicuous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY, ĕm'-ў-nĕnt-lў. ad. Conſpicuouſly, in a manner that attacts obſervation; in a high degree.

EMISSARY, ĕm'-ĭſ-ſĕr-rў. ſ. One ſent out on private

private meſſages, a ſpy, a ſecret agent; one that emits or ſends out.

EMISSION, ẽ miſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſending out, vent.

To EMIT, ẽ-mĭt'. v. a. To ſend forth; to let fly, to dart; to iſſue out juridically.

EMMET, ĕm'-mĭt. ſ. An ant, a piſmire.

To EMMEW, ĭm-mū'. v. a. To mew or coop up.

EMOLLIENT, ẽ-mŏl'-lyĕnt. a. Softening, ſuppling.

EMOLLIENTS, ẽ-mŏl'-lyĕnts. ſ. Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids.

EMOLLITION, ẽ-mŏl-lĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſoftening.

EMOLUMENT, ẽ-mŏl'-ū-mĕnt. ſ. Profit, advantage.

EMOTION, ẽ-mō'-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſturbance of mind, vehemence of paſſion.

To EMPALE, ĭm-pā'le. v. a. To fence with a pale; to fortify; to incloſe, to ſhut in; to put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

EMPANNEL, ĭm-păn'-nĭl. ſ. The writing or entering the names of a jury into a ſchedule by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear.

To EMPANNEL, ĭm-păn'-nĭl. v. a. To ſummon to ſerve on a jury.

To EMPASSION, ĭm-păſh'-ŭn. v. a. To move with paſſion, to affect ſtrongly.

To EMPEOPLE, ĭm-pē'pl. v. a. To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, ĕmp'-prĭs. ſ. A woman inveſted with imperial power; the queen of an emperor.

EMPEROR, ĕmp'-pẽ-rŭr. ſ. A monarch of title and dignity ſuperior to a king.

EMPERY, ĕmp'-pẽ-rў. ſ. Empire, ſovereign command. A word out of uſe.

EMPHASIS, ĕm'-fă-sĭs. ſ. A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence.

EMPHATICAL, ĕm-făt'-ĭk-ăl. } a. Forcible,
EMPHATICK, ĕm-făt'-ĭk. } ſtrong, ſtriking.

EMPHATICALLY, ĕm-făt'-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. Strongly, forcibly, in a ſtriking manner.

To EMPIERCE, ĭm-pērs'e. v. a. To pierce into, to enter into by violent appulſe.

EMPIRE, ĕm'-pўr. ſ. Imperial power, ſupreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended; command over any thing.

EMPIRICK, ĕm'-pẽ-rĭk. ſ. A trier or experimenter, ſuch perſons as have no true knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon obſervation only; a quack.

EMPIRICAL, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭ-kăl. } a. Verſed in
EMPIRICK, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭk. } experiments; known only by experience, practiſed only by rote.

EMPIRICALLY, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭ-kăl-lў. ad. Experimentally, according to experience; without rational grounds; in the manner of a quack.

EMPIRICISM, ĕm-pĕr'-ĭ-sĭzm. ſ. Dependence on experience without knowledge or art, quackery.

EMPLASTER, ĭm-plăs'-tŭr. ſ. An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth.

To EMPLASTER, ĭm-plăs'-tŭr. v. a. To cover with a plaſter.

EMPLASTICK, ĭm-plăs'-tĭk. a. Viſcous, glutinous.

To EMPLEAD, ĭm-plē'd. v. a. To indict, to prefer a charge againſt.

To EMPLOY, ĭm-ploy'. v. a. To buſy, to keep at work, to exerciſe; to uſe as an inſtrument; to commiſſion, to intruſt with the management of any affairs; to fill up with buſineſs; to paſs or ſpend in buſineſs.

EMPLOY, ĭm-ploy'. ſ. Buſineſs, object of induſtry; publick office.

EMPLOYABLE, ĭm-ploy'-ăbl. a. Capable to be uſed, proper for uſe.

EMPLOYER, ĭm-ploy'-ŭr. ſ. One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed.

EMPLOYMENT, ĭm-ploy'-mĕnt. ſ. Buſineſs, object of induſtry; the ſtate of being employed; office, poſt of buſineſs.

To EMPOISON, ĭm-poi'zn. v. a. To deſtroy

ſtroy by poiſon, to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs; to taint with poiſon, to envenom.

EMPOISONER, im-poi'z-nur. ſ. One who deſtroys another by poiſon.

EMPOISONMENT, im-poi'zn-ment. ſ. The practice of deſtroying by poiſon.

EMPORETICK, em-po-ret'-ik. a. That which is uſed at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPORIUM, em-po'-ryum. ſ. A place of merchandiſe, a mart, a commercial city.

To EMPOVERISH, im-pov'-er-iſh. v. a. To make poor, to reduce to indigence; to leſſen fertility.

EMPOVERISHER, im-pov'-er-iſh-ur. ſ. One that makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

EMPOVERISHMENT, im-pov'-er-iſh-ment. ſ. Diminution, cauſe of poverty, waſte.

To EMPOWER, im-pow'-ur. v. a. To authoriſe, to commiſſion; to enable.

EMPRESS, emp'-pris. ſ. The queen of an emperor; a female inveſted with imperial dignity, a female ſovereign.

EMPRISE, em-prize'. ſ. Attempt of danger, undertaking of hazard, enterpriſe.

EMPTIER, emp'-ty-ur. ſ. One that empties, one that makes any place void.

EMPTINESS, emp'-ty-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being empty; a void ſpace, vacuity; unſatisfactorineſs, inability to fill up the deſires; vacuity of head, want of knowledge.

EMPTION, emp'-ſhun. ſ. The act of purchaſing.

EMPTY, emp'-ty. a. Void, having nothing in it, not full; unſatisfactory, unable to fill the mind or deſires; without any thing to carry, unburthened; vacant of head, ignorant, unſkilful; without ſubſtance, without ſolidity, vain.

To EMPTY, emp'-ty. v. a. To evacuate, to exhauſt.

To EMPURPLE, im-purp'l. v. a. To make of a purple colour.

To EMPUZZLE, im-puz'l. v. a. To perplex, to put to a ſtand.

EMPYEMA, em-py-e'-ma. ſ. A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever, generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only.

EMPYREAL, em-pi'-ryal. a. Formed of the element of fire, refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREAN, em-pi-re'-an. ſ. The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt.

EMPYREUM, em-pi'-ryum. ſ. The burning of any matter in boiling or diſtillation.

EMPYREUMA, em-py-ru'-ma.

EMPYREUMATICAL, em-py-ru-mat'-i-kal. a. Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances.

EMPYROSIS, em-py-ro'-sis. ſ. Conflagration, general fire.

To EMULATE, em'-u-late. v. a. To rival; to imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperior excellence; to be equal to; to riſe to equality with.

EMULATION, em-u-la'-ſhun. ſ. Rivalry, deſire of ſuperiority; conteſt, contention.

EMULATIVE, em'-u-la-tiv. a. Inclined to emulation, rivalling, diſpoſed to competition.

EMULATOR, em'-u-la-tur. ſ. A rival, a competitor.

To EMULGE, e-muldzh'. v. a. To milk out.

EMULGENT, e-mul'-jent. a. Milking or draining out.

EMULOUS, em'-u-lus. a. Rivalling, engaged in competition; deſirous of ſuperiority, deſirous to riſe above another, deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another.

EMULOUSLY, em'-u-luſ-ly. ad. With deſire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMULSION, e-mul'-ſhun. ſ. A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds and kernils.

EMUNCTORIES, e-munk'-tur-yz. ſ. Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected.

To ENABLE, in-a'bl. v. a. To make able, to confer power.

To ENACT, in-akt'. v. a. To eſtabliſh, to decree; to repreſent by action.

ENACTOR, in-ak'-tur. ſ. One that forms decrees,

decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws; one who practiſes or performs any thing.

ENALLAGE, ėn-ăl′-lă-jė. ſ. A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH, in-ăm′-bŭſh. v. a. To hide in ambuſh, to hide with hoſtile intention.

To ENAMEL, in-ăm′-il. v. a. To inlay, to variegate with colours.

To ENAMEL, in-ăm′-il. v. n. To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

ENAMEL, in-ăm′-il. ſ. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid; the ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER, in-ăm′-il-lŭr. ſ. One that practiſes the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR, in-ăm′-ŭr. v. a. To inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRATION, ė′-năr-rā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS, ėn-ăr-thrō′-ſis. ſ. The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATATION, ė′-nă-tā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſwimming out.

To ENCAGE, in-kā′je. v. a. To ſhut up as in a cage; to coop up, to confine.

To ENCAMP, in-kămp′. v. n. To pitch tents, to ſit down for a time in a march.

To ENCAMP, in-kămp′. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT, in-kămp′-mėnt. ſ. The act of encamping, or pitching tents; a camp, tents pitched in order.

To ENCAVE, in-kā′vė. v. a. To hide as in a cave.

To ENCHAFE, in-tſhā′fe. v. a. To enrage, to irritate, to provoke.

To ENCHAIN, in-tſhā′ne. v. a. To faſten with a chain, to hold in chains, to bind.

To ENCHANT, in-tſhănt′. v. a. To ſubdue by charms or ſpells; to delight in a high degree.

ENCHANTER, in-tſhăn′-tŭr. ſ. A magician, a ſorcerer.

ENCHANTINGLY, in-tſhăn′-ting-lў. ad. With the force of enchantment.

ENCHANTMENT, in-tſhănt′-mėnt. ſ. Magical charms, ſpells, incantation; irreſiſtible influence, overpowering delight.

ENCHANTRESS, in-tſhăn′-tris. ſ. A ſorcereſs, a woman verſed in magical arts; a woman whoſe beauty or excellencies give irreſiſtible influence.

To ENCHASE, in-tſhā′ſe. v. a. To infix, to encloſe in any other body ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed.

To ENCIRCLE, in-ſėrk′l. v. a. To ſurround, to environ, to incloſe in a ring or circle.

ENCIRCLET, in-ſėrk′-lit. ſ. A circle, a ring.

ENCLITICKS, in-klit′-iks. ſ. Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable.

To ENCLOSE, in-klō′ze. v. a. To part from things or grounds common by a fence; to environ, to encircle, to ſurround.

ENCLOSER, in-klō′-zŭr. ſ. One that encloſes or ſeparates common fields in ſeveral diſtinct properties; any thing in which another is incloſed.

ENCLOSURE, in-klō′-zhŭr. ſ. The act of encloſing or environing any thing; the ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions; the appropriation of things common; ſtate of being ſhut up in any place; the ſpace encloſed.

ENCOMIAST, in-kō′-myăſt. ſ. A panegyriſt, a praiſer.

ENCOMIASTICAL, in-kō-my-as′-ti-kăl. } a.
ENCOMIASTICK, in-kō-my-ăs′-tik. }
Panegyrical, containing praiſe, beſtowing praiſe.

ENCOMIUM, in-kō′-myŭm. ſ. Panegyrick, praiſe, elogy.

To ENCOMPASS, in-kŭm′-păs. v. a. To encloſe, to encircle; to go round any place.

ENCOMPASSMENT, in-kŭm′-păs-mėnt. ſ. Circumlocution, remote tendency of talk.

ENCORE, ong-kō′re. ad. Again, once more.

ENCOUNTER, in-koun′-tŭr. ſ. Duel, ſingle fight, conflict; battle, fight in which enemies ruſh

ruſh againſt each other; ſudden meeting; caſual incident.

To ENCOUNTER, in-koun'-tur. v. a. To meet face to face; to meet in a hoſtile manner, to ruſh againſt in conflict; to attack; to oppoſe; to meet by accident.

To ENCOUNTER, in-koun'-tur. v. n. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner, to conflict; to engage, to fight; to meet face to face; to come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, in-koun'-ter-ur. ſ. Opponent, antagoniſt, enemy; one that loves to accoſt others.

To ENCOURAGE, in-kur'-ridzh. v. a. To animate, to incite to any thing; to give courage to, to ſuport the ſpirits, to embolden; to raiſe confidence, to make confident.

ENCOURAGEMENT, in-kur'-ridzh-ment. ſ. Incitement to any action or practice, incentive; favour, countenance, ſupport.

ENCOURAGER, in-kur'-ridzh-ur. ſ. One that ſupplies incitements to any thing, a favourer.

To ENCROACH, in-kro'tſh. v. n. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right.

ENCROACHER, in-kro'-tſhur. ſ. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means; one who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHMENT, in-kro'tſh-ment. ſ. An unlawful gathering in upon another man; advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCUMBER, in-kum'-bur. v. a. To clog, to load, to impede; to load with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, in-kum'-brans. ſ. Clog, load, impediment; burthen upon an eſtate.

ENCYCLICAL, en-sik'-li-kal. a. Circular, ſent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, en-si-klo-pe'-dya. ſ. The circle of ſciences, the round of learning.

ENCYSTED, en-sis'-tid. a. Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

END, end'. ſ. The extremity of any thing; the concluſion or ceſſation of any thing; the concluſion or laſt part of any thing; ultimate ſtate, final doom; final determination, concluſion of debate or deliberation; death; abolition, total loſs; fragment, broken piece; purpoſe, intention; thing intended, final deſign; An end, erect, as his hair ſtands an end.

To END, end'. v. a. To terminate, to conclude, to finiſh; to deſtroy, to put to death.

To END, end'. v. n. To come to an end; to conclude, to ceaſe.

To ENDAMAGE, in-dam'-idzh. v. a. To miſchief, to prejudice, to harm.

To ENDANGER, in-da'n-jur. v. a. To put into hazard, to bring into peril; to incur the danger of, to hazard.

To ENDEAR, in-de'r. v. a. To make dear, to make beloved.

ENDEARMENT, in-de'r-ment. ſ. The cauſe of love, means by which any thing is endeared; the ſtate of being endeared, the ſtate of being loved.

ENDEAVOUR, in-dev'-ur. ſ. Labour directed to ſome certain end.

To ENDEAVOUR, in-dev'-ur. v. n. To labour to a certain purpoſe.

To ENDEAVOUR, in-dev'-ur. v. a. To attempt, to try.

ENDEAVOURER, in-dev'-ur-ur. ſ. One who labours to a certain end.

ENDECAGON, en-dek'-a-gon. ſ. A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDEMIAL, en-de'-myal. } a. Peculiar to
ENDEMICAL, en-dem'-y-kal. } a country,
ENDEMICK, en-dem'-ik. } uſed of any diſeaſe that affects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns.

ENDENIZE, en-den'-iz. v. a. To make free, to enfranchiſe.

To ENDICT, } in-di'te. { v. a. To charge
To ENDITE, } { any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice, as he was endited for felony; to draw up, to compoſe; to dilate.

ENDICTMENT, } in-di'te-ment. { ſ. A bill
ENDITEMENT, } { or declaration

claration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE, ĕn′-dĭv. ſ. An herb, ſuccory.

ENDLESS, ĕnd′-lĭs. a. Without end, without concluſion or termination; infinite in duration, perpetual; inceſſant, continual.

ENDLESSLY, ĕnd′-lĕſ-lў. ad. Inceſſantly, perpetually; without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS, ĕnd′-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Perpetuity, endleſs duration; the quality of being round without an end.

ENDLONG, ĕnd′-lŏng. ad. In a ſtraight line.

ENDMOST, ĕnd′-mŭſt. a. Remoteſt, furtheſt, at the further end.

To ENDORSE, ĭn-dā′rſe. v. a. To regiſter on the back of a writing, to ſuperſcribe; to cover on the back.

ENDORSEMENT, ĭn-dā′rſe-mĕnt. ſ. Superſcription, writing on the back; ratification.

To ENDOW, ĭn-dow′. v. a. To enrich with portion; to ſupply with any external goods; to enrich with any excellence.

ENDOWMENT, ĭn-dow′-mĕnt. ſ. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe; the beſtowing or aſſuring a dower, the ſetting forth or ſevering a ſufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gifts of nature.

To ENDUE, ĭn-dū′. v. a. To ſupply with mental excellencies.

ENDURANCE, ĭn-dū′-rănſe. ſ. Continuance, laſtingneſs.

To ENDURE, ĭn-dū′re. v. a. To bear, to undergo, to ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To ENDURE, ĭn-dū′re. v. n. To laſt, to remain, to continue; to brook, to bear.

ENDURER, ĭn-dū′-rŭr. ſ. One that can bear or endure, ſuſtainer, ſufferer; continuer, laſter.

ENDWISE, ĕnd′-wīze. ad. Erectly, on end.

ENEMY, ĕn′-ē-mў. ſ. A publick foe; a private opponent, an antagoniſt; one that diſlikes; in theology, the fiend, the devil.

ENERGETICK, ē-nĕr-jĕt′-ĭk. a. Forcible, active, vigorous, efficacious.

ENERGY, ĕn′-ĕr-jў. ſ. Power; force, vigor, efficacy; faculty, operation.

To ENERVATE, ē-nĕr′-vāte. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, ē-nĕr-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of weakening; the ſtate of being weakened, effeminacy.

To ENERVE, ē-nĕrv′. v. a. To weaken, to break the force of, to cruſh.

To ENFEEBLE, ĭn-fē′bl. v. a. To weaken, to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, ĕn-fĕf′. v. a. To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.

ENFEOFFMENT, ĕn-fĕf′-mĕnt. ſ. The act of infeoffing; the inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFETTER, ĭn-fĕt′-tŭr. v. a. To bind in fetters; to enchain.

ENFILADE, ĕn-fĭ-lā′de. ſ. A ſtrait paſſage.

To ENFORCE, ĭn-fō′rſe. v. a. To ſtrengthen, to invigorate; to put in act by violence; to urge with energy; to compel, to conſtrain.

ENFORCEDLY, ĭn-fō′r-ſĕd-lў. ad. By violence, not voluntarily, not ſpontaneouſly.

ENFORCEMENT, ĭn-fō′rſe-mĕnt. ſ. An act of violence, compulſion, force offered; ſanction, that which gives force to a law; preſſing exigence.

ENFORCER, ĭn-fō′r-ſŭr. ſ. Compeller, one who effects by violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, ĭn-frăn′-tſhĭz. v. a. To admit to the privileges of a freeman; to ſet free from ſlavery; to free or releaſe from cuſtody; to deniſen.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, ĭn-frăn′-tſhĭz-mĕnt. ſ. Inveſtiture of the privileges of deniſen; releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFROZEN, ĭn-frō′zn. part. Congealed with cold.

To ENGAGE, ĭn-gā′je. v. a. To impawn, to ſtake; to enliſt, to bring into a party; to embark in an affair, to enter in an undertaking; to unite, to attach; to induce, to win by pleaſing means, to gain; to bind by any appointment or contract; to ſeize by the attention; to employ, to hold in buſineſs; to encounter, to fight.

To

To ENGAGE, in-gāje. v. n. To conflict, to fight; to embark in any buſineſs, to enliſt in any party.

ENGAGEMENT, in-gā'je-mẽnt. ſ. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt; obligation by contract; adherence to a party or cauſe, partiality; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, battle; obligation, motive.

To ENGAOL, in-jā'le. v. a. To impriſon, to confine.

To ENGARRISON, in-gār'-riſ-ŭn. v. a. To protect by a garriſon.

To ENGENDER, in-jẽn'-dŭr. v. a. To beget between different ſexes; to produce, to form; to excite, to cauſe, to produce; to bring forth.

To ENGENDER, in-jẽn'-dŭr. v. n. To be cauſed, to be produced.

ENGINE, ẽn'-jin. ſ. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a military machine; an inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes; any means uſed to bring to paſs; an agent for another.

ENGINEER, ẽn-ji-nē'r. ſ. One who manages engines, one who directs the artillery of an army.

ENGINERY, ẽn'-jin-ry. ſ. The act of managing artillery; engines of war, artillery.

To ENGIRD, in-gẽrd'. v. a. To encircle, to ſurround.

ENGLE, ẽng'gl. ſ. A gull, a put, a bubble.

ENGLISH, ing'-gliſh. a. Belonging to England.

To ENGLUT, in-glŭt'. v. a. To ſwallow up; to glut, to pamper.

To ENGORGE, in-gā'rje. v. a. To ſwallow, to devour, to gorge.

To ENGORGE, in-gā'rje. v. n. To devour, to feed with eagerneſs and voracity.

To ENGRAIN, in-grā'ne. v. a. To die deep, to die in grain.

To ENGRAPPLE, in-grăp'l. v. n. To cloſe with, to contend with hold on each other.

To ENGRASP, in-grăſp'. v. a. To ſeize, to hold faſt in the hand.

To ENGRAVE, in-grā've. v. a. preter. Engraved, part. paſſ. Engraved or Engraven. To picture by inciſions in any matter; to mark wood or ſtone; to impreſs deeply, to imprint; to bury, to inter.

ENGRAVER, in-grā'-vŭr. ſ. A cutter in ſtone or other matter.

To ENGROSS, in-grō'ſe. v. a. To thicken, to make thick; to increaſe in bulk; to fatten, to plump up; to ſeize in the groſs; to purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling at a high price; to copy in a large hand.

ENGROSSER, in-grō'ſ-ſŭr. ſ. He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price.

ENGROSSMENT, in-grō'ſ-mẽnt. ſ. Appropriation of things in the groſs, exorbitant acquiſition.

To ENGUARD, in-gā'rd. v. a. To protect, to defend.

To ENHANCE, in-hăn'ſe. v. a. To raiſe, to advance in price; to raiſe in eſteem; to aggravate.

ENHANCEMENT, in-hăn'ſe-mẽnt. ſ. Augmentation of value; aggravation of ill.

ENIGMA, ẽ-nig'-mă. ſ. A riddle, an obſcure queſtion.

ENIGMATICAL, ẽ'-nig-măt''-i-kăl. a. Obſcure, ambiguouſly or darkly expreſſed.

ENIGMATICALLY, ẽ'-nig-măt''-i-kăl-y. ad. In a ſenſe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, ẽ-nig'-mă-tiſt. ſ. One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJOIN, in-joi'n. v. a. To direct, to order, to preſcribe.

ENJOINER, in-joi'n-ŭr. ſ. One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT, in-joi'n-mẽnt. ſ. Direction, command.

To ENJOY, in-joy'. v. a. To feel or perceive with pleaſure; to obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of; to pleaſe, to gladden.

To ENJOY, in-joy'. v. n. To live in happineſs.

ENJOYER, in-joy'-ur. ſ. One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT, in-joy'-ment. ſ. Happineſs, fruition.

To ENKINDLE, in-kin'dl. v. a. To ſet on fire, to inflame; to rouſe paſſion; to incite to any act or hope.

To ENLARGE, in-lâ'rje. v. a. To make greater in quantity or appearance; to dilate, to expand; to amplify; to releaſe from confinement; to diffuſe in eloquence.

To ENLARGE, in-lâ'rje. v. n. To expatiate, to ſpeak in many words.

ENLARGEMENT, in-lâ'rje-ment. ſ. Increaſe, augmentation, farther extenſion; releaſe from confinement or ſervitude; magnifying repreſentation; expatiating ſpeech, copious diſcourſe.

ENLARGER, in-lâ'r-jur. ſ. Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT, en-li'te. v. a. To illuminate, to ſupply with light.

To ENLIGHTEN, en-li'tn. v. a. To illuminate, to ſupply with light; to inſtruct, to furniſh with increaſe of knowledge; to ſupply with ſight.

ENLIGHTENER, en-li'te-nur. ſ. One that gives light; inſtructor.

To ENLINK, in-link'. v. a. To chain to, to bind.

To ENLIVEN, in-li'vn. v. a. To make quick, to make alive, to animate; to make vigorous or active; to make ſprightly; to make gay.

ENLIVENER, in-li've-nur. ſ. That which animates, that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE, in-lu'-min. v. a. To illumine, to illuminate.

ENMITY, en'-mi-ty. ſ. Unfriendly diſpoſition, malevolence, averſion; ſtate of oppoſition; malice, miſchievous attempts.

To ENMARBLE, in-mâ'rbl. v. a. To turn to marble.

To ENMESH, in-mesh'. v. a. To net, to intangle.

To ENNOBLE, en-nô'bl. v. a. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility; to digniſy, to aggrandiſe; to elevate; to make famous or illuſtrious.

ENNOBLEMENT, en-nô'bl-ment. ſ. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility; exaltation, elevation, dignity.

ENODATION, e'-nô-dâ''-ſhun. ſ. The act of untying a knot; ſolution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY, e-nâ'r-mi-ty. ſ. Deviation from rule; deviation from right; attrocious crimes, flagitious villanies.

ENORMOUS, e-nâ'r-mus. a. Irregular, out of rule; wicked beyond the common meaſure; exceeding in bulk the common meaſure.

ENORMOUSLY, e-nâ'r-muſ-ly. ad. Beyond meaſure.

ENORMOUSNESS, e-nâ'r-muſ-nis. ſ. Immeaſurable wickedneſs.

ENOUGH, e-nuf'. a. Being in a ſufficient meaſure, ſuch as may ſatisfy.

ENOUGH, e-nuf'. ſ. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence.

ENOUGH, e-nuf'. ad. In a ſufficient degree, in a degree that gives ſatisfaction; an exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety.

ENOW, e-now'. The plural of Enough. A ſufficient number.

To ENRAGE, in-râ'je. v. a. To irritate, to provoke, to make furious.

To ENRANGE, in-râ'nje. v. a. To place regularly, to put into order.

To ENRANK, in-rank'. v. a. To place in orderly ranks.

To ENRAPT, in-rapt'. v. a. To throw into an extaſy, to tranſport into enthuſiaſm.

To ENRAPTURE, in-rap'-tſhur. v. a. To tranſport with pleaſure.

To ENRAVISH, in-rav'-iſh. v. a. To throw into extaſy.

ENRAVISHMENT, in-rav'-iſh-ment. ſ. Extaſy of delight.

To ENRICH, in-ritſh'. v. a. To make wealthy, to make opulent; to fertiliſe, to make fruitful; to ſtore, to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable.

ENRICHMENT, in-ritſh'-ment. ſ. Augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition.

To ENRIDGE, in-ridzh'. v. a. To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

To

To ENRING, in-ring'. v. a. To bind round, to encircle.

To ENRIPEN, in-ri'pn. v. a. To ripen, to mature.

To ENROBE, in-rō'be. v. a. To dreſs, to cloath.

To ENROL, in-rō'le. v. a. To inſert in a roll or regiſter; to record, to involve, to inwrap.

ENROLLER, in-rō'l-lur. ſ. He that enrols, he that regiſters.

ENROLMENT, in-rō'l-mẽnt. ſ. Regiſter, writing in which any thing is recorded.

To ENROOT, in-rō't. v. a. To fix by the root.

To ENROUND, in-rou'nd. v. a. To environ, to ſurround, to incloſe.

ENS, ẽns'. ſ. Any being or exiſtence.

To ENSANGUINE, in-ſang'-gwin. v. a. To ſmear with gore, to ſuffuſe with blood.

To ENSCHEDULE, in-ſẽd'-jule. v. a. To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

To ENSCONCE, in-ſkons'e. v. a. To cover as with a fort.

To ENSEAM, in-ſē'm. v. a. To ſow up, to incloſe by a ſeam.

To ENSEAR, in-ſē'r. v. a. To cauteriſe, to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

To ENSHIELD, in-ſhī'ld. v. a. To cover.

To ENSHRINE, in-ſhrī'ne. v. a. To incloſe in a cheſt or cabinet, to preſerve as a thing ſacred.

ENSIFORM, ẽn'-ſy-fórm. a. Having the ſhape of a ſword.

ENSIGN, ẽn'-sine. ſ. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment; badge, or mark of diſtinction; the officer of foot who carries the flag.

ENSIGNBEARER, ẽn'-sine-bẽ-rur. ſ. He that carries the flag.

To ENSLAVE, in-slā've. v. a. To reduce to ſervitude, to deprive of liberty; to make over to another as his ſlave.

ENSLAVEMENT, in-slā've-mẽnt. ſ. The ſtate of ſervitude, ſlavery.

ENSLAVER, in-slā'-vur. ſ. He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

To ENSUE, in-sū'. v. a. To follow, to purſue.

To ENSUE, in-sū'. v. n. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes; to ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

ENSURANCE, in-shū'-rānse. ſ. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum; the ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSURANCER, in-shū'-rān-ſur. ſ. He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSURE, in-shū're. v. a. To aſcertain, to make certain, to ſecure; to exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

ENSURER, in-shū'-rur. ſ. One who makes contracts of enſurance.

ENTABLATURE, in-tāb'-lā-ture. } ſ. In ar-
ENTABLEMENT, in-tāb'l-mẽnt. } chitecture, the architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL, in-tā'le. ſ. The ſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent; the rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.

To ENTAIL, in-tā'le. v. a. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be, by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor, bequeathed at pleaſure.

To ENTAME, in-tā'me. v. a. To tame, to ſubjugate.

To ENTANGLE, in-tāng'-gl. v. a. To inwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable; to twiſt or confuſe; to involve in difficulties, to perplex.

ENTANGLEMENT, in-tāng'-gl-mẽnt. ſ. Intricacy, perplexity, puzzle.

ENTANGLER, in-tāng'-glur. ſ. One that entangles.

To ENTER, ẽn'-tur. v. a. To go or come into any place; to initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety; to ſet down in a writing.

To ENTER, ẽn'-tur. v. n. To come in, to go in; to penetrate mentally, to make intellectual entrance; to engage in; to be initiated in.

ENTERING, ẽn'-tẽr-ing. ſ. Entrance, paſſage into a place.

To ENTERLACE, in-tẽr-lā'ſe. v. a. To intermix.

ENTEROLOGY, ẽn-tẽ-rŏl'-ŏ-jy. ſ. The anatomical

atomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERPRISE, ĕn'-tĕr-prīze. ſ. An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt.

To ENTERPRISE, ĕn'-tĕr-prīze. v. a. To undertake, to attempt, to eſſay.

ENTERPRISER, ĕn'-tĕr-prī-zŭr. ſ. A man of enterpriſe, one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTAIN, ĕn-tĕr-tā'ne. v. a. To converſe with, to talk with; to treat at the table; to receive hoſpitably; to keep in one's ſervice; to reſerve in the mind; to pleaſe, to amuſe, to divert; to admit with ſatisfaction.

ENTERTAINER, ĕn-tĕr-tā'-nŭr. ſ. He that keeps others in his ſervice; he that treats others at his table; he that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTAINMENT, ĕn-tĕr-tā'ne-mĕnt. ſ. Converſation; treatment at the table; hoſpitable reception; payment of ſoldiers or ſervants; amuſement, diverſion; dramatick performance, the lower comedy.

ENTERTISSUED, ĭn-tĕr-tĭs'-sūd. a. Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances.

To ENTHRONE, ĭn-thrō'ne. v. a. To place on a regal ſeat; to inveſt with ſovereign authority.

ENTHUSIASM, ĕn-thū'-zyăzm. ſ. A vain belief of private revelation, a vain confidence of divine favour; heat of imagination; elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas.

ENTHUSIAST, ĕn-thū'-zyăſt. ſ. One who vainly imagines a private revelation, one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God; one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTICAL, ĕn-thū-zyăs'-tĭ-kăl.
ENTHUSIASTICK, ĕn-thū-zyăs'-tĭk.
a. Perſuaded of ſome communication with the Deity; vehemently hot in any cauſe; elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas.

ENTHEMEME, ĕn'-thĭ-mĕme. ſ. An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition.

To ENTICE, ĭn-tī'ſe. v. a. To allure, to attract, to draw by blandiſhment or hopes.

ENTICEMENT, ĭn-tī'ſe-mĕnt. ſ. The act or practice of alluring to ill; the means by which one is allured to ill, allurement.

ENTICER, ĭn-tī'-ſŭr. ſ. One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY, ĭn-tī'-sĭng-lȳ. ad. Charmingly, in a winning manner.

ENTIRE, ĭn-tī're. a. Whole, undivided; unbroken, complete in its parts; full, complete; in full ſtrength.

ENTIRELY, ĭn-tī're-lȳ. ad. In the whole, without diviſion; completely, fully.

ENTIRENESS, ĭn-tī're-nĭs. ſ. Completeneſs, fulneſs.

To ENTITLE, ĭn-tī'tl. v. a. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation; to ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to any thing; to grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, ĕn'-tĭ-tȳ. ſ. Something which really is, a real being; a particular ſpecies of being.

To ENTOIL, ĭn-toi'l. v. a. To enſnare, to intangle, to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTOMB, ĭn-tō'm. v. a. To put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, ĕn'-trīls. ſ. The inteſtines, the bowels, the guts; the internal parts, receſs, caverns.

ENTRANCE, ĕn'-trăns. ſ. The power of entering into a place; the act of entering; the paſſage by which a place is entered, avenue; initiation, commencement; the act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity; the beginning of any thing.

To ENTRANCE, ĭn-trăns'. v. a. To put into a trance, to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions; to put into an extaſy.

To ENTRAP, ĭn-trăp'. v. a. To enſnare, to catch in a trap; to involve unexpectedly in difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTREAT, ĭn-trē't. v. a. To petition, to ſolicite, to importune; to prevail upon by ſolicitation; to treat or uſe well or ill.

To ENTREAT, ĭn-trē't. v. n. To offer a treaty or compact; to treat, to diſcourſe; to make a petition.

ENTREAT-

ENTREATANCE, in-tre'-tans. ſ. Petition, entreaty, ſolicitation.

ENTREATY, in-tre'-ty. ſ. Petition, prayer, ſolicitation.

ENTRY, en'-try. ſ. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe; the act of entrance, ingreſs; the act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate; the act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing; the act of entering publickly into any city.

To ENUBILATE, e-nu'-bi-late. v. a. To clear from clouds.

To ENUCLEATE, e-nu'-kly-ate. v. a. To ſolve, to clear.

To ENVELOP, in-vel'-up. v. a. To inwrap, to cover; to hide, to ſurround; to line, to cover on the inſide.

ENVELOPE, on-ve-lo'pe. ſ. A wrapper, an outward caſe.

To ENVENOM, in-ven'-um. v. a. To poiſon; to make odious; to enrage.

ENVIABLE, en'-vy-abl. a. Deſerving envy.

ENVIER, en'-vy-ur. ſ. One that envies another, a maligner.

ENVIOUS, en'-vyus. a. Infected with envy.

ENVIOUSLY, en'-vyuſ-ly. ad. With envy, with malignity, with ill-will.

To ENVIRON, in-vi'-run. v. a. To ſurround; to envelop; to beſiege, to hem in; to incloſe, to inveſt.

ENVIRONS, on-vy-ro'nz. ſ. The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENUMERATE, e-nu'-me-rate. v. a. To reckon up ſingly, to count over diſtinctly.

ENUMERATION, e'-nu-me-ra''-ſhun. ſ. The act of numbering or counting over.

To ENUNCIATE, e-nun'-ſhate. v. a. To declare, to proclaim.

ENUNCIATION, e'-nun-ſha''-ſhun. ſ. Declaration, publick atteſtation; intelligence, information.

ENUNCIATIVE, e-nun'-ſha-tiv. a. Declarative, expreſſive.

ENUNCIATIVELY, e-nun'-ſha-tiv-ly. ad. declaratively.

ENVOY, en'-voy. ſ. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another; a publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador; a meſſenger.

To ENVY, en'-vy. v. a. To hate another for excellence or ſucceſs; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge.

To ENVY, en'-vy. v. n. To feel envy, to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity.

ENVY, en'-vy. ſ. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs; rivalry, competition; malice.

To ENWHEEL, in-hwe'l. v. a. To encompaſs, to encircle.

To ENWOMB, in-wo'm. v. a. To make pregnant; to bury, to hide.

EPACT, e'-pakt. ſ. A number whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year.

EPAULMENT, e-po'l-ment. ſ. In fortification, a ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth.

EPENTHESIS, e-pen'-the-ſis. ſ. The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word.

EPHEMERA, e-fe'-me-ra. ſ. A fever that terminates in one day; an inſect that lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL, e-fe'-me-ral. } a. Diurnal, be-
EPHEMERICK, e-fe-mer'-ik. } ginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIS, e-fe'-me-ris. ſ. A journal, an account of daily tranſactions; an account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.

EPHEMERIST, e-fe'-me-riſt. ſ. One who conſults the planets, one who ſtudies aſtrology.

EPHOD, ef'-od. ſ. A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts.

EPICK, ep'-ik. a. Compriſing narrations, not acted, not rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick.

EPICEDIUM, ep-y-fe'-dyum. ſ. An elegy, a poem upon a funeral.

EPICURE, ép-ý-kú're. ſ. A man given wholly to luxury.

EPICUREAN, ép-ý-kú-ré'-án. ſ. One who holds the principles of Epicurus.

EPICUREAN, ép-ý-kú-ré'-án. a. Luxurious, contributing to luxury.

EPICURISM, ép'-ý-kú-rizm. ſ. Luxury, ſenſual enjoyment, groſs pleaſure.

EPICICLE, ép-ý-sí'kl. ſ. A little circle whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater, or a ſmall orb dependent on that of a greater, as that of the moon on that of the earth.

EPICYCLOID, ép-ý-sí'-kloid. ſ. A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL, ép-ý-dém'-í-kál. } a. That
EPIDEMICK, ép-ý-dém'-ík. } which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague; generally prevailing, affecting great numbers; general, univerſal.

EPIDERMIS, ép-ý-dér'-mis. ſ. The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

EPIGRAM, ép'-ý-grám. ſ. A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMATICAL, ép-ý-grám-mát'-í-kál.
EPIGRAMMATICK, ép-ý-grám-mát'-ík. } a. Dealing in epigrams, writing epigrams; ſuitable to epigrams, belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRAMMATIST, ép-ý-grám'-má-tíſt. ſ. One who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPILEPSY, ép'-ý-lép-ſý. ſ. Any convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe.

EPILEPTICK, ép-ý-lép'-tík. a. Convulſed.

EPILOGUE, ép'-ý-lóg. ſ. The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

EPIPHANY, é-píf'-fá-ný. ſ. A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar.

EPIPHONEMA, ép-ý-fó-né'-má. ſ. An exclamation, a concluſive ſentence not cloſe connected with the words foregoing.

EPIPHORA, é-píf'-fó-rá. ſ. An information of any part.

EPIPHYSIS, ép-ý-fí'-sis. ſ. Attention, the parts added by accretion.

EPISCOPACY, é-pís'-kó-pá-ſý. ſ. The government of biſhops, eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles.

EPISCOPAL, é-pís'-kó-pál. a. Belonging to a biſhop; veſted in a biſhop.

EPISCOPATE, é-pís'-kó-páte. ſ. A biſhoprick.

EPISODE, ép'-ý-ſóde. ſ. An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject.

EPISODICAL, ép-ý-ſód'-í-kál. } a. Contained
EPISODICK, ép-ý-ſód'-ík. } in an epiſode.

EPISPASTICK, ép-ý-ſpás'-tík. a. Drawing; bliſtering.

EPISTLE, é-píſ'l. ſ. A letter.

EPISTOLARY, é-pís'-tó-lár-ý. a. Relating to letters, ſuitable to letters; tranſacted by letters.

EPISTLER, é-píſt'-lúr. ſ. A ſcribler of letters.

EPITAPH, ép'-ý-táf. ſ. An inſcription upon a tomb ſtone.

EPITHALAMIUM, ép-ý-thá-lá'-myúm. ſ. A nuptial ſong, a compliment upon marriage.

EPITHEM, ép'-ý-thém. ſ. A liquid medicament externally applied.

EPITHET, ép'-ý-thét. ſ. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad.

EPITOME, é-pít'-ó-mé. ſ. Abridgment, abbreviature.

To EPITOMISE, é-pít'-ó-míze. v. a. To abſtract, to contract into a narrow ſpace; to diminiſh, to curtail.

EPITOMISER, é-pít'-ó-mí-zúr. } ſ. An a-
EPITOMIST, é-pít'-ó-míſt. } bridger, an abſtracter.

EPOCH, ép'-ók. } ſ. The time at which a
EPOCHA, ép'-ó-ká. } new computation is begun, the time from which dates are numbered.

EPODE, ép'-ódе. ſ. The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPEE, ép'-ó-pé. ſ. An epick or heroick poem.

EPULATION, ép-ú-lá'-ſhún. ſ. Banquet, feaſt.

EPU-

EPULOTICK, ĕp-ū-lŏt′-ĭk. ſ. A cicatriſing medicament.

EQUABILITY, ē′-kwā-bĭl″-ĭ-tў. ſ. Equality to itſelf, evenneſs, uniformity.

EQUABLE, ē′-kwābl. a. Equal to itſelf, even, uniform.

EQUABLY, ē′-kwā-blў. ad. Uniformly, evenly, equally to itſelf.

EQUAL, ē′-kwăl. a. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits compariſon; adequate to any purpoſe; even, uniform; in juſt proportion; impartial, neutral; indifferent; equitable, advantageous alike to both parties; upon the ſame terms.

EQUAL, ē′-kwăl. ſ. One not inferior or ſuperior to another; one of the ſame age.

To EQUAL, ē′-kwăl. v. a. To make one thing or perſon equal to another; to riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon; to recompenſe fully.

To EQUALISE, ē′-kwā-līze. v. a. To make even; to be equal to.

EQUALITY, ē-kwăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared; the ſame degree of dignity; evenneſs, uniformity, equability.

EQUALLY, ē′-kwăl-ў. ad. In the ſame degree with another; evenly, equably, uniformly; impartially.

EQUANGULAR, ē-kwăng′-gū-lăr. a. Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, ē′-kwā-nĭm″-ĭ-tў. ſ. Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUANIMOUS, ē-kwăn′-ў-mŭs. a. Even, not dejected.

EQUATION, ē-kwā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect; in algebra, an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; in aſtronomy, the difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its motion.

EQUATOR, ē-kwā′-tŭr. ſ. A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres.

EQUATORIAL, ē′-kwā-tō″-ryăl. a. Pertaining to the equator.

EQUESTRIAN, ē-kwĕs′-tryăn. a. Appearing on horſeback; ſkilled in horſemanſhip; belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUERY, ē-kwēr′-ў. ſ. Maſter of the horſe.

EQUICRURAL, ē′-kwў-krō″-răl. a. Having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDISTANT, ē′-kwў-dĭs″-tănt. a. At the ſame diſtance.

EQUIDISTANTLY, ē′-kwў-dĭs″-tănt-lў. ad. At the ſame diſtance.

EQUIFORMITY, ē′-kwў-fā″r-mĭ-tў. ſ. Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, ē′-kwў-lăt″-ĕr-ăl. a. Having all ſides equal.

To EQUILIBRATE, ē′-kwў-lī″-brāte. v. a. To balance equally.

EQUILIBRATION, ē′-kwў-lĭ-brā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Equipoiſe.

EQUILIBRIUM, ē′-kwў-lē″-bryŭm. ſ. Equipoiſe, equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives or powers.

EQUINECESSARY, ē′-kwў-nĕs″-ſĕſ-ſĕr-ў. a. Needful in the ſame degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē′-kwў-nŏk″-ſhăl. ſ. The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL, ē′-kwў-nŏk″-ſhăl. a. Pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOCTIALLY, ē′-kwў-nŏk″-ſhăl-ў. ad. In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX, ē′-kwў-nŏks. ſ. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal; equinoctial wind.

EQUINUMERANT, ē′-kwў-nū″-mĕ-rant. a. Having the ſame number.

To EQUIP, ē-kwĭp′. v. a. To furniſh for a horſeman; to furniſh, to accoutre, to fit out.

EQUIPAGE, ĕk′-kwĭ-pāje. ſ. Furniture for a horſe-

horſeman; carriage of ſtate, vehicle; attendance, retinue; accoutrements, furniture.

EQUIPENDENCY, ē-kwĭ-pĕn-dĕn-ſy. ſ. The act of hanging in equipoiſe.

EQUIPMENT, ē-kwĭp-mĕnt. ſ. The act of equipping or accoutering; accoutrement, equipage.

EQUIPOISE, ē-kwĭ-poize. ſ. Equality of weight, equilibration.

EQUIPOLLENCE, ē-kwĭ-pŏl-lĕns. ſ. Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, ē-kwĭ-pŏl-lĕnt. a. Having equal power or force.

EQUIPONDERANCE, ē-kwĭ-pŏn-dĕr-ăns.
EQUIPONDERANCY, ē-kwĭ-pŏn-dĕr-ăn-ſy. } ſ. Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT, ē-kwĭ-pŏn-dĕr-ănt. a. Being of the ſame weight.

To EQUIPONDERATE, ē-kwĭ-pŏn-dĕr-āte. v. n. To weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, ē-kwĭ-pŏn-dyŭs. a. Equilibrated, equal on either part.

EQUITABLE, ĕk-kwĭ-tăbl. a. Juſt, due to juſtice; loving juſtice, candid, impartial.

EQUITABLY, ĕk-kwĭ-tăb-lȳ. ad. Juſtly, impartially.

EQUITY, ĕk-kwĭ-tȳ. ſ. Juſtice, right, honeſty; impartiality; in law, the rules of deciſion obſerved by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVOLENCE, ē-kwĭv-vă-lĕns.
EQUIVOLENCY, ē-kwĭv-vă-lĕn-ſy. } ſ. Equality of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, ē-kwĭv-vă-lĕnt. a. Equal in value; equal in excellence; of the ſame import or meaning.

EQUIVALENT, ē-kwĭv-vă-lĕnt. ſ. A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

EQUIVOCAL, ē-kwĭv-vŏ-kăl. a. Of doubtful ſignification, meaning different things; uncertain, doubtful.

EQUIVOCALLY, ē-kwĭv-vŏ-kăl-ȳ. ad. Ambiguouſly, in a doubtful or double ſenſe; by uncertain or irregular birth, by generation out of the ſtated order.

EQUIVOCALNESS, ē-kwĭv-vŏ-kăl-nĭs. ſ. Ambiguity, double meaning.

To EQUIVOCATE, ē-kwĭv-vŏ-kāte. v. n. To uſe words of equal meaning, to uſe ambiguous expreſſions.

EQUIVOCATION, ē-kwĭv-vŏ-kā-ſhŭn. ſ. Ambiguity of ſpeech, double meaning.

EQUIVOCATOR, ē-kwĭv-vŏ-kā-tŭr. ſ. One who uſes ambiguous language.

ERA, ē-ră. ſ. The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIATION, ē-ră-dȳ-ā-ſhŭn. ſ. Emiſſion of radiance.

To ERADICATE, ē-răd-ĭ-kāte. v. a. To pull up by the root; to deſtroy, to end.

ERADICATION, ē-răd-ȳ-kā-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of tearing up by the root, deſtruction; the ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, ē-răd-ĭ-kă-tĭv. a. That which cures radically.

To ERASE, ē-rā-ſe. v. a. To deſtroy, to rub out; to expunge.

ERASEMENT, ē-rā-ſe-mĕnt. ſ. Deſtruction, devaſtation; expunction, abolition.

ERE, ē-re. a. Before, ſooner than.

ERELONG, ē-re-lŏng. ad. Before a long time had elapſed.

ERENOW, ē-re-now. ad. Before this time.

EREWHILE, ē-re-hwīle.
EREWHILES, ē-re-hwīlz. } ad. Some time ago, before a little while.

To ERECT, ē-rĕkt. v. a. To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to raiſe, to build; to elevate, to exalt; to animate, to encourage.

To ERECT, ē-rĕkt. v. n. To riſe upright.

ERECT, ē-rĕkt. a. Upright; directed upwards; bold, confident, vigorous.

ERECTION, ē-rĕk-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward; the act of building or raiſing edifices.

ERECTNESS, ē-rĕkt-nĭs. ſ. Uprightneſs of poſture.

EREMITE, ĕr-ē-mīte. ſ. One who lives in a wilderneſs, an hermit.

EREMITICAL, ĕr-ē-mĭt-ĭ-kăl. a. Religiouſly ſolitary.

EREPTATION, ē-rĕp-tā″-shŭn. s. A creeping forth.

EREPTION, ē-rĕp′-shŭn. s. A ſnatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT, ĕr′-gŏt. s. A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the paſtern joint.

ERINGO, ē-rĭng′-gō. s. Sea-holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL, ē-rĭs′-tĭ-kăl. a. Controverſial, relating to diſpute.

ERMINE, ĕr′-mĭn. s. An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly reſembles a weaſle in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINED, ĕr′-mĭnd. a. Cloathed with ermine.

To ERODE, ē-rō′de. v. a. To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION, ĕr-rō-gā′-shŭn. s. The act of giving or beſtowing.

EROSION, ē-rō′-zhŭn. s. The act of eating away; the ſtate of being eaten away.

To ERR, ĕr′. v. n. To wander, to ramble; to miſs the right way, to ſtray; to deviate from any purpoſe; to commit errors, to miſtake.

ERRAND, ăr′-rănd. s. A meſſage, ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger.

ERRABLE, ĕr′-răbl. a. Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, ĕr′-răbl-nĭs. s. Liableneſs to error.

ERRANT, ĕr′-rănt. a. Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

ERRANTRY, ĕr′-rănt-trў. s. An errant ſtate, the condition of a wanderer; the employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA, ĕr-rā′-tă. s. The faults of the printer or author inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICK, ĕr-răt′ k. a. Wandering, uncertain, keeping no certain order; irregular, changeab e.

ERRATICALLY, ĕr-răt′-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. Without rule, without method.

ERRONEOUS, ĕr-rō′-nyŭs. a. Wandering, unſettled; miſtaking, miſled by error.

ERRONEOUSLY, ē-rō′-nyŭs-lў. ad. By miſtake, not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS, ĕr-rō′-nyŭs-nĭs. s. Phyſical falſehood, inconformity to truth.

ERROUR, ĕr′-rŭr. s. Miſtake, involuntary deviation from truth; a blunder, a miſtake committed; roving excurſion, irregular courſe.

ERST, ĕrſt′. ad. Firſt; at firſt, in the beginning; once, when time was; formerly, long ago; before, till then, till now.

ERUBESCENCE, ē′-rū-bĕs″-sĕns. } s. The
ERUBESCENCY, ē′-rū-bĕs″-sĕn-ſy. } act of growing red, redneſs.

ERUBESCENT, ē′-rū-bĕs″-sĕnt. a. Reddiſh, ſomewhat red.

To ERUCT, ē-rŭkt′. v. a. To belch, to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTATION, ē′-rŭk-tā″-shŭn. s. The act of belching; belch, the matter vented from the ſtomach; any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

ERUDITION, ĕr-ū-dĭſh′-ŭn. s. Learning, knowledge.

ERUGINOUS, ē-rū′-jĭ-nŭs. a. Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

ERUPTION, ē-rŭp′-shŭn. s. The act of breaking or burſting forth; burſt, emiſſion; ſudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind; efflorescence, puſtules.

ERUPTIVE, ē-rŭp′-tĭv. a. Burſting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, ĕr-ў-sĭp′-ē-lăs. s. An eruption of a hot acrid humour.

ESCALADE, ĕs-kă-lā′de. s. The act of ſcaling the walls.

ESCALOP, ſkŏl′-lŭp. s. A ſhell-fiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented.

To ESCAPE, ĕs-kā′pe. v. a. To fly, to avoid; to paſs unobſerved.

To ESCAPE, ĕs-kā′pe. v. n. To fly, to get out of danger.

ESCAPE, ĕs-kā′pe. s. Flight, the act of getting out of danger; in law, violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint; overſight, miſtake.

ESCHALOT, shăl-lŏt′. s. A plant.

ESCHAR, ĕs′-kăr. ſ. A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTICK, ĕſ-kă-rŏt′-ĭk. a. Cauſtick, having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

ESCHEAT, ĕſ-ſhē′te. ſ. Any lands or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial.

To ESCHEAT, ĕſ-ſhē′te. v. a. To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, ĕſ-ſhē′-tŭr. ſ. An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator.

To ESCHEW, ĕſ-tſhō′. v. a. To fly, to avoid, to ſhun.

ESCUTCHEON, ĕſ-kŭts′h-ŭn. ſ. The ſhield of the family, the picture of the enſigns armorial.

ESCORT, ĕs′-kŏrt. ſ. Convoy, guard from place to place.

To ESCORT, ĕſ-kă′rt. v. a. To convoy, to guard from place to place.

ESCRITOIR, ĕſ-krŭ-tō′r. ſ. A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing.

ESCUAGE, ĕs′-kŭ-ăje. ſ. A kind of knight's ſervice.

ESCULENT, ĕs′-kŭ-lĕnt. a. Good for food, eatable.

ESCULENT, ĕs′-kŭ-lĕnt. ſ. Something fit for food.

ESPALIER, ĕſ-păl′-yĕr. ſ. Trees planted and cut ſo as to join.

ESPECIAL, ĕſ-pĕſh′-ăl. a. Principal, chief.

ESPECIALLY, ĕſ-ſpĕſh′-ăl-ў. ad. Principally, chiefly.

ESPERANCE, ĕſ-pĕ-ră′nſe. ſ. Hope.

ESPIAL, ĕſ-pī′-ăl. ſ. A ſpy, a ſcout.

ESPLANADE, ĕſ-plă-nă′de. ſ. The empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town.

ESPOUSALS, ĕſ-pou′-zălz. ſ. without a ſingular. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPOUSAL, ĕſ-pou′-zăl. a. Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

To ESPOUSE, ĕſ-pou′ze. v. a. To contract or betroth to another; to marry, to wed; to maintain, to defend.

To ESPY, ĕſ-ſpў′. v. a. To ſee a thing at a diſtance; to diſcover a thing intended to be hid; to ſee unexpectedly; to diſcover as a ſpy.

ESQUIRE, ĕſ-kwī′re. ſ. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESSAY, ĕſ-ſă′. v. a. To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals.

ESSAY, ĕs′-ſă. ſ. Attempt, endeavour; a looſe performance; an irregular indigeſted piece; an eaſy free kind of compoſition; a trial, an experiment.

ESSENCE, ĕs′-ſĕnſe. ſ. Exiſtence, the quality of being; conſtituent ſubſtance; the cauſe of exiſtence; the very nature of any being; in medicine, the chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs; perfume, odour, ſcent.

To ESSENCE, ĕs′-ſĕnſe. v. a. To perfume, to ſcent.

ESSENTIAL, ĕſ-ſĕn′-ſhăl. a. Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing; important in the higheſt degree, principal; pure, highly rectified, ſubtilly elaborated.

ESSENTIAL, ĕſ-ſĕn′-ſhăl. ſ. Exiſtence; firſt or conſtituent principles; the chief point.

ESSENTIALLY, ĕſ-ſĕn′-ſhăl-lў. ad. By the conſtitution of nature.

ESSOINE, ĕſ-ſoi′n. ſ. Allegement of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear; excuſe, exemption.

To ESTABLISH, ĕſ-tăb′-lĭſh. v. a. To ſettle firmly, to fix unalterably; to found, to build firmly, to fix immoveably; to make ſettlement of any inheritance.

ESTABLISHMENT, ĕſ-tăb′-lĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Settlement, fixed ſtate; ſettled regulation, form, model; allowance, income, ſalary.

ESTATE, ĕſ-tă′te. ſ. The general intereſt, the publick; condition of life; fortune, poſſeſſion in land.

To

To ESTEEM, ĕs-tēm. v. a. To ſet a value, whether high or low, upon any thing; to prize, to rate high; to hold in opinion, to think, to imagine.

ESTEEM, ĕs-tēm. ſ. High value, reverential regard.

ESTEEMER, ĕs-tēm-ŭr. ſ. One that highly values, one that ſets a high rate upon any thing.

ESTIMABLE, ĕs-tĭ-mȧbl. a. Valuable, worth a large price; worthy of eſteem, worthy of honour.

ESTIMABLENESS, ĕs-tĭ-mȧbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of deſerving regard.

To ESTIMATE, ĕs-tĭ-mȧte. v. a. To rate, to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe; to calculate, to compute.

ESTIMATE, ĕs-tĭ-mĕt. ſ. Computation, calculation; value; valuation, aſſignment of proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; eſteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATION, ĕs-tĭ-mȧ-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of adjuſting proportioned value; calculation, computation; opinion, judgment; eſteem, regard, honour.

ESTIMATIVE, ĕs-tĭ-mȧ-tĭv. a. Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.

ESTIMATOR, ĕs-tĭ-mȧ-tŭr. ſ. A ſetter of rates.

ESTIVAL, ĕs-tĭ-vȧl. a. Pertaining to the ſummer; continuing for the ſummer.

To ESTRANGE, ĕſ-trȧnje. v. a. To keep at a diſtance, to withdraw; to alienate from affection

ESTRANGEMENT, ĕſ-ſtrȧnje-mĕnt. ſ. Alienation, diſtance, removal.

ESTRAPADE, ĕſ-trȧ-pȧde. ſ. The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and yerks furious with his hind legs.

ESTREPEMENT, ĕſ-trēp-mĕnt. ſ. Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

ESTRICH, ŏs-trĭtſh. ſ. The largeſt of birds.

ESTUARY, ĕs-tŭ-ȧ-rў. ſ. An arm of the ſea, the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

To ESTUATE, ĕs-tŭ-ȧte. v. a. To ſwell and fall reciprocally, to boil.

ESTUATION, ĕſ-tŭ-ȧ-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of boiling, reciprocation of riſe and fall.

ESURIENT, ē-ſhō-ryĕnt. a. Hungry, voracious.

ESURINE, ē-ſhō-rīne. a. Corroding, eating.

ETC. ĕt-ſĕt-ē-rȧ. A contraction of the Latin words Et Cetera, which ſignifies And ſo on.

To ETCH, ĕtſh. v. a. A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper plate.

ETERNAL, ē-tĕr-nȧl. a. Without beginning or end; unchangeable.

ETERNAL, ē-tĕr-nȧl. ſ. One of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, ē-tĕr-nȧl-lĭſt. ſ. One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

To ETERNALIZE, ē-tĕr-nȧl-līze. v. a. To make eternal.

ETERNALLY, ē-tĕr-nȧl-lў. ad. Without beginning or end; unchangeably, invariably.

ETERNE, ē-tĕrn. a. Eternal, perpetual.

ETERNITY, ē-tĕr-nĭ-tў. ſ. Duration without beginning or end; duration without end.

To ETERNIZE, ē-tĕr-nīze. v. a. To make endleſs, to perpetuate; to make for ever famous, to immortalize.

ETHER, ē-thĕr. ſ. An element more fine and ſubtle than air, air refined or ſublimed; the matter of the higheſt regions above; a chymical preparation.

ETHEREAL, ē-thē-ryȧl. a. Formed of ether; celeſtial, heavenly.

ETHEREOUS, ē-thē-ryŭs. a. Formed of ether, heavenly.

ETHICAL, ĕth-ĭ-kȧl. a. Moral, treating on morality.

ETHICALLY, ĕth-ĭ-kȧl-ў. ad. According to the doctrines of morality.

ETHICK, ĕth-ĭk. a. Moral, delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS,

ETHICKS, ĕth-′iks. ſ. without the ſingular. The doctrine of morality, a ſyſtem of morality.

ETHNICK, ĕth′-nĭk. a. Heathen, Pagan, not Jewiſh, not Chriſtian.

ETHNICKS, ĕth′-nĭks. ſ. Heathens.

ETHOLOGICAL, ē′-thō-lŏdzh″-ĭ-kăl. a. Treating of morality.

ETIOLOGY, ē′-tȳ-ŏl″-ō-jȳ. ſ. An acount of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

ETYMOLOGICAL, ĕt-ȳ-mō-lŏdzh′-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, ĕt-ȳ-mŏl′-ō-jĭſt. ſ. One who ſearches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY, ĕt-ȳ-mŏl′-ō-jȳ. ſ. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original, the deduction of formations from the radical word; the part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

To EVACATE, ē-vā′-kāte. v. a. To empty out, to throw out.

To EVACUATE, ē-văk′-ū-āte. v. a. To make empty, to clear; to void by any of the excretory paſſages; to quit, to withdraw from out of a place.

EVACUANT, ē-văk′-ū-ănt. ſ. Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUATION, ē-văk-ū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge; the practice of emptying the body by phyſick; diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVADE, ē-vā′de. v. a. To elude; to avoid; to eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.

To EVADE, ē-vā′de. v. n. To eſcape, to ſlip away; to practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

EVAGATION, ē′-vă-gā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of wandering, deviation.

EVANESCENT, ē′-vă-nĕs″-sĕnt. a. Vaniſhing, imperceptible.

EVANGELICAL, ē′-văn-jĕl″-ĭ-kăl. a. Agreeable to goſpel, conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel; contained in the goſpel.

EVANGELISM, ē-văn′-jē-lĭzm. ſ. The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.

EVANGELIST, ē-văn′-jē-lĭſt. ſ. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus; a promulgator of the Chriſtian laws.

To EVANGELIZE, ē-văn′-jē-lī′ze. v. a. To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus.

EVANID, ē-văn′-ĭd. a. Faint, weak, evaneſcent.

EVAPORABLE, ē-văp′-ō-răbl. a. Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ē-văp′-ō-rāte. v. n. To fly away in fumes or vapours.

To EVAPORATE, ē-văp′-ō-rāte. v. a. To drive away in fumes; to give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.

EVAPORATION, ē′-văp-ō-rā″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flying away in fumes and vapours; the act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away; in pharmacy, an operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before.

EVASION, ē-vā′-zhŭn. ſ. Excuſe, ſubterfuge, ſophiſtry, artifice.

EVASIVE, ē-vā′-sĭv. a. Practiſing evaſion, eluſive; containing an evaſion, ſophiſtical.

EUCHARIST, ū′-kă-rĭſt. ſ. The act of giving thanks, the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

EUCHARISTICAL, ū-kă-rĭs′-tĭ-kăl. a. Containing acts of thankſgiving; relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHOLOGY, ū-kŏl′-ō-jȳ. ſ. A formulary of prayers.

EUCRASY, ū′-kră-ſȳ. ſ. An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.

EVE, ē′ve. } ſ. The cloſe of the day; the
EVEN, ē′vn. } vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday.

EVEN, ē′vn. a. Level, not rugged; uniform, ſmooth; equal on both ſides; without any thing owed; calm, not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion; capable to be divided into equal parts.

To

To EVEN, ē′vn. v. a. To make even; to make out of debt; to make level.

EVEN, ē′vn. ad. A word of ſtrong aſſertion, verily; ſuppoſing that; notwithſtanding.

EVENHANDED, ē′vn-hăn-dĭd. a. Impartial, equitable.

EVENING, ē′v-nĭng. ſ. The cloſe of the day, the beginning of night.

EVENLY, ēv′n-lў. ad. Equally, uniformly; ſmoothly; impartially, without favour or enmity.

EVENNESS, ē′vn-nĭs. ſ. State of being even; uniformity, regularity; equality of ſurface, levelneſs; freedom from inclination to either ſide; calmneſs, freedom from perturbation.

EVENTIDE, ē′vn-tīde. ſ. The time of evening.

EVENT, ē-vĕnt′. ſ. An incident, any thing that happens; the conſequence of an action.

To EVENTERATE, ē-vĕn′-tē-rāte. v. a. To rip up, to open the belly.

EVENTFUL, ē-vĕnt′-fŭl. a. Full of incidents.

To EVENTILATE, ē-vĕn′-tĭ-lāte. v. a. To winnow, to ſift out; to examine, to diſcuſs.

EVENTUAL, ē-vĕn′-tū-ăl. a. Happening in conſequence of any thing, conſequential.

EVENTUALLY, ē-vĕn′-tū-ăl-ў. ad. In the event, in the laſt reſult.

EVER, ĕv′-ŭr. ad. At any time; at all times; for ever; a word of enforcement, As ſoon as ever he had done it; it is often contracted into e'er.

EVERBUBBLING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭb′-blĭng. a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBURNING, ĕv-ŭr-bŭr′-nĭng. a. Unextinguiſhed.

EVERDURING, ĕv-ŭr-dū′rĭng. a. Eternal, enduring without end.

EVERGREEN, ĕv-ŭr-grē′n. a. Verdant throughout the year.

EVERGREEN, ĕv′-ŭr-grēn. ſ. A plant that retains its verdure through all the ſeaſons.

EVERHONOURED, ĕv-ŭr-ŏn′-nŭrd. a. Always held in honour.

EVERLASTING, ĕv-ŭr-lăs′-tĭng. a. Laſting or enduring without end, perpetual, immortal.

EVERLASTING, ĕv-ŭr-lăs′-tĭng. ſ. Eternity.

EVERLASTINGLY, ĕv-ŭr-lăs′-tĭng-lў. ad. Eternally, without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS, ĕv-ŭr-lăs′-tĭng-nĭs. ſ. Eternity, perpetuity.

EVERLIVING, ĕv-ŭr-lĭv′-ĭng. a. Living without end.

EVERMORE, ĕv-ŭr-mō′re. ad. Always, eternally.

To EVERSE, ē-vĕrs′e. v. a. To overthrow, to ſubvert.

To EVERT, ē-vĕrt′. v. a. To deſtroy.

EVERY, ĕv′-ŭr-ў. a. Each one of all.

EVESDROPPER, ē′vz-drŏp-pŭr. ſ. Some mean fellow that ſkulks about the houſe in the night.

To EVESTIGATE, ē-vĕs′-tĭ-gāte. v. a. To ſearch out.

EUGH, yō′. ſ. A tree.

To EVICT, ē-vĭk′t. v. a. To take away by a ſentence of law; to prove.

EVICTION, ē-vĭk′-shŭn. ſ. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation of a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature; proof, evidence.

EVIDENCE, ĕv′-ĭ-dĕnſe. ſ. The ſtate of being evident, clearneſs; teſtimony, proof; witneſs, one that gives evidence.

To EVIDENCE, ĕv′-ĭ-dĕnſe. v. a. To prove, to make diſcovery of.

EVIDENT, ĕv′-ĭ-dĕnt. a. Plain, apparent, notorious.

EVIDENTLY, ĕv′-ĭ-dĕnt-lў. ad. Apparently, certainly.

EVIL, ē′vl. a. Having bad qualities of any kind; wicked, corrupt; miſerable; miſchievous, deſtructive.

EVIL, ē′vl. ſ. Wickedneſs, a crime; injury, miſchief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, diſeaſe.

EVIL, ē′vl. ad. Not well in whatever reſpect; injuriouſly, not kindly.

EVILAFFECTED, ē′vl-ăf-fĕk′-tĭd. a. Not kind, not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

EVILDOER, ēvl-dōō′-ur. ſ. Maleſactor.
EVILFAVOURED, ēvl-fā′-vurd. a. Ill-countenanced.
EVILFAVOUREDNESS, ēvl-fā′-vurd-nis. ſ. Deformity.
EVILMINDED, ēvl-mī′n-did. a. Malicious, miſchievous.
EVILNESS, ē′vl-nis. ſ. Contrariety to goodneſs, badneſs of whatever kind.
EVILSPEAKING, ēvl-ſpē′-king. ſ. Defamation, calumny.
EVILWISHING, ēvl-wiſh′-ing. a. Wiſhing evil to, having no good will.
EVILWORKER, ēvl-wurk′-ur. ſ. One who does ill.
To EVINCE, ē-vin′ſe. v. a. To prove, to ſhow.
EVINCIBLE, ē-vin′-ſibl. a. Capable of proof, demonſtrable.
EVINCIBLY, ē-vin′-ſib-lȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.
To EVISCERATE, ē-viſ′-ſē-rāte. v. a. To embowel, to deprive of the entrails.
EVITABLE, ēv′-i-tābl. a. Avoidable, that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.
To EVITATE, ēv′-i-tāte. v. a. To avoid, to ſhun.
EVITATION, ēv-i-tā′-ſhun. ſ. The act of avoiding.
EULOGY, ū′-lō-jȳ. ſ. Praiſe, encomium.
EUNUCH, ū′-nuk. ſ. One that is caſtrated.
EVOCATION, ēv-ō-kā′-ſhun. ſ. The act of calling out.
EVOLATION, ē′-vō-lā″-ſhun. ſ. The act of flying away.
To EVOLVE, ē-vōlv′. v. a. To unfold, to diſentangle.
To EVOLVE, ē-vōlv′. v. n. To open itſelf, to diſcloſe itſelf.
EVOLUTION, ēv-ō-lū′-ſhun. ſ. The act of unrolling or unfolding; the ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded; in tacticks, the motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up.
EVOMITION, ē′-vō-miſh″-un. ſ. The act of vomiting out.

EUPHONICAL, ū-fōn′-ȳ-kal. a. Sounding agreeably.
EUPHONY, ū′-fō-nȳ. ſ. An agreeable ſound, the contrary to harſhneſs.
EUPHORBIUM, ū-fā′r-byum. ſ. A plant, a gum.
EUPHRASY, ū′-frā-ſȳ. ſ. The herb eyebright.
EUROCLYDON, ū-rōk′-lȳ-dōn. ſ. A wind which blows between the Eaſt and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean.
EUROPEAN, ū-rō-pē′-an. a. Belonging to Europe.
EURUS, ū′-rus. ſ. The Eaſt wind.
EURYTHMY, ū′-rith-mȳ. ſ. Harmony, regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.
EUTHANASIA, ū-thān-ā-ſē′-ā. } ſ. An eaſy
EUTHANASY, ū-thān′-ā-ſȳ. } death.
EVULGATION, ē′-vul-gā″-ſhun. ſ. The act of divulging.
EVULSION, ē-vul′-ſhun. ſ. The act of plucking out.
EWE, yō′. ſ. The ſhe-ſheep.
EWER, ū′-ur. ſ. A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.
EWRY, ū′-rȳ. ſ. An office in the king's houſehold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.
To EXACERBATE, ĕkſ-ā-ſĕr′-bāte. v. a. To embitter, to exaſperate.
EXACERBATION, ĕkſ-ā-ſĕr-bā′-ſhun. ſ. Encreaſe of malignity, augmented force or ſeverity.
EXACERVATION, ĕkſ-ā-ſĕr-vā′-ſhun. ſ. The act of heaping up.
EXACT, ĕgz-ākt′. a. Nice; methodical; accurate; honeſt, ſtrict, punctual.
To EXACT, ĕgz-ākt′. v. a. To require authoritatively; to demand of right.
To EXACT, ĕgz-ākt′. v. n. To practiſe extortion.
EXACTER, ĕgz-āk′-tur. ſ. Extortioner, one who claims more than his due; one who is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.
EXACTION, ĕgz-āk′-ſhun. ſ. Extortion, unjuſt demand; a toll, a tribute ſeverely levied.
EXACTLY, ĕgz-ākt′-lȳ. ad. Accurate'y, nicely.

EXACT-

EXACTNESS, ĕgz-ăkt′-nĭs. ſ. Accuracy, nicety ; regularity of conduct, ſtrictneſs of manners.

To EXAGGERATE, ĕgz-ădzh′-ĕ-rāte. v. a. To heighten by repreſentation.

EXAGGERATION, ĕgz-ădzh-ĕ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of keeping together ; hyperbolical amplification.

To EXAGITATE, ĕgz-ădzh′-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To ſhake, to put in motion.

EXAGITATION, ĕgz-ădzh-ĭ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhaking.

To EXALT, ĕgz-ā′lt. v. a. To raiſe on high ; to elevate to power, wealth, or dignity ; to elevate to joy or confidence ; to praiſe, to extol, to magnify ; to elevate in diction or ſentiment.

EXALTATION, ĕgz-ŏl-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of raiſing on high ; elevation in power or dignity ; moſt elevated ſtate, ſtate of greatneſs or dignity.

EXAMEN, ĕgz-ā′-mĕn. ſ. Examination, diſquiſition.

EXAMINATE, ĕgz-ăm′-ĭ-nāte. ſ. The perſon examined.

EXAMINATION, ĕgz-ăm-ĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment.

EXAMINATOR, ĕgz-ăm′-ĭ-nā-tŭr. ſ. An examiner, an enquirer.

To EXAMINE, ĕgz-ăm′-ĭn. v. a. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories ; to interrogate a witneſs ; to try the truth or falſehood of any propoſition ; to try by experiment, to narrowly ſift, to ſcan ; to make enquiry into, to ſearch into, to ſcrutiniſe.

EXAMINER, ĕgz-ăm′-ĭ-nŭr. ſ. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence ; one who ſearches or tries any thing.

EXAMPLE, ĕgz-ămp′l. ſ. Copy or pattern, that which is propoſed to be reſembled ; precedent, former inſtance of the like ; a perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern ; one puniſhed for the admonition of others ; inſtances in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

EXANGUIOUS, ĕkſ-ſăng′-gwĭ-ŭs. a. Having no blood.

EXANIMATE, ĕgz-ăn′-ĭ-māte. a. Lifeleſs, dead ; ſpiritleſs, depreſſed.

EXANIMATION, ĕkſ-ăn-ĭ-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Deprivation of life.

EXANIMOUS, ĕgz-ăn′-ĭ-mŭs. a. Lifeleſs, dead, killed.

EXANTHEMATA, ĕkſ-ăn-thĕ′-mă-tă. ſ. Eruptions, puſtules.

EXANTHEMATOUS, ĕkſ-ăn-thĕm′-ă-tŭs. a. Puſtulous, eruptive.

To EXANTLATE, ĕgz-ănt′-lāte. v. a. To draw out ; to exhauſt, to waſte away.

EXANTLATION, ĕkſ-ănt-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing out.

EXARTICULATION, ĕkſ-ăr-tĭk-ŭ-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The diſlocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE, ĕgz-ăs′-pĕr-āte. v. a. To provoke, to enrage, to irritate ; to heighten a difference, to aggravate, to embitter.

EXASPERATER, ĕgz-ăſ′-pĕr-ā-tŭr. ſ. He that exaſperates or provokes.

EXASPERATION, ĕgz-ăſ-pĕr-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Aggravation, malignant repreſentation ; provocation, irritation.

To EXAUCTORATE, ĕgz-ā′k-tŏ-rāte. v. a. To diſmiſs from ſervice ; to deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORATION, ĕkſ-āk-tŏ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſmiſſion from ſervice ; deprivation, degradation.

EXCANDESCENCE, ĕkſ-kăn-dĕs′-ſĕnſe. }
EXCANDESCENCY, ĕkſ-kăn-dĕs′-ſĕn-ſy. }
ſ. Heat, the ſtate of growing hot ; anger, the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTATION, ĕkſ-kăn-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſenchantment by a counter-charm.

To EXCARNATE, ĕkſ-kā′r-nāte. v. a. To clear from fleſh.

EXCARNIFICATION, ĕkſ-kăr-nĭ-fĭ-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taking away the fleſh.

To EXCAVATE, ĕkſ-kā′-vāte. v. a. To hollow, to cut into hollows.

EXCAVATION, ĕkſ-kă-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cutting into hollows ; the hollow formed, the cavity.

To

To EXCEED, ėk-ſē′d. v. a. To go beyond, to outgo; to excel, to ſurpaſs.

To EXCEED, ėk-ſē′d. v. n. To go too far, to paſs the bounds of fitneſs; to go beyond any limits; to bear the greater proportion.

EXCEEDING, ėk-ſē′-dĭng. part. a. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCEEDINGLY, ėk-ſē′-dĭng-lў. ad. To a great degree.

To EXCEL, ėk-ſėl′. v. a. To outgo, in good qualities, to ſurpaſs.

To EXCEL, ėk-ſėl′. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLENCE, ėk′-ſėl-lėnſe. } EXCELLENCY, ėk′-ſėl-lėn-ſў. } ſ. Dignity, high rank; the ſtate of excelling in any thing; that in which one excels; a title of honour, uſually applied to ambaſſadors and governors.

EXCELLENT, ėk′-ſėl-lėnt. a. Of great virtue, of great worth, of great dignity; eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLENTLY, ėk′-ſėl-lėnt-lў. ad. Well in a high degre; to an eminent degree.

To EXCEPT, ėk-ſėpt′. v. a. To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept or poſition.

To EXCEPT, ėk-ſėpt′. v. n. To object, to make objections.

EXCEPT, ėk-ſėpt′. prep. Excluſively of, without incluſion of; unleſs.

EXCEPTING, ėk-ſėp′-tĭng. prep. Without incluſion of, with exception of.

EXCEPTION, ėk-ſėp′-ſhŭn. ſ. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept or poſition; thing excepted or ſpecified in exception; objection, cavil; peeviſh diſlike, offence taken.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ėk-ſėp′-ſhŭn-ăbl. a. Liable to objection.

EXCEPTIOUS, ėk-ſėp′-ſhŭs. a. Peeviſh, forward.

EXCEPTIVE, ėk-ſėp′-tĭv. a. Including an exception.

EXCEPTLESS, ėk-ſėpt′-lĭs. a. Omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, ėk-ſėp′-tŭr. ſ. Objector.

To EXCERN, ėk-ſėrn′. v. a. To ſtrain out, to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers.

EXCERPTION, ėk-ſėrp′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of gleaming, ſelecting; the thing gleaned or ſelected.

EXCESS, ėk-ſės′. ſ. More than enough, ſuperfluity; intemperance, unreaſonable indulgence; tranſgreſſion of due limits.

EXCESSIVE, ėk-ſės′-sĭv. a. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

EXCESSIVELY, ėk-sės′-sĭv-lў. ad. Exceedingly, eminently.

To EXCHANGE, ėkſ-tſhā′nje. v. a. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another; to give and take reciprocally.

EXCHANGE, ėkſ-tſhā′nje. ſ. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs.

EXCHANGER, ėkſ-tſhā′n-jŭr. ſ. One who practiſes exchange.

EXCHEQUER, ėkſ-tſhėk′-ŭr. ſ. The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCISE, ėk-sī′ze. ſ. A tax levied upon commodities.

To EXCISE, ėk-sī′ze. v. a. To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing.

EXCISEMAN, ėk-sī′ze-măn. ſ. An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCISION, ėk-sĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. Extirpation, deſtruction.

EXCITATION, ėk-ſў-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of exciting or putting into motion.

To EXCITE, ėk-sī′te. v. a. To rouſe, to animate, to ſtir up, to encourage.

EXCITEMENT, ėk-sī′te-mėnt. ſ. The motive by which one is ſtirred up.

EXCITER, ėk-sī′-tŭr. ſ. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.

To EXCLAIM, ėkſ-klā′me. v. n. To cry out with vehemence, to make an outcry.

EXCLAMATION, ėkſ-klă-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Vehement outcry, clamour, outrageous vociferation; an emphatical utterance; a note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked thus !

EXCLAMER,

EXCLAMER, ĕkſ-klā′-mŭr. ſ. One that makes vehement outcries.

EXCLAMATORY, ĕkſ-klăm′-ā-tŭr-ў. a. Practiſing exclamation; containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE, ĕkſ-klū′de. v. a. To ſhut out; to debar, to hinder from participation; to except.

EXCLUSION, ĕkſ-klū′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of ſhutting out; the act of debarring from any privilege; exception; the diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLUSIVE, ĕkſ-klū′-sĭv. a. Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion; debarring from participation; not taking into any account or number; excepting.

EXCLUSIVELY, ĕkſ-klū′-sĭv-lў. ad. Without admiſſion of another to participation; without comprehenſion in any account or number.

To EXCOCT, ĕkſ-kŏkt′. v. a. To boil up.

To EXCOGITATE, ĕkſ-kŏdzh′-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To invent, to ſtrike out by thinking.

To EXCOMMUNICATE, ĕkſ-kŏm-mū′-nĭ-kāte. v. a. To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure.

EXCOMMUNICATION, ĕkſ-kŏm-mū-nў-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. An eccleſiaſtical interdict, excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church.

To EXCORIATE, ĕkſ-kŏ′-ryāte. v. a. To flay, to ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCORIATION, ĕkſ-kŏ-ryā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Loſs of ſkin, privation of ſkin, the act of flaying.

EXCORTICATION, ĕkſ-kŏr-tў-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Pulling the bark off any thing.

EXCREMENT, ĕks′-krē-mĕnt. ſ. That which is thrown out as uſeleſs from the natural paſſages of the body.

EXCREMENTAL, ĕkſ-krē-mĕn′-tăl. a. That which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, ĕkſ-krē-mĕn-tĭſh′-ŭs. a. Containing excrements, conſiſting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRESCENCE, ĕkſ-krĕs′-sĕnſe. } ſ. Some-
EXCRESCENCY, ĕkſ-krĕs′-sĕn-ſў. } what growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production.

EXCRESCENT, ĕkſ-krĕs′-sĕnt. a. That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

EXCRETION, ĕkſ-krē′-ſhŭn. ſ. Separation of animal ſubſtance.

EXCRETIVE, ĕks′-krē-tĭv. a. Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements.

EXCRETORY, ĕks′-krē-tŭr-ў. a. Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts.

EXCRUCIABLE, ĕkſ-krō′-ſhăbl. a. Liable to torment.

To EXCRUCIATE, ĕkſ-krō′-ſhāte. v. a. To torture, to torment.

EXCUBATION, ĕkſ-kū-bā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of watching all night.

To EXCULPATE, ĕkſ-kŭl′-pāte. v. a. To clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCURSION, ĕkſ-kŭr′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; an expedition into ſome diſtant part; digreſſion.

EXCURSIVE, ĕkſ-kŭr′-sĭv. a. Rambling, wandering, deviating.

EXCUSABLE, ĕkſ-kū′-zăbl. a. Pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, ĕkſ-kū′-zăbl-nĭs. ſ. Pardonableneſs, capability to be excuſed.

EXCUSATION, ĕkſ-kū-zā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Excuſe, plea, apology.

EXCUSATORY, ĕkſ-kū′-zā-tŭr-ў. a. Pleading excuſe, apologetical.

To EXCUSE, ĕkſ-kū′ze. v. a. To extenuate by apology; to diſengage from an obligation; to remit, not to exact; to pardon by allowing an apology; to throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

EXCUSE, ĕkſ-kū′ſe. ſ. Plea offered in extenuation, apology; the act of excuſing; cauſe for which one is excuſed.

EXCUSELESS, ĕkſ-kū′ſe-lĭs. a. That for which no excuſe or apology can be given.

EXCUSER, ĕkſ-kū′-zŭr. ſ. One who pleads for another; one who forgives another.

To EXCUSS, ĕkſ-kŭs′. v. a. To ſeize and detain by law.

EXCUSSION, ĕkſ-kŭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Seizure by law.

EXECRABLE, ĕk′-sẽ-krȧbl. a. Hateful, deteſtable, accurſed.

EXECRABLY, ĕk′-sẽ-krȧb-lў. ad. Curſedly, abominably.

To EXECRATE, ĕk′-sẽ-krȧte. v. a. To curſe, to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRATION, ĕk-sẽ-krȧ′-shŭn. ſ. Curſe, imprecation of evil.

To EXECUTE, ĕk′-sẽ-kūte. v. a. To put in act, to do what is planned; to put to death according to form of juſtice.

EXECUTION, ĕk-sẽ-kū′-shŭn. ſ. Performance, practice; the laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods; capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law; deſtruction, ſlaughter.

EXECUTIONER, ĕk-sẽ-kū′-shŏ-nŭr. ſ. He that puts in act, or executes; he that inflicts capital puniſhment.

EXECUTIVE, ĕgz-ĕk′-ū-tĭv. a. Having the quality of executing or performing; active, not deliberative, not legiſlative, having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTOR, ĕgz-ĕk′-ū-tŭr. ſ. He that performs or executes any thing; he that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator.

EXECUTORSHIP, ĕgz-ĕk′-ū-tŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, ĕgz-ĕk′-ū-trĭks. ſ. A woman inſtructed to perform the will of the teſtator.

EXEGESIS, ĕkſ-ē′-jē-sĭs. ſ. An explanation.

EXEGETICAL, ĕkſ-ē-jĕt′-ĭ-kȧl. a. Explanatory, expoſitory.

EXEMPLAR, ĕgz-ĕm′-plȧr. ſ. A pattern, an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, ĕgz″-ĕm-plȧr′-ĭ-lў. ad. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation; in ſuch a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, ĕgz″-ĕm-plȧr′-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, ĕgz″-ĕm-plȧr-ў. a. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation; ſuch as may give warning to others.

EXEMPLIFICATION, ĕgz-ĕm-plў-fĭ-kȧ′-shŭn. ſ. A copy, a tranſcript; an illuſtration by example.

To EXEMPLIFY, ĕgz-ĕm′-plĭ-fў. v. a. To illuſtrate by example; to tranſcribe, to copy.

To EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmpt′. v. a. To privilege, to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, ĕgz-ĕmpt′. a. Free by privilege; not ſubject, not liable to.

EXEMPTION, ĕgz-ĕmp′-shŭn. ſ. Immunity, privilege, freedom from impoſts.

EXEMPTITIOUS, ĕgz-ĕmp-tĭsh′-ŭs. a. Separable, that which may be taken from another.

To EXENTERATE, ĕgz-ĕn′-tĕr-ȧte. v. a. To embowel.

EXENTERATION, ĕgz-ĕn′-tĕr-ȧ′-shŭn. ſ. The act of taking out the bowels, embowelling.

EXEQUIAL, ĕgz-ē′-kwў-ȧl. a. Relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, ĕks′-ē-kwўz. ſ. without a ſingular. Funeral rites, the ceremony of burial.

EXERCENT, ĕgz-ĕr′-ſĕnt. a. Practiſing, following any calling.

EXERCISE, ĕks′-ĕr-sīze. ſ. Labour of the body for health or amuſement; preparatory practice in order to ſkill; practice, outward performance; taſk, that which one is appointed to perform; act of divine worſhip, whether publick or private.

To EXERCISE, ĕks′-ĕr-sīze. v. a. To employ; to train by uſe to any act; to taſk, to keep employed as a penal injunction; to practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill.

To EXERCISE, ĕks′-ĕr-sīze. v. n. To uſe exerciſe, to labour for health.

EXERCISER, ĕkſ-ĕr-sī′-zŭr. ſ. He that directs or uſes exerciſe.

EXERCITATION, ĕkſ-ĕr-ſў-tȧ′-shŭn. ſ. Exerciſe; practice, uſe.

To EXERT, ĕgz-ĕrt′. v. a. To uſe with an effort; to put forth, to perform.

EXERTION, ĕgz-ĕr′-shŭn. ſ. The act of exerting, effort.

EXESION, ĕkſ-ē′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, ĕkſ-ĕſ-tū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of boiling.

To EXFOLIATE, ĕkſ-fō′-lyāte. v. n. To ſhell off, as a corrupt bone from the ſound part.

EXFOLIATION, ĕkſ-fō-lyā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound.

EXFOLIATIVE, ĕkſ-fō′-lyā-tĭv. a. That which has power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHALABLE, ĕkſ-hā′-lăbl. a. That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, ĕkſ-hă-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours; the ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours; that which riſes in vapours.

To EXHALE, ĕkſ-hā′le. v. a. To ſend or draw out vapours or fumes.

EXHALEMENT, ĕkſ-hā′le-mĕnt. ſ. Matter exhaled, vapour.

To EXHAUST, ĕkſ-hā′ſt. v. a. To drain, to diminiſh; to draw out totally, to draw out till nothing is left.

EXHAUSTION, ĕkſ-hā′ſ-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing.

EXHAUSTLESS, ĕkſ-hā′ſt-lĭs. a. Not to be emptied, inexhauſtible.

To EXHIBIT, ĕkſ-hĭb′-ĭt. v. a. To offer to view or uſe, to offer or propoſe; to ſhow, to diſplay.

EXHIBITER, ĕkſ-hĭb′-ĭ-tŭr. ſ. He that offers any thing.

EXHIBITION, ĕkſ-hĭ-bĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of exhibiting, diſplay, ſetting forth; allowance, ſalary, penſion.

To EXHILARATE, ĕkſ-hĭl′-ă-răte. v. a. To make cheerful, to fill with mirth.

EXHILARATION, ĕkſ-hĭl-ă-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving gaiety; the ſtate of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, ĕkſ-hā′rt. v. a. To incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTATION, ĕkſ-hŏr-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of exhorting, incitement to good; the form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, ĕkſ-hā′r-tă-tŭr-ў. a. Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER, ĕkſ-hā′r-tŭr. ſ. One who exhorts.

To EXICCATE, ĕk-sĭk′-kāte. v. a. To dry.

EXICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of drying up, ſtate of being dried up.

EXICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk′-kă-tĭv. a. Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE, ĕk′-ſў-jĕnſe. } ſ. Demand, want,
EXIGENCY, ĕk′-ſў-jĕn-ſў. } need; preſſing neceſſity, diſtreſs, ſudden occaſion.

EXIGENT, ĕk′-ſў-jĕnt. ſ. Preſſing buſineſs, occaſion that requires immediate help.

EXIGUITY, ĕkſ-ў-gū′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Smallneſs, diminutiveneſs.

EXIGUOUS, ĕgz-ĭg′-ū-ŭs. a. Small, diminutive, little.

EXILE, ĕks′-īle. ſ. Baniſhment, ſtate of being baniſhed; the perſon baniſhed.

EXILE, ĕg-zī′le. a. Small, ſlender, not full.

To EXILE, ĕg-zī′le. v. a. To baniſh, to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, ĕg-zī′le-mĕnt. ſ. Baniſhment.

EXILITION, ĕkſ-ў-lĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Slenderneſs, ſmallneſs.

EXIMIOUS, ĕg-zĭm′-yŭs. a. Famous, eminent.

To EXIST, ĕg-zĭſt.′ v. n. To be, to have a being.

EXISTENCE, ĕg-zĭs′-tĕnſe. } ſ. State of be-
EXISTENCY, ĕg-zĭs′-tĕn-ſў. } ing, actual poſſeſſion of being.

EXISTENT, ĕg-zĭs′-tĕnt. a. In being, in poſſeſſion of being.

EXISTIMATION, ĕg-zĭſ-tĭ-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Opinion; eſteem.

EXIT, ĕks′-ĭt. ſ. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off; departure, act of quitting the theatre of life.

EXITIAL, ĕgz-ĭſh′-ăl. } a. Deſtructive, fa-
EXITIOUS, ĕgz-ĭſh′-ŭs. } tal, mortal.

EXODUS, ĕks′-ŏ-dŭs. } ſ. Departure, journey
EXODY, ĕks′-ŏ-dў. } from a place: the ſecond book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

EXO-

EXOLETE, ĕks′-ō-lēte. a. Obſolete. Out of uſe.

To EXOLVE, ĕk-ſŏlv′. v. a. To looſe, to pay.

EXOMPHALOS, ĕgz-ŏm′-fă-lŏs. ſ. A navel rupture.

To EXONERATE, ĕgz-ŏn′-ĕ-rāte. v. a. To unload, to diſburthen.

EXONERATION, ĕgz-ŏn-ĕ-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of diſburthening.

EXOPTABLE, ĕgz-ŏp′-tăbl. a. Deſirable, to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

EXORABLE, ĕks′-ō-răbl. a. To be moved by intreaty.

EXORBITANCE, ĕgz-ā′r-bĭ-tănſe. } ſ. E-
EXORBITANCY, ĕgz-ā′r-bĭ-tăn-ſy. } normity, groſs deviation from rule or right; extravagant demand; boundleſs depravity.

EXORBITANT, ĕgz-ār′-bĭ-tănt. a. Enormous, beyond due proportion, exceſſive.

To EXORCISE, ĕks′-ŏr-sīze. v. a. To adjure by ſome holy name; to drive away by certain forms of adjuration; to purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits.

EXORCISER, ĕks′-ŏr-sī-zŭr. ſ. One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

EXORCISM, ĕks′-ŏr-sĭzm. ſ. The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away.

EXORCIST, ĕks′-ŏr-sĭſt. ſ. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits.

EXORDIUM, ĕgz-ā′r-dyŭm. ſ. A formal preface, the proemial part of a compoſition.

EXORNATION, ĕkſ-ŏr-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Ornament, decoration, embelliſhment.

EXOSSATED, ĕgz-ŏs′-ſă-tĭd. a. Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, ĕgz-ŏs′-ſhŭs. a. Wanting bones, boneleſs.

EXOSTOSIS, ĕgz-ŏs′-tō-sĭs. ſ. Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXOTICK, ĕgz-ŏt′-ĭk. a. Foreign, not produced in our own country.

To EXPAND, ĕk-ſpănd′. v. a. To ſpread, to lay open as a net or ſheet; to dilate, to ſpread out every way.

EXPANSE, ĕk-ſpăn′ſe. ſ. A body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIBILITY, ĕk-ſpăn-ſy-bĭl′-ĭ-ty. ſ. Capacity of extenſion, poſſibility to be expanded.

EXPANSIBLE, ĕk-ſpăn′-sĭbl. a. Capable to be extended.

EXPANSION, ĕkſ-păn′-ſhŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface; the act of ſpreading out; extent; pure ſpace.

EXPANSIVE, ĕkſ-păn′-sĭv. a. Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface.

To EXPATIATE, ĕk-ſpā′-ſhāte. v. n. To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

To EXPECT, ĕk-ſpĕkt′. v. a. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil; to wait for, to attend the coming.

EXPECTABLE, ĕk-ſpĕk′-tăbl. a. To be expected.

EXPECTANCE, ĕk-ſpĕk′-tănſe. } ſ. The act
EXPECTANCY, ĕk-ſpĕk′-tăn-ſy. } or ſtate of expecting; ſomething expected; hope.

EXPECTANT, ĕk-ſpĕk′-tănt. a. Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT, ĕk-ſpĕk′-tănt. ſ. One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION, ĕk-ſpĕk-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of expecting; the ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear; proſpect of any thing good to come; a ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us.

EXPECTER, ĕk-ſpĕk′-tŭr. ſ. One who has hopes of ſomething; one who waits for another.

To EXPECTORATE, ĕkſ-pĕk′-tō-rāte. v. a. To eject from the breaſt.

EXPECTORATION, ĕkſ-pĕk-tō-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt; the diſcharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE, ĕkſ-pĕk′-tō-rā-tĭv. a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, ĕkſ-pē′-dyĕnſe. } ſ. Fitneſs,
EXPEDIENCY, ĕkſ-pē′-dyĕn-ſy. } propriety, ſuitableneſs to an end; expedition, adventure; haſte, diſpatch.

EXPEDIENT, ĕkſ-pē′-dyĕnt. a. Proper, fit, convenient, ſuitable; quick, expeditious.

EXPE-

EXPEDIENT, ĕkſ-pē′-dyĕnt. ſ. That which helps forward, as means to an end; a ſhift, means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY, ĕkſ-pē′-dyĕnt-lў. ad. Fitly, ſuitably, conveniently; haſtily, quickly.

To EXPEDITE, ĕks′-pĕ-dīte. v. a. To facilitate, to free from impediment; to haſten, to quicken; to diſpatch, to iſſue from a publick office.

EXPEDITE, ĕks′-pĕ-dīte. a. Quick, haſty, ſoon performed; eaſy, diſencumbered, clear; nimble, active, agile; light armed.

EXPEDITELY, ĕks′-pĕ-dīte-lў. ad. With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte.

EXPEDITION, ĕkſ-pĕ-dĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Haſte, ſpeed, activity; a march or voyage with martial intentions.

To EXPEL, ĕkſ-pĕl′. v. a. To drive out, to force away; to baniſh, to drive from the place of reſidence.

EXPELLER, ĕkſ-pĕl′-lŭr. ſ. One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, ĕkſ-pĕnd′. v. a. To lay out, to ſpend.

EXPENSE, ĕkſ-pĕns′e. ſ. Coſt, charges, money expended.

EXPENSEFUL, ĕkſ-pĕns′e-fŭl. a. Coſtly, chargeable.

EXPENSELESS, ĕkſ-pĕns′e-lĭs. a. Without coſt.

EXPENSIVE, ĕkſ-pĕn′-sĭv. a. Given to expenſe, extravagant, luxurious; coſtly, requiring expenſe.

EXPENSIVELY, ĕkſ-pĕn′-sĭv-lў. ad. With great expenſe.

EXPENSIVENESS, ĕkſ-pĕn′-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. Addiction to expenſe, extravagance; coſtlineſs.

EXPERIENCE, ĕk-pē′-ryĕnſe. ſ. Practice, frequent trial; knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPERIENCE, ĕkſ-pē′-ryĕnce. v. a. To try, to practiſe; to know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, ĕkſ-pē′-ryĕnſt. participial a. Made ſkilful by experience; wiſe by long practice.

EXPERIENCER, ĕkſ-pē′-ryĕn-ſŭr. ſ. One who makes trials; a practiſer of experiments.

EXPERIMENT, ĕkſ-pĕr′-ў-mĕnt. ſ. Trial of any thing, ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

EXPERIMENTAL, ĕkſ-pĕr-ў-mĕn′-tăl. a. Pertaining to experiment; built upon experiment; known by experiment or trial.

EXPERIMENTALLY, ĕkſ-pĕr-ў-mĕn′-tăl-lў. ad. By experience, by trial.

EXPERIMENTER, ĕkſ-pĕr′-ў-mĕn-tŭr. ſ. One who makes experiments.

EXPERT, ĕkſ-pĕrt′. a. Skilful; ready, dexterous.

EXPERTLY, ĕkſ-pĕrt′-lў. ad. In a ſkilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, ĕkſ-pĕrt′-nĭs. ſ. Skill, readineſs.

EXPIABLE, ĕks′-pў-ăbl. a. Capable to be expiated.

To EXPIATE, ĕks′-pў-āte. v. a. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety, to atone for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION, ĕkſ-pў-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime; the means by which we atone for crimes, atonement; practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

EXPIATORY, ĕks″-pў-ă-tŭr′-ў. a. Having the power of expiation.

EXPILATION, ĕkſ-pĭ-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Robbery.

EXPIRATION, ĕkſ-pў-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs; the laſt emiſſion of breath, death; evaporation, act of fuming out; vapour, matter expired; the concluſion of any limited time.

To EXPIRE, ĕk-ſpī′re. v. a. To breathe out; to exhale, to ſend out in exhalations.

To EXPIRE, ĕk-ſpī′re. v. n. To die, to breathe the laſt; to conclude, to come to an end.

To EXPLAIN, ĕkſ-plā′ne. v. a. To expound, to illuſtrate, to clear.

EXPLAINABLE, ĕkſ-plā′ne-ăbl. a. Capable of being explained.

EXPLAINER, ėkſ-plā′ne-ůr. ſ. Expoſitor, interpreter, commentator.

EXPLANATION, ėkſ-plă-nā′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of explaining or interpreting; the ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLANATORY, ėkſ-plăn′-ă-tůr-ў. a. Containing explanation.

EXPLETIVE, ėks′-plė-tĭv. ſ. Something uſed only to take up room.

EXPLICABLE, ėks′-plў-kăbl. a. Explainable, poſſible to be explained.

To EXPLICATE, ėks′-plĭ-kāte. v. a. To unfold, to expand; to explain, to clear.

EXPLICATION, ėkſ-plĭ-kā′-ſhůn. ſ. The act of opening, unfolding or expanding, the act of explaining, interpretation, explanation; the ſenſe given by an explainer.

EXPLICATIVE, ėkſ-plĭk′-ă-tĭv. a. Having a tendency to explain.

EXPLICATOR, ėks′-plĭ-kā-tůr. ſ. Expounder, interpreter, explainer.

EXPLICIT, ėkſ-plĭs′-ĭt. a. Unfolded, plain, clear, not merely by inference.

EXPLICITLY, ėkſ-plĭs′-ĭt-lў. ad. Plainly, directly, not merely by inference.

To EXPLODE, ėkſ-plō′de. v. a. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt; to drive out with noiſe and violence.

EXPLODER, ėkſ-plō′-důr. ſ. An hiſſer, one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT, ėkſ-ploi′t. ſ. A deſign accompliſhed, an atchievement, a ſucceſsful attempt.

To EXPLORATE, ėkſ-plō′-rāte. v. a. To ſearch out.

EXPLORATION, ėkſ-plō-rā′-ſhůn. ſ. Search, examination.

EXPLORATOR, ėkſ-plō-rā′-tůr. ſ. One who ſearches, an examiner.

EXPLORATORY, ėkſ-plō′r-ă-tůr-ў. a. Searching, examining.

To EXPLORE, ėkſ-plō′re. v. a. To try, to ſearch into, to examine by trial.

EXPLOREMENT, ėkſ-plō′re-mėnt. ſ. Search, trial.

EXPLOSION, ėkſ-plō′-zhůn. ſ. The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence.

EXPLOSIVE, ėkſ-plō′-ſĭv. a. Driving out with noiſe and violence.

To EXPORT, ėkſ-pō′rt. v. a. To carry out of a country.

EXPORT, ėks′-pōrt. ſ. Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION, ėkſ-pōr-tā′-ſhůn. ſ. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To EXPOSE, ėkſ-pō′ze. v. a. To lay open, to make liable to; to lay open, to make bare; to lay open to cenſure or ridicule; to put in danger; to caſt out to chance.

EXPOSITION, ėkſ-pō-zĭſh′-ůn. ſ. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air; explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITOR, ėkſ-pōz′-ĭ-tůr. ſ. Explainer, expounder, interpreter.

To EXPOSTULATE, ėkſ-pōs′-tů-lāte. v. n. To canvaſs with another, to debate; to remonſtrate in a friendly manner.

EXPOSTULATION, ėkſ-pōſ-tů-lā′-ſhůn. ſ. Debate, diſcuſſion of an affair; charge, accuſation.

EXPOSTULATOR, ėkſ-pōs′-tů-lā-tůr. ſ. One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, ėkſ-pōs′-tů-lā-tůr-ў. a. Containing expoſtulation.

EXPOSURE, ėkſ-pō′-zhůr. ſ. The act of expoſing; the ſtate of being expoſed; the ſtate of being in danger; ſituation, as to ſun and air.

To EXPOUND, ėkſ-pou′nd. v. a. To explain, to clear, to interpret.

EXPOUNDER, ėkſ-pou′n-důr. ſ. Explainer, interpreter.

To EXPRESS, ėkſ-prės′. v. a. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts, as poetry, ſculpture, painting; to repreſent in words; to utter, to declare; to denote; to ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.

EXPRESS, ėkſ-prės′. a. Copied, reſembling, exactly like; plain, apparent, in direct terms; on purpoſe, for a particular end.

EXPRESS, ėkſ-prės′. ſ. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe; a meſſage ſent.

EXPRESSIBLE, ėkſ-prės′-ſibl. a. That may be

be uttered or declared; that may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRESSION, ĕkſ-prĕſh'-ŭn. ſ. The act or power of repreſenting any thing; the form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered; a phraſe, a mode of ſpeech; the act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.

EXPRESSIVE, ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭv. a. Having the power of utterance or repreſentation.

EXPRESSIVELY, ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭv-lў. ad. In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRESSIVENESS, ĕkſ-prĕs'-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.

EXPRESSLY, ĕkſ-prĕs'-lў. ad. In direct terms, not by implication.

EXPRESSURE, ĕkſ-prĕſh'-ŭr. ſ. Expreſſion, utterance; the form, the likeneſs repreſented; the mark, the impreſſion.

To EXPROBRATE, ĕkſ-prō'-brāte. v. a. To charge upon with reproach, to impute openly with blame, to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION, ĕkſ-prō-brā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Scornful charge, reproachful accuſation.

To EXPROPRIATE, ĕkſ-prō'-pryāte. v. a. To relinquiſh one's property.

To EXPUGN, ĕkſ-pū'ne. v. a. To conquer, to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNATION, ĕkſ-pŭg-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Conqueſt, the act of taking by aſſault.

To EXPULSE, ĕkſ-pŭl'ſe. v. a. To drive out, to force away.

EXPULSION, ĕkſ-pŭl'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of expelling or driving out; the ſtate of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, ĕkſ-pŭl'-sĭv. a. Having the power of expulſion.

EXPUNCTION, ĕkſ-pŭnk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Abſolution.

To EXPUNGE, ĕkſ-pŭn'je. v. a. To blot out, to rub out; to efface, to annihilate.

EXPURGATION, ĕkſ-pŭr-gā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of purging or cleanſing; purification from bad mixture, as of error or falſehood.

EXPURGATORY, ĕkſ-pŭr'-gā-tŭr-ў. a. Employed in purging away what is noxious.

EXQUISITE, ĕks'-kwĭz-ĭt. a. Excellent, conſummate, complete.

EXQUISITELY, ĕks'-kwĭz-ĭt-lў. ad. Perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, ĕks'-kwĭz-ĭt-nĭs. ſ. Nicety, perfection.

EXSCRIPT, ĕk'-ſkrĭpt. ſ. A copy, a writing copied from another.

EXSICCANT, ĕk-sĭk'-kănt. a. Drying, having the power to dry up.

To EXSICCATE, ĕk-sĭk'-kāte. v. a. To dry.

EXSICCATION, ĕk-sĭk-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drying.

EXSICCATIVE, ĕk-sĭk'-kā-tĭv. a. Having the power of drying.

EXSPUITION, ĕk-ſpū-ĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. A diſcharge by ſpitting.

EXSUCTION, ĕk-ſŭk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſucking out.

EXSUDATION, ĕk-ſū-dā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſweating, an extillation.

To EXSUFFOLATE, ĕk-ſŭf'-fō-lāte. v. a. To whiſper, to buzz in the ear.

EXSUFFLATION, ĕk-ſŭf-flā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A blaſt working underneath.

To EXSUSCITATE, ĕk-ſŭs'-sĭ-tāte. v. a. To rouſe up, to ſtir up.

EXSTANCY, ĕk'-ſtăn-ſў. ſ. Parts riſing up above the reſt.

EXTANT, ĕk'-ſtănt. a. Standing out to view, ſtanding above the reſt; now in being.

EXTATICAL, ĕk-ſtăt'-ĭ-kăl. } a. Raptu-
EXTATICK, ĕk-ſtăt'-ĭk. } rous.

EXTEMPORAL, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō-răl. a. Uttered without premeditation, quick, ready, ſudden.

EXTEMPORALLY, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō-răl-ў. ad. Quick, without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, ĕkſ-tĕm-pō-rā'-nyŭs. a. Without premeditation, ſudden.

EXTEMPORARY, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō-răr-ў. a. Uttered or performed without premeditation, ſudden, quick.

EXTEMPORE, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō-rē. ad. Without premeditation, ſuddenly, readily.

EXTEMPORINESS, ĕkſ-tĕm'-pō-rў-nĭs. ſ. The

The faculty of ſpeaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTEMPORIZE, ĕkſ-tĕm′-pŏ-rīze. v. n. To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation.

To EXTEND, ĕkſ-tĕnd′. v. a. To ſtretch out; to ſpread abroad; to enlarge; to increaſe in force or duration; to impart, to communicate; to ſeize by a courſe of law.

EXTENDER, ĕkſ-tĕn′-dŭr. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended.

EXTENDIBLE, ĕkſ-tĕn′-dĭbl. a. Capable of extenſion.

EXTENDLESSNESS, ĕkſ-tĕnd′-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Unlimited extenſion.

EXTENSIBILITY, ĕkſ-tĕn-ſy-bĭl′-ĭ-ty. ſ. The quality of being extenſible.

EXTENSIBLE, ĕkſ-tĕn′-sĭbl. a. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth; capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion.

EXTENSIBLENESS, ĕkſ-tĕn′-sĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION, ĕkſ-tĕn′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of extending; the ſtate of being extended.

EXTENSIVE, ĕkſ-tĕn′-sĭv. a. Wide, large.

EXTENSIVELY, ĕkſ-tĕn′-sĭv-lў. ad. Widely, largely.

EXTENSIVENESS, ĕkſ-tĕn′-sĭv-nĭs. ſ. Largeneſs, diffuſiveneſs, wideneſs; poſſibility to be extended.

EXTENSOR, ĕkſ-tĕn′-ſŭr. ſ. The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENT, ĕkſ-tĕnt′. ſ. Space or degree to which any thing is extended; communication, diſtribution; execution, ſeizure.

To EXTENUATE, ĕkſ-tĕn′-ū-āte. v. a. To leſſen, to make ſmall; to palliate; to make lean.

EXTENUATION, ĕkſ-tĕn-ū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are, palliation; mitigation, alleviation of puniſhment; a general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body.

EXTERIOR, ĕkſ-tē′-ryŭr. a. Outward, external, not intrinſick.

EXTERIORLY, ĕkſ-tē′-ryŭr-lў. ad. Outwardly, externally.

To EXTERMINATE, ĕkſ-tĕr′-mĭ-nāte. v. a. To root out, to tear up, to drive away; to deſtroy.

EXTERMINATION, ĕkſ-tĕr-mĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Deſtruction, exciſion.

EXTERMINATOR, ĕkſ-tĕr′-mĭ-nā-tŭr. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTERMINE, ĕkſ-tĕr′-mĭn. v. a. To exterminate.

EXTERN, ĕkſ-tĕrn′. a. External, outward, viſible; without itſelf, not inherent, not intrinſick.

EXTERNAL, ĕkſ-tĕr′-nal. a. Outward, not proceeding from itſelf, oppoſite to internal; having the outward appearance.

EXTERNALLY, ĕkſ-tĕr′-nal-y. ad. Outwardly.

To EXTIL, ĕk-ſtĭl′. v. n. To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLATION, ĕk-ſtĭl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of falling in drops.

To EXTIMULATE, ĕk-ſtĭm′-ū-lāte. v. a. To prick, to incite by ſtimulation.

EXTIMULATION, ĕk-ſtĭm′-ū-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Pungency, power of exciting motion or ſenſation.

EXTINCT, ĕk-ſtĭnkt′. a. Extinguiſhed, quenched, put out; without ſucceſſion; aboliſhed, out of force.

EXTINCTION, ĕk-ſtĭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing; the ſtate of being quenched; deſtruction, exciſion, ſuppreſſion.

To EXTINGUISH, ĕk-ſtĭng′-gwĭſh. v. a. To put out, to quench; to ſuppreſs, to deſtroy.

EXTINGUISHABLE, ĕk-ſtĭng′-gwĭſh-ăbl. a. That may be quenched or deſtroyed.

EXTINGUISHER, ĕk-ſtĭng′-gwĭſh-ŭr. ſ. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, ĕk-ſtĭng′-gwĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Extinction, ſuppreſſion, act of quenching; abolition, nullificatiom; termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

To

To EXTIRP, ĕk-ſtĕrp′. v. a. To eradicate, to root out.

To EXTIRPATE, ĕk-ſtĕr′-pāte. v. a. To root out, to exſcind.

EXTIRPATION, ĕk-ſtĕr-pā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of rooting out, exciſion.

EXTIRPATOR, ĕk-ſtĕr′-pā-tŭr. ſ. One who roots out, a deſtroyer.

To EXTOL, ĕk-ſtōl′. v. a. To praiſe, to magnify, to celebrate.

EXTOLLER, ĕkſ-tōl′-lŭr. ſ. A praiſer, a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, ĕkſ-tā′r-ſĭv. a. Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORSIVELY, ĕkſ-tā′r-ſĭv-lў. ad. In an extorſive manner, by violence.

To EXTORT, ĕkſ-tā′rt. v. a. To draw by force, to force away, to wreſt, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppreſſion, or by uſury.

To EXTORT, ĕkſ-tā′rt. v. n. To practiſe oppreſſion and violence, or uſury.

EXTORTER, ĕkſ-tā′r-tŭr. ſ. One who practiſes oppreſſion.

EXTORTION, ĕkſ-tā′r-ſhŭn. ſ. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity, or uſury; force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

EXTORTIONER, ĕkſ-tā′r-ſhŭn-ŭr. ſ. One who practiſes extortion.

To EXTRACT, ĕkſ trākt′. v. a. To draw out of ſomething; to draw by chemical operation; to take from ſomething; to ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

EXTRACT, ĕks′-trākt. ſ. The ſubſtance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION, ĕkſ-trāk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; derivation from an original, lineage, deſcent.

EXTRACTOR, ĕkſ-trāk′-tŭr. ſ. The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

FXTRAJUDICIAL, ĕkſ-trā-jōō-dĭſh′-ăl. a. Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY, ĕkſ-trā-jōō-dĭſh′-ăl-ў. ad. In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSION, ĕkſ-trā-mĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDANE, ĕkſ-trā-mŭn-dā′ne. a. Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEOUS, ĕkſ-trā′-nyŭs. a. Belonging to a different ſubſtance; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, ĕkſ-trā′r-dў-năr-ĭ-lў. ad. In a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly, particularly, eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, ĕkſ-trā′r-dў-năr-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. Uncommonneſs, eminence, remarkableneſs.

EXTRAORDINARY, ĕkſ-trā′r-dў-năr-ў. a. Difference from common order and method; eminent, remarkable, more than common.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL, ĕkſ-trā-păr-ō′-kyăl. a. Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL, ĕkſ-trā-prō-vĭn′-ſhăl. a. Not within the ſame province.

EXTRAREGULAR, ĕkſ-trā-rĕg′-ū-lăr. a. Not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRAVAGANCE, ĕkſ-trăv′-ă-gănſe. } ſ.
EXTRAVAGANCY, ĕkſ-trăv′-ă-găn-ſў. }
Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits; irregularity, wildneſs; waſte, vain and ſuperfluous expence.

EXTRAVAGANT, ĕkſ-trăv′-ă-gănt. a. Wandering out of his bounds; roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods; irregular, wild; waſteful, prodigal, vainly expenſive.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, ĕkſ-trăv′-ă-gănt-lў. ad. In an extravagant manner, wildly; expenſively, luxuriouſly, waſtefully.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, ĕkſ-trăv′-ă-gănt-nĭs. ſ. Exceſs, excurſioñ beyond limits.

To EXTRAVAGATE, ĕkſ-trăv′-ă-gāte. v. n. To wander out of limits.

EXTRAVASATED, ĕkſ-trăv′-vă-ſā-tĭd. a. Forced out of the properly containing veſſels.

EXTRAVASATION, ĕkſ-trā-vă-ſā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

EXTRAVENATE, ĕkſ-trȧ-vē′-nȧte. a. Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION, ĕkſ-trȧ-vĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of throwing out.

EXTRAUGHT, ĕkſ-trȧ′t. part. Extracted.

EXTREME, ĕkſ-trē′me. a. Greateſt, of the higheſt degree; utmoſt; laſt, that beyond which there is nothing; preſſing to the utmoſt degree.

EXTREME, ĕkſ-trē′me. ſ. Utmoſt point, higheſt degree of any thing; points at the greateſt diſtance from each other, extremity.

EXTREMELY, ĕkſ-trē′me-lў. ad. In the utmoſt degree; very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, ĕkſ-trĕm′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The utmoſt point, the higheſt degree; the points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition; remoteſt parts, parts at the greateſt diſtance; the utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.

To EXTRICATE, ĕkſ′-trĭ-kȧte. v. a. To diſembarraſs, to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity.

EXTRICATION, ĕkſ-trĭ-kȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of diſentangling.

EXTRINSICAL, ĕkſ-trĭn′-ſĭ-kȧl. a. External, outward; not intrinſick.

EXTRINSICALLY, ĕkſ-trĭn′-ſĭ-kȧl-ў. ad. From without.

EXTRINSICK, ĕkſ-trĭn′-ſĭk. a. Outward, external.

To EXTRUCT, ĕk-ſtrŭkt′. v. a. To build, to raiſe, to form.

EXTRUCTOR, ĕk-ſtrŭk′-tŭr. ſ. A builder, a fabricator.

To EXTRUDE, ĕkſ-trō′de. v. a. To thruſt off.

EXTRUSION, ĕkſ-trō′-zhŭn. ſ. The act of thruſting or driving out.

EXTUBERANCE, ĕkſ-tū′-bē-rȧnſe. ſ. Knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXUBERANCE, ĕgz-ū′-bē-rȧnſe. ſ. Overgrowth, ſuperfluous abundance, luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, ĕgz-ū′-bē-rȧnt. a. Overabundant, ſuperfluouſly plenteous; abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXUBERANTLY, ĕgz-ū′-bē-rȧnt-lў. ad. Abundantly.

To EXUBERATE, ĕgz-ū′-bē-rȧte. v. n. To abound in the higheſt degree.

EXUCCOUS, ĕk-ſŭk′-kŭs. a. Without juice, dry.

EXUDATION, ĕk-ſū-dȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of emitting in ſweat; the matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.

To EXUDATE, ĕk-ſū′-dȧte. } v. n. To ſweat
To EXUDE, ĕk-ſū′de. } out, to iſſue by ſweat.

EXULCERATE, ĕgz-ŭl′-ſē-rȧte. v. a. To make ſore with an ulcer; to corrode, to enrage.

EXULCERATION, ĕkſ-ŭl-ſē-rȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. The beginning eroſion, which forms an ulcer; exacerbation, corroſion.

EXULCERATORY, ĕgz-ŭl′′-ſē-rȧ-tŭr′-ў. a. Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXULT, ĕgz-ŭlt′. v. n. To rejoice above meaſure, to triumph.

EXULTANCE, ĕgz-ŭl′-tȧnſe. ſ. Tranſport, joy, triumph.

EXULTATION, ĕgz-ŭl-tȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. Joy, triumph, rapturous delight.

To EXUNDATE, ĕgz-ŭn′-dȧte. v. n. To overflow.

EXUNDATION, ĕkſ-ŭn-dȧ′-ſhŭn. ſ. Overflow, abundance.

EXUPERABLE, ĕk-ſū′-pĕr-ȧbl. a. Conquerable, ſuperable, vincible.

EXUPERANCE, ĕk-ſū′-pĕr-ȧnſe. ſ. Overbalance, greater proportion.

To EXUSCITATE, ĕk-ſŭs′-ſў-tȧte. v. a. To ſtir up, to rouſe.

EXUSTION, ĕgz-ŭs′-tſhŭn. ſ. The act of burning up, conſumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, ĕgz-ū′-vyȧ. ſ. Caſt ſkin, caſt ſhells, whatever is ſhed by animals.

EYAS, ī′-ȧs. ſ. A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt.

EYASMUSKET, ī′-ȧſ-mŭs′-kĭt. ſ. A young unfledged male hawk; a raw young fellow.

EYE, ī. plural Eyne, now Eyes. The organ of viſion; aſpect, regard; notice, attention, obſervation; ſight, view; any thing formed like an eye; any ſmall perforation; a ſmall catch

into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a ſmall ſhade of colour.

To EYE, ī. v. a. To watch, to keep in view.

To EYE, ī. v. n. To appear, to ſhow, to bear an appearance.

EYEBALL, ī-bȧl. ſ. The apple of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, ī-brīte. ſ. An herb.

EYEBROW, ī-brow. ſ. The hairy arch over the eye.

EYEDROP, ī-drȯp. ſ. Tear.

EYEGLANCE, ī-glȧnſe. ſ. Quick notice of the eye.

EYEGLASS, ī-glȧs. ſ. Spectacles, glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.

EYELESS, ī-lis. a. Without eyes, ſightleſs, deprived of ſight.

EYELET, ī-lit. ſ. A hole through which light may enter, any ſmall perforation.

EYELID, ī-lid. ſ. The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

EYESERVANT, ī-ſĕr-vȧnt. ſ. A ſervant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE, ī-ſĕr-vis. ſ. Service performed only under inſpection.

EYESHOT, ī-ſhȯt. ſ. Sight, glance, view.

EYESIGHT, ī-sīte. ſ. Sight of the eye.

EYESORE, ī-ſȯre. ſ. Something offenſive to the ſight.

EYESPOTTED, ī-ſpȯt-id. a. Marked with ſpots like eyes.

EYESTRING, ī-ſtring. ſ. The ſtring of the eye.

EYETOOTH, ī-tȯth. ſ. The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders, the fang.

EYEWINK, ī-wink. ſ. A wink, as a hint or token.

EYEWITNESS, ī-wit-nis. ſ. An ocular evidence, one who gives teſtimony of facts ſeen with his own eyes.

EYRE, ā'r. ſ. The court of juſtice itinerants.

EYRY, ē'-ry. ſ. The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch.

BRITISH MUSEUM

F.

FABACEOUS, fȧ-bā'-ſhŭs. a. Having the nature of a bean.

FABLE, fā'bl. ſ. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept; a fiction in general; the ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem; a lye.

To FABLE, fā'bl. v. n. To feign, to write not truth but fiction; to tell falſehoods.

To FABLE, fā'bl. v. a. To feign, to tell a falſity.

FABLED, fā'bld. a. Celebrated in fables.

FABLER, fā'-blŭr. ſ. A dealer in fiction.

To FABRICATE, fȧb'-ry-kāte. v. a. To build, to conſtruct; to forge, to deviſe falſely.

FABRICATION, fȧb-ry-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of building.

FABRICK, fȧb'-rik. ſ. A building, an edifice; any ſyſtem or compages of matter.

To FABRICK, fȧb'-rik. v. a. To build, to form, to conſtruct.

FABULIST, fȧb'-ū-liſt. ſ. A writer of fables.

FABULOSITY, fȧb-ū-lȯs'-i-ty. ſ. Lyingneſs, fulneſs of ſtories.

FABULOUS, fȧb'-ū-lŭs. a. Feigned, full of fables.

FABULOUSLY, fȧb'-ū-lŭſ-ly. ad. In fiction.

FACE, fā'ſe. ſ. The viſage; countenance; the ſurface of any thing; the front or forepart of any thing; ſtate of affairs; appearance; confidence, boldneſs; diſtortion of the face; Face to Face, when both parties are preſent; without the interpoſition of other bodies.

To

To FACE, fā'se. v. n. To carry a falſe appearance; to turn the face, to come in front.

To FACE, fā'se. v. a. To meet in front, to oppoſe with confidence; to oppoſe with impudence; to ſtand oppoſite to; to cover with an additional ſuperficies.

FACELESS, fā'se-lis. a. Without a face.

FACEPAINTER, fā'se-pān-tur. ſ. A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, fā'se-pān-ting. ſ. The art of drawing portraits.

FACETIOUS, fā-sē'-shus. a. Gay, cheerful, lively.

FACETIOUSLY, fā-sē'-shus-ly. ad. Gayly, cheerfully.

FACETIOUSNESS, fā-sē'-shus-nis. ſ. Cheerful wit, mirth.

FACILE, fās'-sil. a. Eaſy, performable with little labour; pliant, flexible, eaſily perſuaded.

To FACILITATE, fā-sil'-i-tāte. v. a. To make eaſy, to free from difficulty.

FACILITY, fā-sil'-i-ty. ſ. Eaſineſs to be performed, freedom from difficulty; readineſs in performing, dexterity; vitious ductility, eaſineſs to be perſuaded; eaſineſs of acceſs, affability.

FACINERIOUS, fā-sy-nē'-ryus. a. Wicked.

FACING, fā'-sing. ſ. An ornamental covering.

FACINOROUS, fā-sin'-ō-rus. a. Wicked, atrocious, deteſtably bad.

FACINOROUSNESS, fā-sin'-ō-rus-nis. ſ. Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT, fākt'. ſ. A thing done; reality, not ſuppoſition; action, deed.

FACTION, fāk'-shun. ſ. A party in a ſtate; tumult, diſcord, diſſenſion.

FACTIONARY, fāk'-shun-er-y. ſ. A party man.

FACTIOUS, fāk'-shus. a. Given to faction, loud and violent in a party.

FACTIOUSLY, fāk'-shus-ly. ad. In a manner criminally diſſenſious.

FACTIOUSNESS, fāk'-shus-nis. ſ. Inclination to publick diſſenſion.

FACTITIOUS, fāk-tish'-us. a. Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR, fāk'-tur. ſ. An agent for another, a ſubſtitute.

FACTORY, fāk'-tur-y. ſ. A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country; the traders embodied in one place.

FACTOTUM, fāk'-tō'-tum. ſ. A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs.

FACTURE, fāk'-tshur. ſ. The act or manner of making any thing.

FACULTY, fāk'-ul-ty. ſ. The power of doing any thing, ability; powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory; a knack, dexterity; power, authority; privilege, right to do any thing; faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACUND, fā-kund'. a. Eloquent.

To FADDLE, fād'l. v. n. To trifle, to toy, to play.

To FADE, fā'de. v. n. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither, as a vegetable; to die away gradually; to be naturally not durable, to be tranſient.

To FADE, fā'de. v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor.

To FADGE, fādzh'. v. n. To ſuit, to fit; to agree, not to quarrel; to ſucceed, to hit.

FÆCES, fē'-sēz. ſ. Excrements, lees, ſediments and ſettlings.

To FAG, fāg'. v. a. To grow weary, to faint with wearineſs.

FAGEND, fāg-end'. ſ. The end of a web of cloth; the refuſe or meaner part of any thing.

FAGOT, fāg'-ut. ſ. A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire; a ſoldier numbered in the muſter roll, but not really exiſting.

To FAGOT, fāg'-ut. v. a. To tie up, to bundle.

To FAIL, fā'le. v. n. To be deficient, to ceaſe from former plenty, to fall ſhort; to be extinct, to ceaſe to be produced; to periſh, to be loſt; to decay, to decline, to languiſh; to miſs, not to produce its effect; to miſs, not to ſucceed in a deſign; to be deficient in duty.

To FAIL, fā'le. v. a. To deſert, not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply; not to aſſiſt, to neglect,

glect, to omit to help; to omit, not to perform; to be wanting to.

FAIL, fā'le. ſ. Miſcarriage; omiſſion; deficience, want.

FAILING, fā'-lĭng. ſ. Deficiency, imperfection, lapſe.

FAILURE, fā'-lyŭr. ſ. Deficience, ceſſation; omiſſion, non-performance, ſlip; a lapſe, a ſlight fault.

FAIN, fā'ne. a. Glad, merry, cheerful, fond; forced, obliged, compelled.

FAIN, fā'ne. ad. Gladly, very deſirouſly.

To FAINT, fā'nt. v. n. To loſe the animal functions, to ſink motionleſs; to grow feeble; to ſink into dejection.

To FAINT, fā'nt. v. a. To deject, to depreſs, to enfeeble.

FAINT, fā'nt. a. Languid; not bright; not loud; feeble of body; cowardly; depreſſed; not vigorous, not active.

FAINTHEARTED, fā'nt-hārt-ĭd. a. Cowardly, timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, fā'nt-hārt-ĭd-lў. ad. Timorouſly.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, fā'nt-hārt-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Cowardice, timorouſneſs.

FAINTING, fā'nt-ĭng. ſ. Deliquium, temporary loſs of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, fā'nt-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Weakneſs in a ſlight degree, incipient debility.

FAINTLING, fā'nt-ling. a. Timorous, feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, fā'nt-lў. ad. Feebly, languidly; timorouſly, with dejection, without ſpirit.

FAINTNESS, fā'nt-nĭs. ſ. Languour, feebleneſs, want of ſtrength; inactivity, want of vigour, timorouſneſs, dejection.

FAINTY, fā'nt-ў. a. Weak, feeble, languid.

FAIR, fā're. a. Beautiful, handſome; not black, not brown, white in the complexion; clear; not cloudy, not foul, not tempeſtuous; favourable, proſperous; likely to ſucceed; equal, juſt; not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods; not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts; open, direct; gentle, not compulſory; mild, not ſevere; equitable, not injurious.

FAIR, fā're. ad. Gently, decently; civilly; ſucceſsfully; on good terms.

FAIR, fā're. ſ. A beauty, elliptically a fair woman; honeſty, juſt dealing.

FAIR, fā're. ſ. An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers.

FAIRING, fā're-ĭng. ſ. A preſent given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fā're-lў. ad. Beautifully; commodiouſly, conveniently; honeſtly, juſtly; ingenuouſly, plainly, openly; candidly, without ſiniſtrous interpretations; without blots; completely, without any deficience.

FAIRNESS, fā're-nĭs. ſ. Beauty, elegan ce of form; honeſty, candour, ingenuity.

FAIRSPOKEN, fā're-ſpōkn. a. Civil in language and addreſs.

FAIRY, fā'-rў. ſ. A kind of fabled beings ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form; an elf, a fay; enchantreſs.

FAIRY, fā'-rў. a. Given by fairies; belonging to fairies.

FAIRYSTONE, fā'-rў-ſtōne. ſ. A ſtone found in gravel pits.

FAITH, fā'th. ſ. Belief of the revealed truths of religion; the ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church; truſt in God; tenet held; truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another; fidelity, unſhaken adherence; honour, ſocial confidence; ſincerity, honeſty, veracity; promiſe given.

FAITHBREACH, fā'th-brēthſh. ſ. Breach of fideli-y, perfidy.

FAITHFUL, fā'th-fŭl. a. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion; of true fidelity, loyal, true to allegiance; honeſt, upright, without fraud; obſervant of compact or promiſe.

FAITHFULLY, fā'th-fŭl-ў. ad. With firm belief in religion; with full confidence in God; with ſtrict adherence to duty; ſincerely; honeſtly; confidently, ſteadily.

FAITHFULNESS, fā'th-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Honeſty, veracity; adherence to duty, loyalty.

FAITHLESS, fā′th-lis. a. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion, unconverted; perfidious, diſloyal, not true to duty.

FAITHLESSNESS, fā′th-lēs-nis. ſ. Treachery, perfidy; unbelief as to revealed religion.

FALCADE, fāl-kā′de. ſ. A horſe is ſaid to make Falcades, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FALCATED, fāl′-kā-tid. a. Hooked, bent like a ſcythe.

FALCATION, fāl-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Crookedneſs.

FALCHIN, fāl′-tſhŭn. ſ. A ſhort crooked ſword, a cymeter.

FALCON, fā′kn. ſ. A hawk trained for ſport; a ſort of cannon.

FALCONER, fā′k-nŭr. ſ. One who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, fā′l-cŏ-nĕt. ſ. A ſort of ordnance.

FALDSTOOL, fā′ld-ſtōl. ſ. A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, fā′l. v. n. pret. I Fell, compound pret. I have Fallen or Faln. To drop from a higher place; to drop from an erect to a prone poſture; to drop ripe from the tree; to paſs at the outlet, as a river; to apoſtatiſe, to depart from faith or goodneſs; to die by violence; to be degraded from an high ſtation; to enter into any ſtate worſe than the former; to decreaſe in value, to bear leſs price; to happen, to befal; to come by chance, to light on; to come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor; to become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance; to be born, to be yeaned; To fall away, to grow lean, to revolt, to change allegiance; To fall back, to fail of a promiſe or purpoſe, to recede, to give way; To fall down, to proſtrate himſelf in adoration, to ſink, not to ſtand, to bend as a ſuppliant; To fall from, to revolt, to depart from adherence; To fall in, to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to; To fall off, to ſeparate, to apoſtatize; To fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing, to make an aſſault; To fall over, to revolt, to deſert from one ſide to the other; To fall out, to quarrel, to jar, to happen, to befal; To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat, to apply himſelf to; To fall under, to be ſubject to, to be ranged with; To fall upon, to attack, to attempt, to ruſh againſt.

To FALL, fā′l. v. a. To drop, to let fall; to ſink, to depreſs; to diminiſh in value, to let ſink in price; to cut down, to fell; to yean, to bring forth.

FALL, fā′l. ſ. The act of dropping from on high; the act of tumbling from an erect poſture; death, overthrow; ruin, diſſolution; downfal, loſs of greatneſs, declenſion from eminence, degradation; diminution, decreaſe of price; declination or diminution of ſound, cloſe to muſick; declivity, ſteep deſcent; cataract, caſcade; the outlet of a current into any other water; Autumn, the fall of the leaf; any thing that falls in great quantities; the act of felling or cutting down.

FALLACIOUS, fāl-lā′-ſhŭs. a. Producing miſtakes, ſophiſtical; deceitful, mocking expectation.

FALLACIOUSLY, fāl-lā′-ſhŭſ-lў. ad. Sophiſtically, with purpoſe to deceive.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fāl-lā′-ſhŭſ-nis. ſ. Tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, fāl′-lā-ſў. ſ. Sophiſm, logical artifice, deceitful argument.

FALLIBILITY, fāl-lў-bĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Liableneſs to be deceived.

FALLIBLE, fāl′-lĭbl. a. Liable to error.

FALLINGSICKNESS, fā′l-ling-sĭk″-nis. ſ. The epilepſy, a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down.

FALLOW, fāl′-lō. a. Pale red, or pale yellow; unſowed, left to reſt after the years of tillage; plowed, but not ſowed; unplowed, uncultivated; unoccupied, neglected.

FALLOW, fāl′-lō. ſ. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again; ground lying at reſt.

To FALLOW, fál'-lō. v. n. To plow in order to a ſecond plowing.

FALLOWNESS, fál'-lō-nís. ſ. Barrenneſs, the ſtate of being fallow.

FALSE, fá'lſe. a. Not morally true, expreſſing that which is not thought; not phyſically true, conceiving that which does not exiſt; treacherous, perfidious, traiterous; counterfeit, hypocritical, not real.

FALSEHEARTED, fálſe-há'rt-íd. a. Treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, hollow.

FALSEHOOD, fá'lſe-hůd. ſ. Want of truth, want of veracity; want of honeſty, treachery; a lie, a falſe aſſertion.

FALSELY, fá'lſe-lý. ad. Contrarily to truth, not truly; erroneouſly, by miſtake; perfidiouſly, treacherouſly.

FALSENESS, fá'lſe-nís. ſ. Contrariety to truth; want of veracity, violation of promiſe; duplicity, deceit; treachery, perfidy, traiterouſneſs.

FALSIFIABLE, fá'lſe-ý-fí-ábl. a. Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICATION, fálſe-ý-fí-ká'-ſhůn. ſ. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not.

FALSIFIER, fá'lſe-ý-fí-úr. ſ. One that counterfeits, one that makes any thing to ſeem what it is not; a liar.

To FALSIFY, fá'lſe-ý-fý. v. a. To counterfeit, to forge.

To FALSIFY fá'lſe-ý fý. v. n. To tell lies.

FALSITY, fá'lſe-í-tý. ſ. Falſehood, contrariety to truth; a lye, an error.

To FALTER, fá'l-tůr. v. n. To heſitate in the utterance of words; to fail.

FALTERINGLY, fá'l-tůr-íng-lý. ad. With heſitation, with difficulty.

FAME, fá'me. ſ. Celebrity, renown; report, rumour.

FAMED, fá'md. a. Renowned, celebrated, much talked of.

FAMELESS, fá'me-lís. a. Without fame.

FAMILIAR, fá-míl'-yár. a. Domeſtick, relating to a family; affable, eaſy in converſation; well known; well acquainted with, accuſtomed; eaſy, unconſtrained.

FAMILIAR, fá-míl'-yár. ſ. An intimate, one long acquainted.

FAMILIARITY, fá-míl-yár'-í-tý. ſ. Eaſineſs of converſation, omiſſion of ceremony, acquaintance, habitude; eaſy intercourſe.

To FAMILIARIZE, fá-míl'-yár-íze. v. a. To make eaſy by habitude; to bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

FAMILIARLY, fá-míl'-yár-lý. ad. Unceremoniouſly, with freedom; eaſily, without formality.

FAMILLE, fá-mí'l. ad. In a family way.

FAMILY, fám'-íl-ý. ſ. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe, houſehold; thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor, a race, a generation; a claſs, a tribe, a ſpecies.

FAMINE, fám'-ín. ſ. Scarcity of food, dearth.

To FAMISH, fám'-íſh. v. a. To kill with hunger, to ſtarve; to kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary.

To FAMISH, fám'-íſh. v. n. To die of hunger.

FAMISHMENT, fám'-íſh-mént. ſ. Want of food.

FAMOSITY, fá-mós'-í-tý. ſ. Renown.

FAMOUS, fá'-můs. a. Renowned, celebrated.

FAMOUSLY, fá'-můſ-lý. ad. With celebrity, with great fame.

FAN, fán'. ſ. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves; any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan; the inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away; any thing by which the air is moved; an inſtrument to raiſe the fire.

To FAN, fán'. v. a. To cool or recreate with a fan; to ventilate, to affect by air put in motion; to ſeparate, as by winnowing.

FANATACISM, fá-nát'-ý-ſízm. ſ. Enthuſiaſm, religious frenzy.

FANATICK, fá-nát'-ík. a. Enthuſiaſtick, ſuperſtitious.

FANATICK, fá-nát'-ik. ſ. An enthuſiaſt, a man mad with wild notions.

FANCIFUL, fán'-cý-fůl. a. Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reaſon; directed by the imagination not the reaſon.

FANCI-

FANCIFULLY, făn'-sy-fŭl-y. ad. According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS, făn'-sy-fŭl-nis. ſ. Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination.

FANCY, făn'-sy. ſ. Imagination, the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations; an opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon; inclination, liking; caprice, humour, whim; frolick, idle ſcheme, vagary.

To FANCY, făn'-sy. v. n. To imagine, to believe without being able to prove.

To FANCY, făn'-sy. v. a. To pourtray in the mind, to imagine; to like, to be pleaſed with.

FANCYMONGER, făn'-sy-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCYSICK, făn'-sy-sik. a. One whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind.

FANE, fā'ne. ſ. A temple conſecrated to religion.

FANFARON, făn'-fă-rŏn. ſ. A bully, a hector; a bluſterer, a boaſter of more than he can perform.

FANFARONADE, făn-făr-ŏ-nā'de. ſ. A bluſter, a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, făng'. v. a. To ſeize, to gripe, to clutch.

FANG, făng'. ſ. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal; the nails, the talons; any thing like a long tooth.

FANGED, făngd'. a. Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth, furniſhed with any inſtruments in imitation of fangs.

FANGLE, făng'-gl. ſ. Silly attempt, trifling ſcheme.

FANGLED, făng'-gld. a. It is ſcarcely uſed but in New fangled, vainly fond of novelty.

FANGLESS, făng'-lis. a. Toothleſs, without teeth.

FANNEL, făn'-nil. ſ. A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt.

FANNER, făn'-nŭr. ſ. One that plays a fan.

FANTASIED, făn'-tă-sy'd. a. Filled with fancies.

FANTASM, făn'-tăzm. ſ. See PHANTASM.

FANTASTICAL, făn-tăs'-ty-kăl. } a. Irrati-
FANTASTICK, făn-tăs'-tik. } onal, bred only in the imagination; ſubſiſting only in the fancy, imaginary; capricious, humourous, unſteady; whimſical, fanciful.

FANTASTICALLY, făn-tăs'-ty-kăl-y. ad. By the power of imagination; capriciouſly, humouroufly; whimſically.

FANTASTICALNESS, făn-tăs'-ty-kăl-nis. }
FANTASTICKNESS, făn-tăs'-tik-nis. }
ſ. Humouroufneſs, mere compliance with fancy; whimſicalneſs, unreaſonableneſs; caprice, unſteadineſs.

FANTASY, făn'-tă-sy. ſ. Fancy, imagination, the power of imagining; idea, image of the mind; humour, inclination.

FAP, făp'. a. Fuddled, drunk. An old cant word.

FAR, fā'r. ad. To great extent; to a great diſtance; remotely, at a great diſtance; in a great part, in a great proportion; to a great height; to a certain degree.

FAR-FETCH, făr-fĕtsh'. ſ. A deep ſtratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, făr-fĕtsht'. a. Brought from places remote; ſtudiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained.

FAR-PIERCING, făr-pēr'-sing. a. Striking, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING, făr-shō'-ting. a. Shooting to a great diſtance.

FAR, fā'r. a. Diſtant, remote; From far, from a remote place.

To FARCE, fā'rſe. v. a. To ſtuff, to fill with mingled ingredients; to extend, to ſwell out.

FARCE, fā'rſe. ſ. A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity.

FARCICAL, fā'rſe-i-kăl. a. Belonging to a farce.

FARCY, făr'-sy. ſ. The leproſy of horſes.

FARDEL, fā'r-dil. ſ. A bundle, a little pack.

To FARE, fā're. v. n. To go, to paſs, to travel; to be in any ſtate good or bad; to happen to any one well or ill; to feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FARE,

FARE, fā′re. ſ. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water; food prepared for the table, proviſions.

FAREWELL, fār-wēl′. ad. The parting compliment, adieu; it is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs.

FAREWELL, fār-wēl′. ſ. Leave, act of departure.

FARINACEOUS, fā-rȳ-nā′-ſhŭs. a. Mealy, taſting like meal.

FARM, fā′rm. ſ. Ground let to a tenant; the ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

To FARM, fā′rm. v. a. To let out to tenants at a certain rent; to take at a certain rate; to cultivate land.

FARMER, fā′r-mŭr. ſ. One who cultivates hired ground; one who cultivates ground.

FARMOST, fā′r-mŭſt. ſ. Moſt diſtant.

FARNESS, fā′r-nĭs. ſ. Diſtance, remoteneſs.

FARRAGINOUS, fā-rādzh′-ĭ-nŭs. a. Formed of different materials.

FARRAGO, fā-rā′-gō. ſ. A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients, a medley.

FARRIER, fār′-yŭr. ſ. A ſhoer of horſes; one who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

FARROW, fār′-rō. ſ. A little pig.

To FARROW, fār′-rō. v. a. To bring pigs.

FART, fā′rt. ſ. Wind from behind.

To FART, fā′rt. v. a. To break wind behind.

FARTHER, fā′r-thĕr. ad. At a greater diſtance, to a greater diſtance, more remotely.

FARTHER, fā′r-thĕr. a. More remote; longer, tending to greater diſtance.

FARTHERANCE, fā′r-thĕr-ānſe. ſ. Encouragement, promotion.

FARTHERMORE, fār-thĕr-mō′re. ad. Beſides, over and above, likewiſe.

To FARTHER, fā′r-thĕr. v. a. To promote, to facilitate, to advance.

FARTHEST, fā′r-thĭſt. ad. At the greateſt diſtance; to the greateſt diſtance.

FARTHEST, fā′r-thĭſt. a. Moſt diſtant, remoteſt.

FARTHING, fā′r-thĭng. ſ. The fourth of a penny; copper money.

FARTHINGALE, fā′r-thĭng-gāl. ſ. A hoop, uſed to ſpread the petticoat.

FARTHINGSWORTH, fā′r-thĭngz-wŭrth. ſ. As much as is ſold for a farthing.

FASCES, fās′-sēz. ſ. Rods anciently carried before the conſuls.

FASCIA, fās′-ſyā. ſ. A fillet, a bandage.

FASCIATED, fās′-ſyā-tĭd. a. Bound with fillets.

FASCIATION, fās-ſȳ-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Bandage.

To FASCINATE, fās′-ſȳ-nāte. v. a. To bewitch, to enchant, to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner.

FASCINATION, fās-ſȳ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The power or act of bewitching, enchantment.

FASCINE, fās-ſī′ne. ſ. A faggot.

FASCINOUS, fās′-ſȳ-nŭs. a. Cauſed or acting by witchcraft.

FASHION, fāſh′-ŭn. ſ. Form, make, ſtate of any thing with regard to appearance; the make or cut of cloaths; manner, ſort, way; cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments; cuſtom, general practice; manner imitated from another, way eſtabliſhed by precedent; general approbation, mode; rank, condition above the vulgar.

To FASHION, fāſh′-ŭn. v. a. To form, to mould, to figure; to fit, to adapt, to accommodate; to caſt into external appearance; to make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom.

FASHIONABLE, faſh′-ŭn-ābl. a. Approved by cuſtom, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom; made according to the mode; obſervant of mode; having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FASHIONABLENESS, fāſh′-ŭn-ābl-nĭs. ſ. Modiſh elegance.

FASHIONABLY, fāſh′-ŭn-āb-lȳ. ad. In a manner conformable to cuſtom, with modiſh elegance.

FASHIONIST, fāſh′-ŭn-ĭſt. ſ. A follower of the mode, a coxcomb.

To FAST, fāſt′. v. n. To abſtain from food; to mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

FAST, fāſt′. ſ. Abſtinence from food; religious mortification by abſtinence.

FAST, fȧſt′. a. Firm, immoveable; firm in adherence; ſpeedy, quick, ſwift; Faſt and looſe, uncertain, variable, inconſtant.

FAST, fȧſt′. ad. Firmly, immoveably; cloſely, nearly; ſwiftly, nimbly; frequently.

To FASTEN, fȧs′n. v. a. To make faſt, to make firm; to hold together, to cement, to link; to affix, to conjoin.

To FASTEN, fȧs′n. v. n. To fix himſelf.

FASTENER, fȧs′-nůr. ſ. One that makes faſt or firm.

FASTER, fȧs′-tůr. ſ. He who abſtains from food.

FASTHANDED, fȧſt′-hȧnd-ĭd. a. Avaricious, cloſehanded, covetous.

FASTIDIOSITY, fȧſ-tĭd-yŏs′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Diſdainfulneſs.

FASTIDIOUS, fȧſ-tĭd′-yůs. a. Diſdainful, ſqueamiſh, delicate to a vice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fȧſ-tĭd′-yůſ-lў. ad. Diſdainfully, ſqueamiſhly.

FASTINGDAY, faſt′-ĭng-dȧ. ſ. Day of mortification by abſtinence.

FASTNESS, fȧſt′-nĭs. ſ. Firmneſs, firm adherence; ſtrength, ſecurity; a ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced.

FASTUOUS, fȧs′-tů-ůs. a. Proud, haughty.

FAT, fȧt′. a. Full-fed, plump, fleſhy; coarſe, groſs, dull; wealthy, rich.

FAT, fȧt′. ſ. The unctuous part of animal fleſh.

FAT, fȧt′. ſ. A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked.

To FAT, fȧt′. v. a. To make fat, to fatten.

To FAT, fȧt′. v. n. To grow fat, to grow full fleſhed.

FATAL, fȧ′-tȧl. a. Deadly, mortal, deſtructive, cauſing deſtruction; proceeding by deſtiny, inevitable, neceſſary; appointed by deſtiny.

FATALIST, fȧ′-tȧ-lĭſt. ſ. One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity.

FATALITY, fȧ-tȧl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Predeſtination, predetermined order or ſeries of things and events; decree of fate; tendency to danger.

FATALLY, fȧ′-tȧl-lў. ad. Mortally, deſtructively, even to death; by the decree of fate.

FATALNESS, fȧ′-tȧl-nĭs. ſ. Invincible neceſſity.

FATE, fȧ′te. ſ. Deſtiny, an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes; event predetermined; death, deſtruction; cauſe of death.

FATED, fȧ′-tĭd. a. Decreed by fate; determined in any manner by fate.

FATHER, fȧ′-thĕr. ſ. He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten; the firſt anceſtor; the appellation of an old man; the title of any man reverend; the eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries; the title of a popiſh confeſſor; the title of a ſenator of old Rome; the appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity.

FATHER-IN-LAW. fȧ′-thĕr-ĭn-lȧ′. ſ. The father of one's huſband or wife.

To FATHER, fȧ′-thĕr. v. a. To take as a ſon or daughter; to ſupply with a father; to adopt a compoſition; to aſcribe to any one as his offſpring, or production.

FATHERHOOD, fȧ′-thĕr-hůd. ſ. The character of a father.

FATHERLESS, fȧ′-thĕr-lĭs. a. Without a father.

FATHERLINESS, fȧ′-thĕr-lў-nĭs. ſ. The tenderneſs of a father.

FATHERLY, fȧ′-thĕr-lў. a. Paternal, like a father.

FATHERLY, fȧ′-thĕr-lў. ad. In the manner of a father.

FATHOM, fȧth′-ům. ſ. A meaſure of length containing ſix feet; reach, penetration, depth of contrivance.

To FATHOM, fȧth′-ům. v. a. To encompaſs with the arms; to ſound, to try with reſpect to the depth; to penetrate into, to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his deſign.

FATHOMLESS, fȧth′-ům-lĭs. a. That of which no bottom can be found; that of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FATIDICAL, fȧ-tĭd′-ĭ-kȧl. a. Prophetick, having the power to foretel.

FATIFEROUS, fȧ-tĭf′-fĕ-růs. a. Deadly, mortal.

FATIGABLE, fȧt′-ĭ-gȧbl. a. Eaſily wearied.

To

To FATIGATE, făt'-ĭ-gāte. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.

FATIGUE, fă-tēg'. ſ. Wearineſs, laſſitude; the cauſe of wearineſs, labour, toil.

To FATIGUE, fă-tēg'. v. a. To tire, to weary.

FATKIDNEYED, făt-kĭd'-nȳd. a. Fat.

FATLING, făt'-lĭng. ſ. A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter.

FATNER, făt'-nŭr. ſ. That which gives fatneſs.

FATNESS, făt'-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being fat, plump; fat, greaſe; unctuous or greaſy matter; fertility; that which cauſes fertility.

To FATTEN, făt'n. v. a. To feed up, to make fleſhy; to make fruitful; to feed groſsly, to increaſe.

To FATTEN, făt'n. v. n. To grow fat, to be pampered.

FATUOUS, făt'-ū-ŭs. a. Stupid, fooliſh, feeble of mind; impotent, without force.

FATUITY, făt-ū'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Fooliſhneſs, weakneſs of mind.

FATWITTED, făt'-wĭt-ĭd. a. Heavy, dull.

FATTY, făt'-tȳ. a. Unctuous, oleaginous, greaſy.

FAUSET, fŏs'-sĭt. a. The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot.

FAUCHION, fâ'l-tſhŭn. ſ. A crooked ſword.

FAVILLOUS, fă-vĭl'-lŭs. a. Conſiſting of aſhes.

FAULCON, fâ'kn. ſ. See FALCON.

FAULT, fâ't. ſ. Offence, ſlight crime, ſomewhat liable to cenſure; defect, want; puzzle, difficulty.

FAULTFINDER, fâ't-fīnd-ŭr. ſ. A cenſurer.

FAULTILY, fâ'-tĭl-ȳ. ad. Not rightly, improperly.

FAULTINESS, fâ'-tĭn-ĭs. ſ. Badneſs, vicioufneſs; delinquency.

FAULTLESS, fâ't-lĭs. a. Without fault, perfect.

FAULTY, fâ'-tȳ. a. Guilty of a fault, blameable, erroneous, defective.

To FAVOUR, fâ'-vŭr. v. a. To ſupport, to regard with kindneſs; to aſſiſt with advantages or conveniencies; to reſemble in feature; to conduce to, to contribute.

FAVOUR, fâ'-vŭr. ſ. Countenance, kindneſs; ſupport, defence; kindneſs granted; lenity, mitigation of puniſhment; leave, good will, pardon; object of favour, perſon or thing favoured; ſomething given by a lady to be worn; any thing worn openly as a token; feature, countenance.

FAVOURABLE, fâ'-vŭr-ĕbl. a. Kind, propitious, affectionate; palliative, tender, averſe from cenſure; conducive to, contributing to; accommodate, convenient; beautiful, well favoured.

FAVOURABLENESS, fâ'-vŭr-ĕbl-nĭs. ſ. Kindneſs, benignity.

FAVOURABLY, fâ'-vŭr-ĕb-lȳ. ad. Kindly, with favour.

FAVOURED, fâ'-vŭrd. particip. a. Regarded with kindneſs; featured, with Well or Ill.

FAVOUREDLY, fâ'-vŭrd-lȳ. ad. With Well or Ill, in a fair or foul way.

FAVOURER, fâ'-vŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs.

FAVOURITE, fâ'-vŭr-ĭt. ſ. A perſon or thing beloved, one regarded with favour; one choſen as a companion by his ſuperior.

FAVOURLESS, fâ'-vŭr-lĭs. a. Unfavoured, not regarded with kindneſs; unfavouring, unpropitious.

FAUTOR, fâ'-tŏr. ſ. Favourer, countenancer.

FAUTRESS, fâ'-trĕs. ſ. A woman that favours or ſhows countenance.

FAWN, fâ'n. ſ. A young deer.

To FAWN, fâ'n. v. n. To bring forth a young deer; to court by friſking before one, as a dog; to court ſervilely.

FAWNER, fâ'-nŭr. ſ. One that fawns, one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

FAWNINGLY, fâ'-nĭng-lȳ. ad. In a cringing ſervile way.

FAY, fâ'. ſ. A fairy, an elf; faith.

To FEAGUE, fē'g. v. a. To whip, to chaſtiſe.

FEALTY, fē'l-tȳ. ſ. Duty due to a ſuperior lord.

FEAR, fē'r. ſ. Dread, horrour, apprehenſion.

of

of danger; awe, dejection of mind; anxiety, ſolicitude; that which cauſes fear; ſomething hung up to ſcare deer.

To FEAR, fē'r. v. a. To dread, to conſider with apprehenſions of terror; to fright, to terrify, to make afraid.

To FEAR, fē'r. v. n. To live in horrour, to be afraid; to be anxious.

FEARFUL, fē'r-fūl. a. Timorous; afraid; awful; terrible, dreadful.

FEARFULLY, fēr'-fūl-ȳ. ad. Timorouſly, in fear; terribly, dreadfully.

FEARFULNESS, fēr'-fūl-nīs. ſ. Timorouſneſs, habitual timidity; ſtate of being afraid, awe, dread.

FEARLESLY, fē'r-lēs-ly. ad. Without terrour.

FEARLESNESS, fē'r-lēſ-nis. ſ. Exemption from fear.

FEARLESS, fē'r-lēs. a. Free from fear, intrepid.

FEASIBILITY, fē'-zȳ-bil''-i-tȳ. ſ. A thing practicable.

FEASIBLE, fē'-zibl. a. Practicable, that may be effected.

FEASIBLY, fē'-zib-lȳ. ad. Practicably.

FEAST, fē'ſt. ſ. An entertainment of the table, a ſumptuous treat of great numbers; an anniverſary day of rejoicing; ſomething delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, fē'ſt. v. n. To eat ſumptuouſly.

To FEAST, fē'ſt. v. a. To entertain ſumptuouſly; to delight, to pamper.

FEASTER, fē'ſ-tur. ſ. One that fares deliciouſly; one that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, fē'ſt-fūl. a. Feſtive, joyful; luxurious, riotous.

FEASTRITE, fē'ſt-rīte. ſ. Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments.

FEAT, fē't. ſ. Act, deed, action, exploit; a trick, a ludicrous performance.

FEAT, fē't. a. Ready, ſkilful, ingenious; nice, neat.

FEATEOUS, fē'-tyus. a. Neat, dexterous.

FEATEOUSLY, fē'-tyūſ-lȳ. ad. Neatly, dexterouſly.

FEATHER, fēth'-ur. ſ. The plume of birds; an ornament, an empty title; upon a horſe, a ſort of natural frizzling hair.

To FEATHER, fēth'-ur. v. a. To dreſs in feathers; to fit with feathers; to tread as a cock; to enrich, to adorn; To feather one's neſt, to get riches together.

FEATHERBED, fēth'-er-bed. ſ. A bed ſtuffed with feathers.

FEATHERDRIVER, fēth'-er-drī-vur. ſ. One who cleanſes feathers.

FEATHERED, fēth'-erd. a. Cloathed with feathers; fitted with feathers, carrying feathers.

FEATHEREDGE, fēth'-er-edzh. ſ. Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge ſtuff.

FEATHEREDGED, fēth'-er-edzhd. a. Belonging to a featheredge.

FEATHERFEW, fēth'-er-fū. ſ. A plant.

FEATHERLESS, fēth'-er-lis. a. Without feathers.

FEATHERSELLER, fēth'-er-ſēl-ur. ſ. One who ſells feathers.

FEATHERY, fēth'-er-ȳ. a. Cloathed with feathers.

FEATLY, fē't-lȳ. ad. Neatly, nimbly.

FEATNESS, fē't-nis. ſ. Neatneſs, dexterity.

FEATURE, fē'-tſhur. ſ. The caſt or make of the face; any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

To FEAZE, fē'z. v. a. To untwiſt the end of a rope; to beat.

FEBRIFUGE, fēb'-rȳ-fūje. ſ. Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever.

FEBRILE, fē'-brīle. a. Conſtituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

FEBRUARY, fēb'-rū-er-ȳ. ſ. The name of the ſecond month in the year.

FECES, fē'-ſēz. ſ. Dregs, lees, ſediment, ſubſidence; excrement.

FECULENCE, fēk'-ū-lēnſe. } ſ. Muddineſs,
FECULENCY, fēk'-ū-lēn-ſȳ. } quality of abounding with lees or ſediment; lees, feces, ſediment, dregs.

FECULENT, fēk'-ū-lēnt. a. Foul, dreggy, excrementitious.

FECUND,

FECUND, fē-kŭnd′. a. Fruitful, prolifick.
FECUNDATION, fē′-kŭn-dā″-shŭn. ſ. The act of making prolifick.
To FECUNDIFY, fē-kŭn′-dў-fў. v. a. To make fruitful.
FECUNDITY, fē-kŭn′-dў-tў. ſ. Fruitfulneſs, quality of producing or bringing forth.
FED, fĕd′. Preterite and participle paſſ. of To Feed.
FEDARY, fĕd′-ăr-ў. ſ. A partner, or a dependant.
FEDERAL, fĕd′-ē-răl. a. Relating to a league or contract.
FEDERARY, fĕd′-ē-răr-ў. ſ. A confederate, an accomplice.
FEDERATE, fĕd′-ē-răte. a. Leagued.
FEE, fē′. ſ. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of ſuperiority to a higher lord; recompenſe; payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office; reward paid to phyſicians or lawyers.
FEEFARM, fē′-fărm. ſ. Tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperior lord.
To FEE, fē′. v. a. To reward, to pay; to bribe; to keep in hire.
FEEBLE, fē′bl. a. Weak, debilitated, ſickly.
FEEBLEMINDED, fē′bl-mī′nd-ĭd. a. Weak of mind.
FEEBLENESS, fē′bl-nĭs. ſ. Weakneſs, imbecillity, infirmity.
FEEBLY, fē′b-lў. ad. Weakly, without ſtrength.
To FEED, fē′d. v. a. To ſupply with food; to graze, to conſume by cattle; to nouriſh, to cheriſh; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight, to entertain.
To FEED, fē′d. v. n. To take food; to prey, to live by eating; to grow fat or plump.
FEED, fē′d. ſ. Food, that which is eaten; paſture.
FEEDER, fē′d-ŭr. ſ. One that gives food; an exciter, an encourager; one that eats; one that eats nicely.
To FEEL, fē′l. pret. Felt. part. paſſ. Felt. To have perception of things by the touch; to ſearch by feeling; to have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil; to appear to the touch.
To FEEL, fē′l. v. a. To perceive by the touch; to try, to ſound; to have ſenſe of pain or pleaſure; to be affected by; to know, to be acquainted with.
FEEL, fē′l. ſ. The ſenſe of feeling, the touch.
FEELER, fē′l-ŭr. ſ. One that feels; the horns or antennæ of inſects.
FEELING, fē′l-ĭng. particip. a. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility; ſenſibly felt.
FEELING, fē′l-ĭng. ſ. The ſenſe of touch; ſenſibility, tenderneſs, perception.
FEELINGLY, fē′l-ĭng-lў. ad. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility; ſo as to be ſenſibly felt.
FEET, fē′t. ſ. The plural of Foot.
FEETLESS, fē′t-lĭs. a. Without feet.
To FEIGN, fā′ne. v. a. To invent; to make a ſhew of, to do upon ſome falſe pretence; to diſſemble, to conceal.
To FEIGN, fā′ne. v. n. To relate falſely, to image from the invention.
FEIGNEDLY, fā′ne-ĕd-lў. ad. In fiction, not truly.
FEIGNER, fā′ne-ŭr. ſ. Inventer, contriver of a fiction.
FEINT, fā′nt. ſ. A falſe appearance; a mock aſſault.
To FELICITATE, fē-lĭs′-ў-tāte. v. a. To make happy; to congratulate.
FELICITATION, fē-lĭſ-ў-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Congratulation.
FELICITOUS, fē-lĭs′-ў-tŭs. a. Happy.
FELICITY, fē-lĭs′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Happineſs, proſperity, bliſsfulneſs.
FELINE, fē′-līne. a. Like a cat, pertaining to a cat.
FELL, fĕl′. a. Cruel, barbarous, inhuman; ſavage, ravenous, bloody.
FELL, fĕl′. ſ. The ſkin, the hide.
To FELL, fĕl′. v. a. To knock down, to bring to the ground; to hew down, to cut down.
FELL, fĕl′. The preterite of To Fall.
FELLER, fĕl′-lŭr. ſ. One that hews down.

FELLIFLUOUS, fĕl-lĭf′-flŭ-ŭs. a. Flowing with gall.

FELLMONGER, fĕl′-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, fĕl′-nĭs. ſ. Cruelty, ſavageneſs.

FELLOE, fĕl′-lō. ſ. The circumference of a wheel.

FELLOW, fĕl′-lō. ſ. An aſſociate, one united in the ſame affair; one of the ſame kind; one thing ſuited to another, one of a pair; a familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs, ſometimes with contempt; mean wretch, ſorry raſcal; a member of a college that ſhares its revenue.

To FELLOW, fĕl′-lō. v. a. To ſuit with, to pair with.

FELLOW-COMMONER, fĕl-lō-kŏm′-ŭn-ŭr. ſ. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fĕl-lō-krē′-tſhŭr. ſ. One that has the ſame Creator.

FELLOW-HEIR, fĕl-lō-ē′re. ſ. Coheir.

FELLOW-HELPER, fĕl-lō-hĕlp′-ŭr. ſ. Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LABOURER, fĕl-lō-lā′-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who labours in the ſame deſign.

FELLOW-SERVANT, fĕl-lō-ſĕr′-vŭnt. ſ. One that has the ſame maſter.

FELLOW-SOLDIER, fĕl-lō-ſō′l-jŭr. ſ. One who fights under the ſame commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fĕl-lō-ſtū′-dĕnt. ſ. One who ſtudies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, fĕl-lō-ſŭf′-ŭr-ŭr. ſ. One who ſhares the ſame evils.

FELLOW-FEELING, fĕl-lō-fē′-lĭng. ſ. Sympathy; combination, joint intereſt.

FELLOWLIKE, fĕl′-lō-lĭke. } a. Like a com-
FELLOWLY, fĕl′-lō-lў. } panion, on equal terms.

FELLOWSHIP, fĕl′-lō-ſhĭp. ſ. Companionſhip; aſſociation; equality; partnerſhip; frequency of intercourſe, ſocial pleaſure; fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments; an eſtabliſhment inthe college with ſhare in its revenue.

FELLY, fĕl′-lў. ad. Cruelly, inhumanly, ſavagely.

FELO-DE-SE, fē′-lō-dē-ſē′. ſ. In law, he that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FELON, fĕl′-ŭn. ſ. One who has committed a capital crime; a whitlow, a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane.

FELON, fĕl′-ŭn. a. Cruel, traiterous, inhuman.

FELONIOUS, fē-lō′-nyŭs. a. Wicked, traiterous, villanous, malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, fē-lō′-nyŭſ-lў. ad. In a felonious way.

FELONY, fĕl′-ŭn-ў. ſ. A crime denounced capital by the law.

FELT, fĕlt′. The preterite of Feel.

FELT, fĕlt′. ſ. Cloth made of wool united without weaving; a hide or ſkin.

FELUCCA, fē-lŭk′-ă. ſ. A ſmall open boat with ſix oars.

FEMALE, fē′-māle. ſ. A ſhe, one of the ſex which brings young.

FEMALE, fē′-māle. a. Not maſculine, belonging to a ſhe.

FEMINALITY, fĕm-ĭn-ăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Female nature.

FEMININE, fĕm′-ĭn-ĭn. a. Of the ſex that brings young, female; ſoft, tender, delicate; effeminate, emaſculated.

FEMORAL, fĕm′-ŭr-ăl. a. Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, fĕn′. ſ. A marſh, low flat and moiſt ground, a moor, a bog.

FENBERY, fĕn′-bĕr-rў. ſ. A kind of blackberry.

FENCE, fĕn′ſe. ſ. Guard, ſecurity, outwork, defence; incloſure, mound, hedge; the art of fencing, defence; ſkill in defence.

To FENCE, fĕn′ſe. v. a. To incloſe, to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge; to guard.

To FENCE, fĕn′ſe. v. n. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to guard againſt, to act on the defenſive; to fight according to art.

FENCELESS, fĕns′-lĭs. a. Without incloſure, open.

FENCER, fĕn′-ſŭr. ſ. One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons.

FENCIBLE, fĕn′-sĭbl. a. Capable of defence.

FENCING-

FENCINGMASTER, fĕn′-sĭng-mȧs-tŭr. ſ. One who teaches the uſe of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL, fĕn′-sĭng-ſkōl. ſ. A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.

To FEND, fĕnd′. v. a. To keep off, to ſhut out.

To FEND, fĕnd′. v. n. To diſpute, to ſhift off a charge.

FENDER, fĕn′-dŭr. ſ. A plate of metal laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor; any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERATION, fĕn-ē-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Uſury, the gain of intereſt.

FENNEL, fĕn′-nĭl. ſ. A plant of ſtrong ſcent.

FENNELFLOWER, fĕn′-nĭl-flowr. ſ. A plant.

FENNELGIANT, fĕn′-nĭl-jī′-ȧnt. ſ. A plant.

FENNY, fĕn′-nў. a. Marſhy, boggy, mooriſh; inhabiting the marſh.

FENNYSTONES, fĕn′-nў-ſtōnz. ſ. A plant.

FENSUCKED, fĕn′-ſŭkt. a. Sucked out of marſhes.

FEOD, fū′d. ſ. Fee, tenure.

FEODAL, fū′-dȧl. a. Held from another.

FEODARY, fū′-dȧ-rў. ſ. One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperior lord.

To FEOFF, fĕf′. v. a. To put in poſſeſſion, to inveſt with right.

FEOFFEE, fĕf′-fē. ſ. One put in poſſeſſion.

FEOFFER, fĕf′-fŭr. ſ. One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing.

FEOFFMENT, fĕf′-mĕnt. ſ. The act of granting poſſeſſion.

FERACITY, fē-rȧs′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Fruitfulneſs, fertility.

FERAL, fē′-rȧl. a. Funereal, mournful.

FERIATION, fē-ryā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of keeping holiday.

FERINE, fē′-rīne. a. Wild, ſavage.

FERINENESS, fē-rī′ne-nĭs. ſ. Barbarity, ſavageneſs.

FERITY, fĕr′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Barbarity, cruelty, wildneſs.

To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt′. v. a. To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.

To FERMENT, fĕr-mĕnt′. v. n. To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FERMENT, fĕr′-mĕnt. ſ. That which cauſes inteſtine motion; the inteſtine motion, tumult.

FERMENTABLE, fĕr-mĕnt′-ȧbl. a. Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, fĕr-mĕnt′-ȧl. a. Having the power to cauſe fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fĕr-mĕn-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter.

FERMENTATIVE, fĕr-mĕn′-tȧ-tĭv. a. Cauſing fermentation.

FERN, fĕrn′. ſ. A plant.

FERNY, fĕrn′-ў. a. Overgrown with fern.

FEROCIOUS, fē-rō′-ſhŭs. a. Savage, fierce.

FEROCITY, fē-rŏs′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Savageneſs, fierceneſs.

FERREOUS, fĕr′-ryŭs. a. Conſiſting of iron, belonging to iron.

FERRET, fĕr′-rĭt. ſ. A quadrupede of the weaſel kind, uſed to catch rabbits; a kind of narrow ribband.

To FERRET, fĕr′-rĭt. v. a. To drive out of lurking places.

FERRETER, fĕr′-rĭt-tŭr. ſ. One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE, fĕr′-rў-ĭdzh. ſ. The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRUGINOUS, fĕr-rū′-jĭn-ŭs. a. Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FERRULE, fĕr′-rĭl. ſ. An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

To FERRY, fĕr′-rў. v. a. To carry over in a boat.

FERRY, fĕr′-rў. ſ. A veſſel of carriage; the paſſage over which the ferryboat paſſes.

FERRYMAN, fĕr′-rў-mȧn. ſ. One who keeps a ferry, one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers.

FERTILE, fĕr′-tĭl. a. Fruitful, abundant.

FERTILENESS, fĕr′-tĭl-nĭs. ſ. Fruitfulneſs, fecundity.

FERTILITY, fĕr-tĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Abundance, fruitfulneſs.

To FERTILIZE, fĕr′-tĭl-līze. v. a. To make fruitful, to make plenteous, to make productive.

FERTILY, fĕr′-tĭl-ў. ad. Fruitfully, plenteouſly.

FERVENCY, fĕr′-vĕn-ſў. ſ. Heat of mind, ardour; flame of devotion, zeal.

FERVENT, fĕr′-vĕnt. a. Hot, boiling; hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal.

FERVENTLY, fĕr′-vĕnt-lў. ad. Eagerly, vehemently; with pious ardour.

FERVID, fĕr′-vĭd. a. Hot, burning, boiling; vehement, eager, zealous.

FERVIDITY, fĕr-vĭd′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Heat, zeal, ardour.

FERVIDNESS, fer′-vĭd-nis. ſ. Ardour of mind, zeal.

FERULA, fĕr′-ū-lă. ſ. An inſtrument with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand.

FERVOUR, fĕr′-vŭr. ſ. Heat, warmth, heat of mind, zeal.

FESCUE, fĕs′-kū. ſ. A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

To FESTER, fĕs′-tŭr. v. n. To rankle, to corrupt, to grow virulent.

FESTINATE, fĕs′-tĭ-năte. a. Haſty, hurried.

FESTINATELY, fĕs′-tĭ-nĕt-lў. ad. Haſtily, ſpeedily.

FESTINATION, fĕs-tĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Haſte, hurry.

FESTIVAL, fĕs′-tĭ-văl. a. Pertaining to feaſts, joyous.

FESTIVAL, fĕs′-tĭ-văl. ſ. Time of feaſt, anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy.

FESTIVE, fĕs′-tĭv. a. Joyous, gay.

FESTIVITY, fĕſ-tĭv′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Feſtival, time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulneſs.

FESTOON, fĕſ-tōō′n. ſ. In architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together.

To FETCH, fĕtſh′. v. a. To go and bring; to ſtrike at a diſtance; to produce by ſome kind of force; to reach, to arrive at; to obtain as its price.

To FETCH, fĕtſh′. v. n. To move with a quick return.

FETCH, fĕtſh′. ſ. A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed, a trick, an artifice.

FETCHER, fĕtſh′-ŭr. ſ. One that fetches.

FETID, fĕt′-ĭd. a. Stinking, rancid.

FETIDNESS, fĕt′-ĭd-nis. ſ. The quality of ſtinking.

FETLOCK, fĕt′-lŏk. ſ. A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern-joint.

FETTER, fĕt′-tŭr. ſ. It is commonly uſed in the plural Fetters. Chains for the feet.

To FETTER, fĕt′-tŭr. v. a. To bind, to enchain, to ſhackle, to tie.

To FETTLE, fĕt′l. v. n. To do trifling buſineſs.

FETUS, fē′-tŭs. ſ. Any animal in embrio, any thing yet in the womb.

FEUD, fū′de. ſ. Quarrel, contention.

FEUDAL, fū′-dăl. a. Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperior lord.

FEUDAL, fū′-dăl. ſ. A dependance, ſomething held by tenure.

FEUDATORY, fū′-dă-tŭr-ў. ſ. One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure.

FEVER, fē′-vŭr. ſ. A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.

FEVERET, fē-vŭr-ĕt′. ſ. A ſlight fever, febricula.

FEVERFEW, fē′-vŭr-fū. ſ. An herb.

FEVERISH, fē′-vŭr-ĭſh. a. Troubled with a fever; tending to a fever; uncertain, inconſtant, now hot, now cold; hot, burning.

FEVERISHNESS, fē′-vŭr-ĭſh-nis. ſ. A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FEVEROUS, fē′-vŭr-ŭs. a. Troubled with a fever or ague; having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers.

FEVERY, fē′-vŭr-ў. a. Diſeaſed with a fever.

FEW, fū′. a. Not many, not a great number.

FEWEL,

FEWEL, fū′-il. ſ. Combuſtible matter, as firewood, coal.

FEWNESS, fū′-nis. ſ. Smallneſs of number.

FIB, fib′. ſ. A lie, a falſehood.

To FIB, fib′. v. n. To lie, to tell lies.

FIBBER, fib′-bur. ſ. A teller of fibs.

FIBRE, fī′-bur. ſ. A ſmall thread or ſtring.

FIBRIL, fī′-bril. ſ. A ſmall fibre or ſtring.

FIBROUS, fī′-brus. a. Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.

FIBULA, fib′-ū-la. ſ. The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia.

FICKLE, fik′l. a. Changeable, unconſtant, unſteady; not fixed, ſubject to viciſſitude.

FICKLENESS, fik′l-nis. ſ. Inconſtancy, uncertainty, unſteadineſs.

FICKLY, fik′-ly. ad. Without certainty or ſtability.

FICTILE, fik′-til. a. Manufactured by the potter.

FICTION, fik′-ſhun. ſ. The act of feigning or inventing; the thing feigned or invented; a falſehood, a lie.

FICTIOUS, fik′-ſhus. a. Fictitious, imaginary.

FICTITIOUS, fik-tiſh′-us. a. Counterfeit, not genuine; feigned; not real, not true.

FICTITIOUSLY, fik-tiſh′-uſ-ly. ad. Falſely, counterfeitly.

FIDDLE, fid′l. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick, a violin.

To FIDDLE, fid′l. v. n. To play upon the fiddle; to trifle, to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing.

FIDDLEFADDLE, fid′l-fad′l. ſ. Trifles. A cant word.

FIDDLER, fid′-lur. ſ. A muſician, one that plays upon the fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, fid′l-ſtik. ſ. The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, fid′l-ſtring. ſ. The ſtring of a fiddle.

FIDELITY, fi-del′-i-ty. ſ. Honeſty, faithful adherence.

To FIDGE, fidzh′. } v. n. To move nim-
To FIDGET, fidzh′-it. } bly and irregularly. A cant word.

FIDUCIAL, fi-jū′-ſhal. a. Confident, undoubting.

FIDUCIARY, fi-jū′-ſha-ry. ſ. One who holds any thing in truſt; one who depends on faith without works.

FIDUCIARY, fi-jū′-ſha-ry. a. Confident, ſteady, undoubting.

FIFE, fīf. ſ. A fee, a manor, a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour.

FIELD, fīld. ſ. Ground not inhabited, not built on; cultivated tract of ground; the open country, oppoſed to quarters; the ground of battle; the ground occupied by an army; a wide expanſe; ſpace, compaſs, extent; in heraldry, the ſurface of a ſhield.

FIELDED, fīl-did. a. Being in field of battle.

FIELD-BASIL, fīld-baz-il. ſ. A plant.

FIELDBED, fīld-bed. ſ. A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

FIELDFARE, fel′-fare. ſ. A bird.

FIELDMARSHAL, fīld-mā′r-ſhal. ſ. Commander of an army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE, fīld-mouſe. ſ. A mouſe that burrows in banks.

FIELDOFFICER, fīld-of′-fi-ſur. ſ. An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment, as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE, fīld-pēſe. a. Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

FIEND, fīnd. ſ. An enemy, the great enemy of mankind, Satan; any infernal being.

FIERCE, fers′. a. Savage, ravenous; vehement; outrageous; angry, furious; ſtrong, forcible.

FIERCELY, fers′-ly. ad. Violently, furiouſly.

FIERCENESS, fers′-nis. ſ. Ferocity, ſavageneſs; violence, outrageous paſſion.

FIERIFACIAS, fi-e-ry-fā′-ſhas. ſ. In law, a judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FIERINESS, fī′-ĕ-rў-nĭs. ſ. Hot qualities, heat, acrimony; heat of temper, intellectual ardour.

FIERY, fī′-ĕ-rў. a. Conſiſting of fire; hot like fire; vehement, ardent, active; paſſionate, outrageous, eaſily provoked; unreſtrained, fierce; heated by fire.

FIFE, fīfe. ſ. A pipe blown to the drum.

FIFTEEN, fĭf′-tēn. a. Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fĭf′-tēnth. a. The fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, fĭfth. a. The next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, fĭfth-lў. ad. In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, fĭf′-tўth. a. The next to the forty-ninth.

FIFTY, fĭf′-tў. a. Five tens.

FIG, fĭg′. ſ. A tree that bears figs; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIGAPPLE, fĭg′-ăpl. ſ. A fruit.

FIGMARIGOLD, fĭg′-mă′-rў-gōld. ſ. A plant.

To FIGHT, fīte. v. n. preter. Fought, part. paſſ. Fought. To contend in battle, to make war; to contend in ſingle fight; to contend.

To FIGHT, fīte. v. a. To war againſt, to combat againſt.

FIGHT, fīte. ſ. Battle; combat, duel; ſomething to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips.

FIGHTER, fī′-tŭr. ſ. Warrior, duelliſt.

FIGHTING, fī′-tĭng. particip. a. Qualified for war, fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMENT, fĭg′-mĕnt. ſ. An invention, a fiction, the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, fĭg′-pĕk-ŭr. ſ. A bird.

FIGULATE, fĭg′-ū-lăt. a. Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE, fĭg′-ū-răbl. a. Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is Figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY, fĭg′-ū-ră-bĭl″-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FIGURAL, fĭg′-ū-răl. a. Belonging to figure.

FIGURATE, fĭg′-ū-răt. a. Of a certain and determinate form; reſembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURATION, fĭg-ū-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, fĭg′-ū-ră-tĭv. a. Repreſenting ſomething elſe, typical; not literal; full of rhetorical exhortations.

FIGURATIVELY, fĭg′-ū-ră-tĭv-lў. ad. By a figure, in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, fĭg′-ūre. ſ. The figure of any thing as terminated by the outlines; ſhape; perſon, external form, appearance mean or grand; diſtinguiſhed appearance, eminence, remarkable character; a ſtatue, an image; repreſentations in painting; a character denoting a number; the horoſcope, the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes; in theology, type, repreſentative; in rhetorick, any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe; in grammar, any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To FIGURE, fĭg′-ūre. v. a. To form into any determinate ſhape; to cover or adorn with figures; to diverſify; to repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance; to image in the mind; to form figuratively, to uſe in a ſenſe not literal.

FIGWORT, fĭg′-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

FILACEOUS, fī-lā′-ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of threads.

FILACER, fĭl′-ă-ſŭr. ſ. An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs.

FILAMENT, fĭl′-ă-mĕnt. ſ. A ſlender thread, a body ſlender and long like a thread.

FILBERT, fĭl′-bŭrt. ſ. A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

To FILCH, fĭltſh′. v. n. To ſteal, to pilfer.

FILCHER, fĭltſh′-ŭr. ſ. A thief, a petty robber.

FILE, fīle. ſ. A thread; a line on which papers are ſtrung; a catalogue, roll; a line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another; an inſtrument to ſmooth metals.

FILECUTTER, fīle-kŭt-ŭr. ſ. A maker of files.

To

To FILE, fīle. v. a. To ſtring upon a thread or wire; to cut with a file; to foul, to ſully, to pollute.

To FILE, fīle. v. n. To march in file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.

FILEMOT, fĭl′-ĕ-mŏt. ſ. A brown or yellow-brown colour.

FILER, fī′-lŭr. ſ. One who files, one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL, fĭl′-yăl. a. Pertaining to a ſon, befitting a ſon; bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

FILIATION, fĭl-yā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The relation of a ſon to a father, correlative to paternity.

FILINGS, fī′-lĭngz. ſ. Fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL, fĭl′. v. a. To ſtore till no more can be admitted; to pour liquor into a veſſel till it reaches the top; to ſatisfy, to content; to glut, to ſurfeit; To fill out, to pour out liquor for drink, to extend by ſomething contained; To fill up, to make full, to ſupply, to occupy by bulk.

To FILL, fĭl′. v. n. To give to drink; to grow full; to glut, to ſatiate.

FILL, fĭl′. ſ. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction; the place between the ſhafts of a carriage.

FILLER, fĭl′-lŭr. ſ. Any thing that fills up room without uſe; one whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.

FILLET, fĭl′-lĭt. ſ. A bānd tied round the head or other part; the fleſhy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round; in architecture, a little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel.

To FILLET, fĭl′-lĭt. v. a. To bind with a bandage or fillet; to adorn with an aſtragal.

To FILLIP, fĭl′-lĭp. v. a. To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring.

FILLIP, fĭl′-lĭp. ſ. A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, fĭl′-lĭ. ſ. A young mare; a young mare, oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.

FILM, fĭlm′. ſ. A thin pellicle or ſkin.

To FILM, fĭlm′. v. a. To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.

FILMY, fĭl′-mĭ. a. Compoſed of thin pellicles.

To FILTER, fĭl′-tŭr. v. a. To clear by drawing off liquor by depending threads; to ſtrain, to percolate.

FILTER, fĭl′-tŭr. ſ. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be cleared, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquor drops from it; a ſtrainer, a charm, a love-potion.

FILTH, fĭlth′. ſ. Dirt, naſtineſs; corruption, pollution.

FILTHILY, fĭlth′-ĭ-lĭ. ad. Naſtily, foully, groſsly.

FILTHINESS, fĭlth′-ĭ-nĭs. ſ. Naſtineſs, foulneſs, dirtyneſs; corruption, pollution.

FILTHY, fĭlth′-ĭ. a. Naſty, foul, dirty; groſs, polluted.

To FILTRATE, fĭl′-trāte. v. a. To ſtrain, to percolate.

FILTRATION, fĭl-trā′-ſhŭn. ſ. A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIN, fĭn′. ſ. The wing of a fiſh.

FIN-FOOTED, fĭn′-fŭt-ĭd. a. Having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, fī′ne-ăbl. a. That admits a fine.

FINAL, fī′-năl. a. Ultimate, laſt; concluſive; mortal; reſpecting the end or motive.

FINALLY, fī′-năl-ĭ. ad. Ultimately, in concluſion; completely, without recovery.

FINANCE, fĭn-năns′e. ſ. Revenue, income, profit.

FINANCIER, fĭn-năn-ſē′r. ſ. One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINARY, fī′-nă-rĭ. ſ. The ſecond forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, fĭnt′ſh. ſ. A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, the chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND, fī′nd. v. a. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking; to obtain ſomething loſt; to meet with, to fall upon; to know by experience; to diſcover by ſtudy; to diſcover what is hidden; to hit on by chance, to perceive by accident; to detect, to deprehend, to catch;

to

to determine by judicial verdict; to ſupply, to furniſh, as he Finds me in money; in law, to approve, as To find a bill; To find himſelf, to fare with regard to eaſe or pain; To find out, to unriddle, to ſolve; to diſcover ſomething hidden, to obtain the knowledge of; to invent.

FINDER, fī′nd-ŭr. ſ. One that meets or falls upon any thing; one that picks up any thing loſt.

FINDFAULT, fī′nd-fȧlt. ſ. A cenſurer, a caviller.

FINE, fī′ne. a. Refined, pure, free from droſs; ſubtle, thin, as the fine ſpirits evaporate; refined; keen, ſmoothly ſharp; clear, pellucid, as the wine is fine; nice, delicate; artful, dexterous; elegant, with elevation; beautiful with dignity; accompliſhed, elegant of manners; ſhowy, ſplendid.

FINE, fī′ne. ſ. A mulct, a pecuniary puniſhment; penalty; forfeit, money paid for any exemption or liberty; the end, concluſion.

To FINE, fī′ne. v. a. To refine; to purify; to make tranſparent; to puniſh with pecuniary penalty.

To FINE, fī′ne. v. n. To pay a fine.

To FINEDRAW, fī′ne-drȧ. v. a. To ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, fī′ne-drȧ-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to ſow up rents.

FINEFINGERED, fī′ne-fĭng-gŭrd. a. Nice, artful, exquiſite.

FINELY, fī′ne-lў. ad. Beautifully, elegantly; keenly, ſharply; in ſmall parts; wretchedly [ironically].

FINENESS, fī′ne-nĭs. ſ. Elegance, delicacy; ſhow, ſplendour; artfulneſs, ingenuity; purity, freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

FINERY, fī′ne-ŭr-ў. ſ. Show, ſplendour of appearance.

FINESSE, fў-nes′. ſ. Artifice, ſtratagem.

FINER, fī′-nŭr. ſ. One who purifies metals.

FINGER, fĭng′-gŭr. ſ. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold; a ſmall meaſure of extenſion; the hand, the inſtrument of work.

To FINGER, fĭng′-gŭr. v. a. To touch lightly, to toy with; to touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly; to touch an inſtrument of muſick; to perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

FINGLEFANGLE, fĭng′l-fȧng′l. ſ. A trifle.

FINICAL, fĭn′-ĭ-kȧl. a. Nice, foppiſh.

FINICALLY, fĭn′-ĭ-kȧl-ў. ad. Foppiſhly.

FINICALNESS, fĭn′-ĭ-kȧl-nĭs. ſ. Superfluous, nicety.

To FINISH, fĭn′-ĭſh. v. a. To bring to the end purpoſed; to perfect, to poliſh to the excellency intended.

FINISHER, fĭn′-ĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One that finiſhes.

FINITE, fī-nī′te. a. Limited, bounded.

FINITELESS, fī-nī′te-lĭs. a. Without bounds, unlimited.

FINITELY, fī-nī′te-lў. ad. Within certain limits, to a certain degree.

FINITENESS, fī-nī′te-nĭs. ſ. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINITUDE, fĭn′-ĭ-tūde. ſ. Limitation, confinement within certain boundaries.

FINLESS, fĭn′-lĭs. a. Without fins.

FINLIKE, fĭn′-līke. a. Formed in imitation of fins.

FINNED, fĭnd′. a. Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

FINNY, fĭn′-nў. a. Furniſhed with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINTOED, fĭn′-tōd. a. Having a membrane between the toes.

FINOCHIO, fĭn-ō′-tſhō. ſ. Fennel.

FIR, fŭr′. ſ. The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE, fī′re. ſ. The element that burns; any thing burning; a conflagration of towns or countries; the puniſhment of the damned; any thing that inflames the paſſions; ardour of temper; livelineſs of imagination, vigour of fancy, ſpirit of ſentiment; the paſſion of love; eruptions or impoſthumations, as St. Anthony's fire.

FIREARMS, fī′re-ȧrmz. ſ. Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.

FIREBALL, fī′re-bȧl. ſ. Grenado, ball filled with

with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

FIREBRUSH, fī′re-brŭſh. ſ. The bruſh which hangs by the fireſide to ſweep the hearth.

FIREDRAKE, fī′re-drāke. ſ. A fiery ſerpent.

FIRENEW, fī′re-nū. a. New from the forge, new from the melting-houſe.

FIREPAN, fī′re-păn. ſ. Veſſel of metal to carry fire.

FIRER, fī′re-ŭr. ſ. An incendiary.

FIRESIDE, fī′re-sī′de. ſ. The hearth, the chimney.

FIRESTICK, fī′re-ſtĭk. ſ. A lighted ſtick or brand.

FIREWORKS, fī′re-wŭrks. ſ. Preparations of gunpowder to be exhibited for ſhow or publick rejoicing.

To FIRE, fī′re. v. a. To ſet on fire, to kindle; to inflame the paſſions, to animate.

To FIRE, fī′re. v. n. To take fire, to be kindled; to be influenced with paſſion; to diſcharge any firearms.

FIREBRAND, fī′re-brănd. ſ. A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who inflames factions.

FIRECROSS, fī′re-krŏs. ſ. A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, fī′re-lŏk. ſ. A ſoldier's gun, a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.

FIREMAN, fī′re-măn. ſ. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

FIREPAN, fī′re-păn. ſ. A pan for holding fire; in a gun, the receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP, fī′re-ſhĭp. ſ. A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

FIRESHOVEL, fī′re-ſhŭvl. ſ. The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, fī′re-ſtŏne. ſ. A hearth ſtone, ſtone that will bear the fire, the pyrites.

FIREWOOD, fī′re-wŭd. ſ. Wood to burn, fewel.

FIRING, fī′-rĭng. ſ. Fewel.

To FIRK, fĕrk′. v. a. To whip, to beat.

FIRKIN, fĕr′-kĭn. ſ. A veſſel containing nine gallons; a ſmall veſſel.

FIRM, fĕrm′. a. Strong, not eaſily pierced or ſhaken, hard, oppoſed to ſoft; conſtant, ſteady, reſolute, fixed, unſhaken.

To FIRM, fĕrm′. v. a. To ſettle, to confirm, to eſtabliſh, to fix; to fix without wandering.

FIRMAMENT, fĕr′-mă-mĕnt. ſ. The ſky, the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, fĕr-mă-mĕn′-tăl. a. Celeſtial, of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, fĕrm′-lў. ad. Strongly, impenetrably, immoveably; ſteadily, conſtantly.

FIRMNESS, fĕrm′-nĭs. ſ. Stability, compactneſs; ſteadineſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

FIRST, fŭrſt′. a. The ordinal of one; earlieſt in time; higheſt in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, fŭrſt′. ad. Before any thing elſe, earlieſt; before any other conſideration; at the beginning, at firſt.

FIRST-GOT, fŭrſt′-gŏt. } ſ. The
FIRST-BEGOTTEN, fŭrſt′-bĕ-gŏtn. } eldeſt of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, fŭrſt′-frōts. ſ. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind; the firſt profits of any thing; the earlieſt effect of of any thing.

FIRSTLING, fŭrſt′-lĭng. ſ. The firſt produce or offſpring; the thing firſt thought or done.

FISCAL, fĭs′-căl. ſ. Exchequer, revenue.

FISH, fĭſh′. ſ. An animal that inhabits the water.

To FISH, fĭſh′. v. n. To be employed in catching fiſhes; to endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH, fĭſh′. v. a. To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh.

FISH-HOOK, fĭſh′-hŏk. ſ. A hook for catching fiſh.

FISHPOND, fĭſh′-pŏnd. ſ. A ſmall pool for fiſh.

FISHER, fĭſh′-ŭr. ſ. One who is employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERBOAT, fĭſh′-ŭr-bŏt. ſ. A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FISHERMAN, fĭsh′-ŭr-măn. ſ. One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh.
FISHERY, fĭsh′-ŭr-y. ſ. The buſineſs of catching fiſh.
FISHFUL, fĭsh′-fŭl. a. Abounding with fiſh.
To FISHIFY, fĭsh′-y-fy. v. a. To turn to fiſh.
FISHING, fĭsh′-ing. ſ. Commodity of taking fiſh.
FISHKETTLE, fĭsh′-kĕtl. ſ. A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending.
FISHMEAL, fĭsh′-mēl. ſ. Diet of fiſh.
FISHMONGER, fĭsh′-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. A dealer in fiſh.
FISHY, fĭsh′-y. a. Conſiſting of fiſh; having the qualities of fiſh.
FISSILE, fĭs′-sil. a. Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft.
FISSILITY, fĭs-sil′-i-ty. ſ. The quality of admitting to be cloven.
FISSURE, fĭsh′-shŭr. ſ. A cleft, a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made.
FIST, fĭſt′. ſ. The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.
FISTICUFFS, fĭs′-ty-kŭfs. ſ. Battle with the fiſt.
FISTULA, fĭs′-tū-lă. ſ. A ſinuous ulcer callous within.
FISTULAR, fĭs′-tū-lăr. a. Hollow like a pipe.
FISTULOUS, fĭs′-tū-lŭs. a. Having the nature of a fiſtula.
FIT, fĭt′. ſ. A paroxiſm of any intermittent diſtemper; any ſhort return after intermiſſion; diſorder, diſtemperature; the hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children.
FIT, fĭt′. a. Qualified, proper; convenient, meet, right.
To FIT, fĭt′. v. a. To ſuit one thing to another; to accommodate a perſon with any thing; to be adapted to, to ſuit any thing; To fit out, to furniſh, to equip; To fit up, to furniſh, to make proper for uſe.
To FIT, fĭt′. v. n. To be proper, to be fit.
FITCH, fĭtsh′. ſ. A ſmall kind of wild pea.
FITCHAT, fĭt′sh-ĭt. ſ. A ſtinking little beaſt,
FITCHEW, fĭt′-tshō. ſ. that robs the henrooſt and warren.
FITFUL, fĭt′-fŭl. a. Varied by paroxyſms.
FITLY, fĭt′-ly. ad. Properly, juſtly, reaſonably; commodiouſly, meetly.
FITNESS, fĭt′-nis. ſ. Propriety, meetneſs, juſtneſs, reaſonableneſs; convenience, commodity, the ſtate of being fit.
FITMENT, fĭt′-mĕnt. ſ. Something adapted to a particular purpoſe.
FITTER, fĭt′-tŭr. ſ. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing.
FIVE, fīve. a. Four and one, half of ten.
FIVELEAVED Graſs, fīve-lēvd. ſ. Cinquefoil, a ſpecies of clover.
FIVES, fīvz. ſ. A kind of play with a ball; a diſeaſe of horſes.
To FIX, fĭks′. v. a. To make faſt; to ſettle; to direct without variation; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to withold from motion.
To FIX, fĭks′. v. n. To determine the reſolution; to reſt, to ceaſe to wander; to loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.
FIXATION, fĭk-sā′-shŭn. ſ. Stability, firmneſs; confinement; want of volatility; reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.
FIXEDLY, fĭk′-sĕd-ly. ad. Certainly, firmly.
FIXEDNESS, fĭk′-sĕd-nis. ſ. Stability; want or loſs of volatility; ſteadineſs, ſettled opinion or reſolution.
FIXIDITY, fĭk-sĭd′-i-ty. ſ. Coherence of parts.
FIXITY, fĭk′-si-ty. ſ. Coherence of parts.
FIXURE, fĭk′-shŭr. Firmneſs, ſtable ſtate.
FIZGIG, fĭz′-gig. ſ. A kind of dart or harpoon, with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.
FLABBY, flăb′-by. a. Soft, not firm.
FLACCID, flăk′-sid. a. Weak, limber, not ſtiff, lax, not tenſe.
FLACCIDITY, flăk-sĭd′-i-ty. ſ. Laxity, limberneſs, want of tenſion.
To FLAG, flăg′. v. n. To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion; to grow ſpiritleſs or dejected; to grow feeble, to loſe vigour.
To FLAG, flăg′. v. a. To let fall, to ſuffer to droop; to lay with broad ſtone.
FLAG, flăg′. ſ. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower; the colours or enſign

enſign of a ſhip or land-forces; a ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavements.

FLAG-BROOM, flăg'-brōm. ſ. A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER, flăg'-ŏf-fĭ-ſŭr. ſ. A commander of a ſquadron.

FLAG-SHIP, flăg'-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, flăg'-wŭrm. ſ. A grub bred in watry places among flags or ſedge.

FLAGELET, flădzh'-ĭ-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall flute.

FLAGELLATION, flădzh-ĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The uſe of the ſcourge.

FLAGGINESS, flăg'-gȳ-nĭs. ſ. Laxity, limberneſs.

FLAGGY, flăg'-gȳ. a. Weak, lax, limber; inſipid.

FLAGITIOUS, flă-jĭſh'-ŭs. a. Wicked, villanous, attrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, flă-jĭſh'-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Wickedneſs, villany.

FLAGGON, flăg'-ŭn. ſ. A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLAGRANCY, flā'-grăn-ſȳ. ſ. Burning heat, fire.

FLAGRANT, flā'-grănt. a. Ardent, burning, eager; glowing; red; notorious, flaming.

FLAGRATION, flă-grā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Burning.

FLAGSTAFF, flăg'-ſtăf. ſ. The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, flā'l. ſ. The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, flā'ke. ſ. Any thing that appears looſely held together; a ſtratum, layer, a lock of wool drawn out.

FLAKY, flā'-kȳ. a. Looſely hanging together; lying in layers or ſtrata, broken into lamina.

FLAM, flăm'. ſ. A falſehood, a lye, an illuſory pretext.

To FLAM, flăm'. v. a. To deceive with a lye.

FLAMBEAU, flăm'-bō. ſ. A lighted torch.

FLAME, flā'me. ſ. Light emitted from fire; a ſtream of fire; ardour of temper or imagination, brightneſs of fancy; ardour of inclination; paſſion of love.

To FLAME, flā'me. v. n. To ſhine as fire, to burn with emiſſion of light; to blaze; to break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAME-COLOURED, flā'me-kŭl-lŭrd. a. Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN, flā'-mĕn. ſ. A prieſt in ancient times, one that officiated in ſolemn offices.

FLAMMATION, flăm-mā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſetting on flame.

FLAMMABILITY, flăm-mă-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire.

FLAMMEOUS, flăm'-mȳ-ŭs. a. Conſiſting of flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flăm-mĭf'-fĕ-rŭs. a. Bringing flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS, flăm-mĭv'-vŏ-mŭs. a. Vomiting out flame.

FLAMMY, flā'-mȳ. a. Inflamed, burning; having the nature of flame.

FLANK, flăngk'. ſ. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh; in men, the lateral part of the lower belly; the ſide of any army or fleet; in fortification, that part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, flăngk'. v. a. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet; to be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide, to be on the ſide.

FLANKER, flăngk'-ŭr. ſ. A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

FLANNEL, flăn'-nĭl. ſ. A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

FLAP, flăp'. ſ. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe; the motion of any thing broad and looſe; the noiſe made by that motion; a diſeaſe in horſes.

To FLAP, flăp'. v. a. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten; to move with a flap or noiſe.

To FLAP, flăp'. v. n. To ply the wings with noiſe; to fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON, flăp'-drăg-ŭn. ſ. A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy; the thing eaten at flapdragon.

FLAPEARED, flăp'-ērd. a. Having looſe and broad ears.

To FLARE, flā're. v. n. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow; to glitter with tranſient luſtre; to glitter offenſively; to be in too much light.

FLASH, flăſh'. ſ. A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze; ſudden burſt of wit or merriment; a ſhort tranſient ſtate; a body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, flăſh'. v. n. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame; to burſt out into any kind of violence; to break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH, flăſh'. v. a. To ſtrike up large bodies of water.

FLASHER, flăſh'-ŭr. ſ. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, flăſh'-ȳ-lȳ. ad. With empty ſhow.

FLASHY, flăſh'-ȳ. a. Empty, not ſolid, ſhowy without ſubſtance; inſipid, without force or ſpirit.

FLASK, flăſk'. ſ. A bottle, a veſſel; a powder-horn.

FLASKET, flăſk'-ĭt. ſ. A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.

FLAT, flăt'. a. Horizontally level; ſmooth, without protuberances; without elevation; level with the ground; lying horizontally proſtrate, lying along; in painting, without relief, without prominence of the figures; taſteleſs, inſipid; dull, unanimated; ſpiritleſs, dejected; peremptory, abſolute, downright; not ſharp in ſound.

FLAT, flăt'. ſ. A level, an extended plane; even ground, not mountainous; a ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations; ſhallow, ſtrand, place in the ſea where the water is not deep; the broad ſide of a blade; depreſſion of thought or language; a mark or character in muſick.

To FLAT, flăt'. v. a. To level, to depreſs, to make broad and ſmooth; to make vapid.

To FLAT, flăt'. v. n. To grow flat, oppoſed to ſwell; to become unanimated or vapid.

FLATLONG, flăt'-lŏng. ad. With the flat downwards, not edgewiſe.

FLATLY, flăt'-lȳ. ad. Horizontally, without inclination; without prominence or elevation; without ſpirit, dully, frigidly; peremptorily, downright.

FLATNESS, flăt'-nĭs. ſ. Evenneſs, level extenſion; want of relief or prominence; deadneſs, inſipidity, vapidneſs; dejection of ſtate; dejection of mind, want of life; dulneſs, inſipidity, frigidity; the contrary to ſhrilneſs or acuteneſs of ſound.

To FLATTEN, flăt'n. v. a. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation; to beat down to the ground; to make vapid; to deject, to depreſs, to diſpirit.

To FLATTEN, flăt'n. v. n. To grow even or level; to grow dull and inſipid.

FLATTER, flăt'-tŭr. ſ. The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER, flăt'-tŭr. v. a. To ſooth with praiſes, to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to praiſe falſely; to raiſe falſe hopes.

FLATTERER, flăt'-tĕr-rŭr. ſ. One who flatters, a fawner, a wheedler.

FLATTERY, flăt'-tĕr-ȳ. ſ. Falſe praiſe, artful obſequiouſneſs.

FLATTISH, flăt'-tĭſh. a. Somewhat flat, approaching to flatneſs.

FLATULENCY, flăt'-ū-lĕn-ſȳ. ſ. Windineſs, turgidneſs; emptineſs, vanity.

FLATULENT, flăt'-ū-lĕnt. a. Turgid with air, windy; empty, vain, big without ſubſtance or reality, puffy.

FLATUOSITY, flăt-ū-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Windineſs, fulneſs of air.

FLATUOUS, flăt'-ū-ŭs. a. Windy, full of wind.

FLATUS, flā'-tŭs. ſ. Wind gathered in any cavities of the body.

FLATWISE, flăt'-wīze. ad. With the flat downwards, not the edge.

To FLAUNT, flănt'. v. n. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel; to be hung with ſomething looſe and flying.

FLAUNT, flănt'. ſ. Any thing looſe and airy.

FLA-

FLAVOUR, flā′-vůr. ſ. Power of pleaſing the taſte; ſweetneſs to the ſmell, odour, fragrance.

FLAVOUROUS, flā′-vůr-ůs. a. Delightful to the palate; fragrant, odorous.

FLAW, flâ′. ſ. A crack or breach in any thing; a fault, a defect; a ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt; a tumult, a tempeſtuous uproar; a ſudden commotion of mind.

To FLAW, flâ′. v. a. To break, to crack, to damage with fiſſure.

FLAWLESS, flâ′-lĭs. a. Without cracks, without defects.

FLAWY, flâ′-ў. a. Full of flaws.

FLAX, flăk′s. ſ. The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made; the fibres of flax cleanſed and combed from the ſpinner.

FLAXCOMB, flăk′s-kōm. ſ. The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER, flăk′ſ-drĕſ-ſůr. ſ. He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLAXEN, flăk′s-ĭn. a. Made of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXWEED, flăk′s-wēd. ſ. A plant.

To FLAY, flā′. v. a. To ſtrip off the ſkin; to take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing.

FLAYER, flā′-ůr. ſ. He that ſtrips the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA, flē′. ſ. A ſmall inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, flē′. v. a. To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE, flē′-bāne. ſ. A plant.

FLEABITE, flē′-bīte. } ſ. Red marks
FLEABITING, flē′-bī-tĭng. } cauſed by fleas; a ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea.

FLEABITTEN, flē′-bĭtn. a. Stung by fleas; mean, worthleſs.

FLEAK, flē′k. ſ. A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt.

FLEAM, flē′m. ſ. An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle.

FLEAWORT, flē′-wůrt. ſ. A plant.

To FLEAK, flēk′. v. a. To ſpot, to ſtreak, to ſtripe, to dapple.

To FLECKER, flĕk′-ůr. v. a. To ſpot, to mark with ſtrokes or touches.

FLED, flĕd′. The preterite and participle of Flee.

FLEDGE, flĕdzh′. a. Full-feathered, able to fly.

To FLEDGE, flĕdzh′. v. a. To furniſh with wings, to ſupply with feathers.

To FLEE, flē′. v. n. pret. Fled. To run from danger, to have recourſe to ſhelter.

FLEECE, flē′ſe. ſ. As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep.

To FLEECE, flē′ſe. v. a. To clip the fleece off a ſheep; to ſtrip, to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of his wool.

FLEECED, flēſt′. a. Having fleeces of wool.

FLEECY, flē′-ſy. a. Woolly, covered with wool.

To FLEER, flē′r. v. n. To mock, to gibe, to jeſt with inſolence and contempt; to leer, to grin.

FLEER, flē′r. ſ. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks; a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEERER, flē′r-ůr. ſ. A mocker, a fawner.

FLEET, flē′t. ſ. A company of ſhips, a navy.

FLEET, flē′t. ſ. A creek, an inlet of water.

FLEET, flē′t. a. Swift of pace, quick, nimble, active; ſkimming the ſurface.

To FLEET, flē′t. v. n. To fly ſwiftly, to vaniſh; to be in a tranſient ſtate.

To FLEET, flē′t. v. a. To ſkim the water; to live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.

FLEETLY, flē′t-lў. ad. Swiftly, nimbly, with ſwift pace.

FLEETNESS, flē′t-nĭs. ſ. Swiftneſs of courſe, nimbleneſs, celerity.

FLESH, flĕſh′. ſ. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul; the muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons; animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable; the body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes; animal nature; carnality, corporal appetites; near relation; the outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type The Fleſh, and the remote

or typical meaning The Spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul.

To FLESH, flĕsh'. v. a. To imitate; to harden, to eſtabliſh in any practice; to glut, to ſatiate.

FLESHCOLOUR, flĕsh'-kŭl-ŭr. ſ. The colour of fleſh.

FLESHFLY, flĕsh'-flȳ. ſ. A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it.

FLESHHOOK, flĕsh'-hŏok. ſ. A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.

FLESHLESS, flĕsh'-lĭs. a. Without fleſh.

FLESHLINESS, flĕsh'-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Carnal paſſions or appetites.

FLESHLY, flĕsh'-lȳ. a. Corporeal; carnal; animal, not vegetable.

FLESHMEAT, flĕsh'-mēt. ſ. Animal food, the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT, flĕsh'-mĕnt. ſ. Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation.

FLESHMONGER, flĕsh'-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. One who deals in fleſh, a pimp.

FLESHPOT, flĕsh'-pŏt. ſ. A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked, thence plenty of fleſh.

FLESHQUAKE, flĕsh'-kwāke. ſ. A tremor of the body.

FLESHY, flĕsh'-ȳ. a. Plump, full of fleſh; pulpous.

FLEW, flū'. The preterite of Fly.

FLEW, flū'. ſ. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLEWED, flū'd. a. Chapped, mouthed.

FLEXANIMOUS, flĕks-ăn'-ĭ-mŭs. a. Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY, flĕkſ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. The quality of admitting to be bent, pliancy; eaſineſs to be perſuaded, compliance.

FLEXIBLE, flĕks'-ĭbl. a. Poſſible to be bent, pliant; complying, obſequious; ductile, manageable; that may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes.

FLEXIBLENESS, flĕk'ſ-ĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Poſſibility to be bent, eaſineſs to be bent; obſequiouſneſs, compliance; ductility, manageableneſs.

FLEXILE, flĕk'ſ-ĭl. a. Pliant, eaſily bent, obſequious to any power or impulſe.

FLEXION, flĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bending; a double, a bending; a turn towards any part or quarter.

FLEXOR, flĕk'ſ-ŏr. ſ. The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints.

FLEXUOUS, flĕk'ſ-ū-ŭs. a. Winding, tortuous; variable, not ſteady.

FLEXURE, flĕk'-ſhŭr. ſ. The form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent, the joint; obſequious or ſervile cringe.

To FLICKER, flĭk'-ŭr. v. a. To flutter, to play the wings.

FLIER, flī'-ŭr. ſ. A fugitive, a runaway; that part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt.

FLIGHT, flīte. ſ. The act of flying or running from danger; the act of uſing wings; removal from place to place by means of wings; a flock of birds flying together; the birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon, as the harveſt Flight of pigeons; a volley, a ſhower; the ſpace paſt by flying; heat of imagination, ſally of the ſoul.

FLIGHTY, flī't-ȳ. a. Fleeting, ſwift; wild, full of imagination.

FLIMSY, flĭm'-zȳ. a. Weak, feeble; mean, ſpiritleſs, without force.

To FLINCH, flĭnt'ſh. v. n. To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking.

FLINCHER, flĭnt'ſh-ŭr. ſ. He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING, flĭng'. v. a. pret. Flung, part. Flung or Flong. To caſt from the hand, to throw; to dart, to caſt with violence; to ſcatter; to drive by violence; to caſt reproach; To fling down, to demoliſh, to ruin; To fling off, to baffle in the chace.

To FLING, flĭng'. v. n. To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent motions; To fling out, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, flĭng'. ſ. A throw, a caſt; a gibe, a ſneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, flĭng'-ŭr. ſ. He who throws.

FLINT,

FLINT, flint'. ſ. A kind of ſtone uſed in fire-locks; any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, flint'-y. a. Made of flint, ſtrong; hard-of heart, inexorable.

FLIPP, flip'. ſ. A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar. A cant word.

FLIPPANT, flip'-pant. a. Nimble, moveable: it is uſed only of the act of ſpeech; pert, talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, flip'-pant-ly. ad. In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT, flurt'. v. a. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion; to move with quickneſs.

To FLIRT, flurt'. v. n. To jeer, to gibe one; to run about perpetually, to be unſteady and fluttering; to coquet with men.

FLIRT, flurt'. ſ. A quick elaſtick motion; a ſudden trick; a pert huſſey; a coquette.

FLIRTATION, flur-ta'-ſhun. ſ. A quick ſprightly motion; coquettry.

To FLIT, flit'. v. n. To fly away; to remove; to flutter; to be flux or unſtable.

FLITCH, flitſh'. ſ. The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured.

FLITTERMOUSE, flut'-tur-mouſe. ſ. The bat.

FLITTING, flit'-ting. ſ. An offence, a fault, a flying away.

FLIX, fliks'. ſ. Down, fur, ſoft hair.

To FLOAT, flo'te. v. n. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water; to paſs with a light irregular courſe.

To FLOAT, flo'te. v. a. To cover with water.

FLOAT, flo'te. ſ. The act of flowing; any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim on the water; the cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite.

FLOATY, flo'-ty. a. Buoyant and ſwimming a-top.

FLOCK, flok'. ſ. A company of birds or beaſts; a company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from Herds, which are of oxen; a body of men; a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, flok'. v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers.

To FLOG, flog'. v. a. To laſh; to whip.

FLOOD, flud'. ſ. A body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow, flux, not ebb; catamenia.

To FLOOD, flud'. v. a. To deluge, to cover with waters.

FLOODGATE, flud'-gate. ſ. Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure.

FLOOK, flo'k. ſ. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, flo'r. ſ. The pavement; that part of a room on which we tread; a ſtory, a flight of rooms.

To FLOOR, flo'r. v. a. To cover the bottom with a floor.

FLOORING, flo'-ring. ſ. Bottom, floor.

To FLOP, flop'. v. a. To clap the wings with noiſe.

FLORAL, flo'-ral. a. Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLORENCE, flor'-inſe. ſ. A kind of cloth.

FLORET, flo'-rit. ſ. A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLORID, flor'-id. a. Productive of flowers, covered with flowers; bright in colour, fluſhed with red; embelliſhed, ſplendid.

FLORIDITY, flo-rid'-i-ty. ſ. Freſhneſs of colour.

FLORIDNESS, flor'-id-nis. ſ. Freſhneſs of colour; embelliſhment, ambitious elegance.

FLORIFEROUS, flo-rif'-fe-rus. a. Productive of flowers.

FLORIN, flor'-in. ſ. A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is four ſhillings and ſixpence, that of Spain four ſhillings and four pence halfpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily two ſhillings and ſixpence, that of Holland two ſhillings.

FLORIST, flo'-riſt. ſ. A cultivator of flowers.

FLORULENT, flor'-u-lent. a. Flowery, bloſſoming.

FLOSCULOUS, flos'-ku-lus. a. Compoſed of flowers.

To FLOTE, flo'te. v. a. To ſkim.

To

To FLOUNCE, flou'nſe. v. n. To move with violence in the water or mire; to move with weight and tumult; to move with paſſionate agitation.

To FLOUNCE, flou'nſe. v. a. To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE, flou'nſe. ſ. Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake; a furbelow.

FLOUNDER, flou'n-dŭr. ſ. The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

To FLOUNDER, flou'n-dŭr. v. n. To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions.

To FLOURISH, flŭr'-rĭſh. v. n. To be in vigour, not to fade; to be in a proſperous ſtate; to uſe florid language; to deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to boaſt, to brag; in muſick, to play ſome prelude.

To FLOURISH, flŭr'-rĭſh. v. a. To adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embelliſhments of language.

FLOURISH, flŭr'-rĭſh. ſ. Bravery, beauty; an oſtentatious embelliſhment, ambitious copiouſneſs; figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

FLOURISHER, flŭr'-rĭſh-ŭr. ſ. One that is in prime or in proſperity.

To FLOUT, flou't. v. a. To mock, to inſult, to treat with mockery and contempt.

To FLOUT, flou't. v. n. To practiſe mockery, to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, flou't. ſ. A mock, an inſult.

FLOUTER, flou't-ŭr. ſ. One who jeers.

To FLOW, flō'. v. n. To run or ſpread as water; to run, oppoſed to ſtanding waters; to riſe, not to ebb; to melt; to proceed, to iſſue; to glide ſmoothly, as a Flowing period; to write ſmoothly, to ſpeak volubly; to be copious, to be full; to hang looſe and waving.

To FLOW, flō'. v. a. To overflow, to deluge.

FLOW, flō'. ſ. The riſe of water, not the ebb; a ſudden plenty or abundance; a ſtream of diction.

FLOWER, flow'-ŭr. ſ. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds; an ornament, an embelliſhment; the prime, the flouriſhing part; the edible part of corn, the meal; the moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing.

FLOWER DE LUCE, flow'-ŭr-dē-lū'ſe. ſ. A bulbous iris.

To FLOWER, flow'-ŭr. v. n. To be in flower, to be in bloſſom; to be in the prime, to flouriſh; to froth, to ferment, to mantle; to come as cream from the ſurface.

To FLOWER, flow'-ŭr. v. a. To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERET, flow'-ŭr-ĭt. ſ. A flower; a ſmall flower.

FLOWERGARDEN, flow'-ŭr-gär-dĭn. ſ. A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLOWERINESS, flow'-ŭr-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of abounding in flowers; floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLOWERINGBUSH, flow'-ŭr-ĭng-bŭſh. ſ. A plant.

FLOWERY, flow'-ŭr-ȳ. a. Full of flowers, adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLOWINGLY, flō'-ĭng-lȳ. ad. With volubility, with abundance.

FLOWK, flū'ke. ſ. A flounder.

FLOWN, flō'ne. participle of Fly, or Flee. Gone away, eſcaped; puffed, elate.

FLUCTUANT, flŭk'-tū-ănt. a. Wavering, uncertain.

To FLUCTUATE, flŭk'-tū-āte. v. n. To roll to and again as water in agitation; to float backward and forward; to move with uncertain and haſty motion; to be in an uncertain ſtate; to be irreſolute.

FLUCTUATION, flŭk-tū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The alternate motion of the water; uncertainty, indetermination.

FLUE, flū'. ſ. A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air; ſoft down or fur.

FLUENCY, flū'-ĕn-ſȳ. ſ. The quality of flowing, ſmoothneſs; readineſs, copiouſneſs, volubility.

FLUENT, flū'-ĕnt. a. Liquid; flowing, in motion, in flux; ready, copious, voluble.

FLUENT, flū'-ĕnt. ſ. Stream, running water.

FLUID,

†

FLUID, flū′-id. a. Having parts eaſily ſeparable, not ſolid.

FLUID, flū′-id. ſ. In phyſick, an animal juice; any thing that flows.

FLUIDITY, flū-id′-i-tȳ. ſ. The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity.

FLUIDNESS, flū′-id-nis. ſ. That quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability.

FLUMMERY, flŭm′-ŭr-ȳ. ſ. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

FLUNG, flŭng′. participle and preterite of Fling.

FLUOR, flū′-ŏr. ſ. A fluid ſtate; Catamenia.

FLURRY, flŭr′-rȳ. ſ. A guſt or ſtorm of wind, a haſty blaſt; hurry.

To FLUSH, flŭſh′. v. n. To flow with violence; to come in haſte; to glow in the ſkin.

To FLUSH, flŭſh′. v. a. To colour, to redden; to elate, to elevate.

FLUSH, flŭſh′. a. Freſh, full of vigour; affluent, abounding.

FLUSH, flŭſh′. ſ. Afflux, ſudden impulſe, violent flow; cards all of a ſort.

To FLUSTER, flŭs′-tŭr. v. a. To make hot and roſy with drinking.

FLUTE, flū′te. ſ. A muſical pipe, a pipe with ſtops for the fingers; a channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE, flū′te. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER, flŭt′-tŭr. v. n. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings; to move with great ſhow and buſtle; to be moved with quick vibrations or undulations; to move irregularly.

To FLUTTER, flŭt′-tŭr. v. a. To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed; to hurry the mind; to diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLUTTER, flŭt′-tŭr. ſ. Hurry, tumult, diſorder of mind; confuſion, irregularity.

FLUVIATICK, flū-vȳ-ăt′-ik. a. Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flŭks′. ſ. The act of flowing; any flow or iſſue of matter; dyſentery, diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, bloody flux; concourſe, influence; the ſtate of being melted; that which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX, flŭks′. a. Unconſtant, not durable, maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX, flŭks′. v. a. To melt; to ſalivate, to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLUXILITY, flŭkſ-il′-i-tȳ. ſ. Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts.

FLUXION, flŭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of flowing; the matter that flows; in mathematicks, the arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities.

To FLY, flȳ′. v. n. pret. Flew or fled, part Fled or Flown. To move through the air with wings; to paſs through the air; to paſs away; to paſs ſwiftly; to ſpring with violence, to fall on ſuddenly; to move with rapidity; to burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion; to break, to ſhiver; to run away, to attempt eſcape; To fly in the face, to inſult, to act in defiance; To fly off, to revolt; To fly out, to burſt into paſſion; to fly out, to break out into licence, to ſtart violently from any direction; To let fly, to diſcharge.

To FLY, flȳ′. v. a. To ſhun, to avoid, to decline; to refuſe aſſociation with; to quit by flight; to attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, flȳ′. ſ. A ſmall winged inſect; that part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt; Fly in a compaſs, that which points how the wind blows.

To FLYBLOW, flȳ′-blō. v. a. To taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

FLYBOAT, flȳ′-bōte. ſ. A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCATCHER, flȳ′-kătſh-ŭr. ſ. One that hunts flies.

FLYER, flȳ′-ŭr. ſ. One that flies or runs away; one that uſes wings; the fly of a jack.

To FLYFISH, flȳ′-fiſh. v. n. To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, fō′le. ſ. The offspring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen.

To FOAL, fō′le. v. a. To bring forth a foal.

FOALBIT, fō′le-bit. ſ. A plant.

FOAM, fō′me. ſ. The white ſubſtance which

agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors, froth, ſpume.

To FOAM, fō'me. v. n. To froth, to gather foam; to be in rage, to be violently agitated.

FOAMY, fō'-mẏ. a. Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB, fŏb'. ſ. A ſmall pocket.

To FOB, fŏb'. v. a. To cheat, to trick, to defraud; To fob off, to ſhift off, to put aſide with an artifice.

FOCAL, fō'-kăl. a. Belonging to the focus.

FOCUS, fō'-kŭs. ſ. The point where the rays are collected by a burning glaſs.; the point in the axis of a lens, where the rays meet and croſs each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

FODDER, fŏd'-dŭr. ſ. Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

To FODDER, fŏd'-dŭr. v. a. To feed with dry food.

FODDERER, fŏd'-dĕr-rŭr. ſ. He who fodders cattle.

FOE, fō'. ſ. An enemy in war; a perſecutor, an enemy in common life; an opponent, an ill-wiſher.

FOEMAN, fō'-măn. ſ. Enemy in war.

FOETUS, fē'-tŭs. ſ. The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, fŏg'. ſ. A thick miſt, a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water; aftergraſs.

FOGGILY, fŏg'-gẏ-lẏ. ad. Miſtily, darkly, cloudily.

FOGGINESS, fŏg'-gẏ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being dark or miſty, cloudineſs, miſtineſs.

FOGGY, fŏg'-gẏ. a. Miſty, cloudy, dank; cloudy in underſtanding, dull.

FOH, fŏh'. interject. An interjection of abhorrence.

FOIBLE, foi'bl. ſ. A weak ſide, a blind ſide.

To FOIL, foi'l. v. a. To put to the worſt, to defeat.

FOIL, foi'l. ſ. A defeat, a miſcarriage; leaf, gilding; ſomething of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre; a blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

FOILER, foi'-lŭr. ſ. One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, foi'n. v. n. To puſh in fencing.

FOISON, foi'zn. ſ. Plenty, abundance.

To FOIST, foi'ſt. v. a. To inſert by forgery.

FOLD, fō'ld. ſ. The ground in which ſheep are confined; the place where ſheep are houſed; the flock of ſheep; a limit, a boundary; a double, a complication, one part added to another; from the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of Fold in compoſition. Fold ſignifies the ſame quantity added, as twenty fold, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, fō'ld. v. a. To ſhut ſheep in the fold; to double, to complicate; to incloſe, to include, to ſhut.

To FOLD, fō'ld. v. n. To cloſe over another of the ſame kind.

FOLIACEOUS, fō-lyā'-ſhŭs. a. Conſiſting of lamina or leaves.

FOLIAGE, fō'-lyădzh. ſ. Leaves, tufts of leaves.

To FOLIATE, fō'-lyāte. v. a. To beat into laminas or leaves.

FOLIATION, fō-lyā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

FOLIATURE, fō'-lyă-tŭre. ſ. The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.

FOLIO, fō'-lyō. ſ. A large book, of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

FOLK, fō'ke. ſ. People, in familiar language; nations, mankind.

FOLLICLE, fŏl'-lĭkl. ſ. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats; a capſula, a ſeed-veſſel.

To FOLLOW, fŏl'-lō. v. a. To go after, not before, or ſide by ſide; to attend as a dependant; to purſue; to ſucceed in order of time; to be conſequential, as effects; to imitate, to copy; to obey, to obſerve; to attend to, to be buſied with.

To FOLLOW, fŏl'-lō. v. n. To come after another; to be poſterior in time; to be conſequential; to continue endeavours.

FOLLOWER, fŏl'-lō-ŭr. ſ. One who comes after another, not before him, or ſide by ſide; a de-

a dependant; an attendant; an aſſociate; an imitator, a copyer.

FOLLY, fŏl'-lȳ. ſ. Want of underſtanding, weakneſs of intellect; criminal weakneſs, depravity of mind; act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming wiſdom.

To FOMENT, fō-mĕnt'. v. a. To cheriſh with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage, to ſupport, to cheriſh.

FOMENTATION, fō-mĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. A fomentation is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping; the lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOMENTER, fō-mĕn'-tŭr. ſ. An encourager, a ſupporter.

FOND, fŏnd'. ſ. Fooliſh, ſilly; fooliſhly tender, injudiciouſly indulgent; pleaſed in too great a degree, fooliſhly delighted.

To FONDLE, fŏnd'l. v. a. To treat with great indulgence, to careſs, to cocker.

FONDLER, fŏnd'-lŭr. ſ. One who fondles.

FONDLING, fŏnd'-lĭng. ſ. A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed, ſomething regarded with great affection.

FONDLY, fŏnd'-lȳ. ad. Fooliſhly, weakly; With great or extreme tenderneſs.

FONDNESS, fŏnd'-nĭs. ſ. Fooliſhneſs, weakneſs; fooliſh tenderneſs; tender paſſion; unreaſonable liking.

FONT, fŏnt'. ſ. A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church.

FOOD, fūd. ſ. Victuals, proviſion for the mouth; any thing that nouriſhes.

FOODFUL, fūd-fŭl. a. Fruitful, full of food.

FOOL, fūl. ſ. One to whom nature has denied reaſon, a natural, an idiot; in Scripture, a wicked man; a term of indignity and reproach; one who counterfeits folly, a buffoon, a jeſter.

To FOOL, fūl. v. n. To trifle, to play.

To FOOL, fūl. v. a. To treat with contempt, to diſappoint, to fruſtrate; to infatuate; to cheat.

FOOLBORN, fūl-bārn. a. Fooliſh from the birth.

FOOLERY, fūl-ĕr-y. ſ. Habitual folly; an act of folly, trifling practice; object of folly.

FOOLHARDINESS, fūl-hā'r-dȳ-nĭs. ſ. Mad raſhneſs.

FOOLHARDY, fūl-hā'r-dȳ. a. Daring without judgment, madly adventurous.

FOOLTRAP, fūl-trăp. ſ. A ſnare to catch fools in.

FOOLISH, fūl-ĭſh. a. Void of underſtanding, weak of intellect; imprudent, indiſcreet; in Scripture, wicked, ſinful.

FOOLISHLY, fūl-ĭſh-lȳ. ad. Weakly, without underſtanding; in Scripture, wickedly.

FOOLISHNESS, fūl-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Folly, want of underſtanding; fooliſh practice, actual deviation from the right.

FOOT, fŭt'. ſ. plural Feet. The part upon which we ſtand; that by which any thing is ſupported; the lower part, the baſe; infantry; ſtate, character, condition; ſcheme, plan, ſettlement; a certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe; a meaſure containing twelve inches; ſtep.

To FOOT, fŭt'. v. n. To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip; to walk, not ride.

To FOOT, fŭt'. v. a. To ſpurn, to kick; to tread.

FOOTBALL, fŭt'-bāl. ſ. A ball driven by the foot.

FOOTBOY, fŭt'-boy. ſ. A low menial, an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, fŭt'-brĭdzh. ſ. A bridge on which paſſengers walk.

FOOTCLOTH, fŭt'-klăth. ſ. A ſumpter cloth.

FOOTHOLD, fŭt'-hōld. ſ. Space to hold the foot.

FOOTING, fŭt'-tĭng. ſ. Ground for the foot; foundation, baſis, ſupport; tread, walk; dance; entrance, beginning, eſtabliſhment; ſtate, condition, ſettlement.

FOOTLICKER, fŭt'-lĭk-ŭr. ſ. A ſlave, an humble fawner.

FOOTMAN, fŭt'-măn. ſ. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot; a low menial ſervant in livery; one who practiſes to walk or run.

FOOT-

FOOTMANSHIP, fůt'-măn-ſhip. ſ. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTPACE, fůt'-pāſe. ſ. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place; a pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOOTPAD, fůt'-pād. ſ. A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH, fůt'-pāth. ſ. Narrow way which will not admit horſes.

FOOTPOST, fůt'-pōſt. ſ. A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

FOOTSTALL, fůt'-ſtāl. ſ. A woman's ſtirrup.

FOOTSTEP, fůt'-ſtĕp. ſ. Trace, track, impreſſion left by the foot; token, mark; example.

FOOTSTOOL, fůt'-ſtōl. ſ. Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

FOP, fŏp'. ſ. A coxcomb, a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation, one fond of dreſs.

FOPPERY, fŏp'-ĕr-ў. ſ. Folly, impertinence; affectation of ſhow or importance, ſhowy folly; fondneſs of dreſs.

FOPPISH, fŏp'-pĭſh. a. Fooliſh, idle, vain; vain in ſhow, vain of dreſs.

FOPPISHLY, fŏp'-pĭſh-lў. ad. Vainly, oſtentatiouſly.

FOPPISHNESS, fŏp'-pĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Vanity, ſhowy vanity.

FOPPLING, fŏp'-lĭng. ſ. A petty fop.

FOR, fŏr'. prep. Becauſe of; with reſpect to; conſidered as, in the place of; for the ſake of; In comparative reſpect; after O an expreſſion of deſire; in account of, in ſolution of; inducing to as a motive; in remedy of; in exchange for; in the place of, inſtead of; in ſupply of, to ſerve in the place of; through a certain duration; in ſearch of, in queſt of; in favour of, on the part of; with intention of; notwithſtanding; to the uſe of; in conſequence of; in recompence of.

FOR, fŏr'. conj. The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before; becauſe, on this account that; For as much, in regard that, in conſideration of.

To FORAGE, fŏr'-ĭdzh. v. n. To wander far, to rove at a diſtance; to wander in ſearch of proviſions; to ravage, to feed on ſpoil.

To FORAGE, fŏr'-ĭdzh. v. a. To plunder, to ſtrip.

FORAGE, fŏr'-ĭdzh. ſ. Search of proviſions, the act of feeding abroad; proviſions ſought abroad; proviſions in general.

FORAMINOUS, fō-răm'-ў-nŭs. a. Full of holes.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bā'r. v. n. pret. I Forbore, anciently Forbare; part. Forborn. To ceaſe from any thing, to intermit; to pauſe, to delay; to omit voluntarily; to abſtain; to reſtrain any violence of temper, to be patient.

To FORBEAR, fŏr-bā'r. v. a. To decline, to omit voluntarily; to ſpare, to treat with clemency; to withold.

FORBEARANCE, fŏr-bā'r-ăns. ſ. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; intermiſſion of ſomething; command of temper; lenity, delay of puniſhment, mildneſs.

FORBEARER, fŏr-bā'r-ŭr. ſ. An intermitter, interceptor of any thing.

To FORBID, fŏr-bĭd'. v. a. pret. I Forbade, part. Forbidden or Forbid. To prohibit; to oppoſe, to hinder.

FORBIDDANCE, fŏr-bĭd'-dăns. ſ. Prohibition.

FORBIDDENLY, fŏr-bĭd'n-lў. ad. In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDER, fŏr-bĭd'-dŭr. ſ. One that prohibits.

FORBIDDING, fŏr-bĭd'-dĭng. particip. a. Raiſing abhorrence.

FORCE, fō'rſe. ſ. Strength, vigour, might; violence; virtue, efficacy; validneſs, power of law; armament, warlike preparation; deſtiny, neceſſity, fatal compulſion.

To FORCE, fō'rſe. v. a. To compel, to conſtrain; to overpower; to impel; to enforce; to drive by violence or power; to ſtorm, to take or enter by violence; to raviſh, to violate by force; To force out, to extort.

FORCEDLY, fō'r-ſĕd-lў. ad. Violently, conſtrainedly.

FORCE-

FORCEFUL, fôr'ſe-fûl. a. Violent, ſtrong, impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, fôr'-ſe-fûl-ly. ad. Violently, impetuouſly.

FORCELESS, fôr'ſe-lis. a. Without force, weak, feeble.

FORCEPS, fâr-ſeps. ſ. Forceps properly ſignifies a pair of tongs, but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds.

FORCER, fôre-ſûr. ſ. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains; the embolus of a pump working by pulſion.

FORCIBLE, fôre-sibl. a. Strong, mighty; violent, impetuous; efficacious, powerful; prevalent, of great influence; done by force; valid; binding.

FORCIBLENESS, fôre-sibl-nis. ſ. Force, violence.

FORCIBLY, fôre-sib-ly. ad. Strongly, powerfully; impetuouſly; by violence, by force.

FORCIPATED, fâr-ſy-pâ-tid. a. Like a pair of pincers to open and incloſe.

FORD, fôrd. ſ. A ſhallow part of a river; the ſtream, the current.

To FORD, fôrd. v. a. To paſs without ſwimming.

FORDABLE, fôrd-âbl. a. Paſſable without ſwimming.

FORE, fôre. a. Anteriour, that which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion.

FORE, fôre. ad. Anteriourly; Fore is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time.

To FOREARM, fôre-ârm. v. a. To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need.

To FOREBODE, fôre-bôde. v. n. To prognoſticate, to foretel; to foreknow.

To FOREBODER, fôre-bôde-ûr. ſ. A prognoſticator, a ſoothſayer; a foreknower.

To FORECAST, fôre-kâſt'. v. a. To ſcheme, to plan before execution; to adjuſt, to contrive; to foreſee, to provide againſt.

To FORECAST, fôre-kâſt'. v. n. To form ſchemes, to contrive beforehand.

FORECAST, fôre-kâſt. ſ. Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

FORECASTER, fôre-kâſt'-ûr. ſ. One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE, fôre-kâſl. ſ. In a ſhip, that part where the foremaſt ſtands.

FORECHOSEN, fôre-tſhôzn. part. Preelected.

FORECITED, fôre-sî'-tid. part. Quoted before.

To FORECLOSE, fôre-klôze. v. a. To ſhut up, to preclude, to prevent; To foreclоſe a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK, fôre-dêk. ſ. The anteriour part of the ſhip.

To FOREDESIGN, fôre-dê-sîne. v. a. To plan beforehand.

To FOREDO, fôre-dô'. v. a. To ruin, to deſtroy; to overdo, to weary, to haraſs.

To FOREDOOM, fôre-dô'm. v. a. To predeſtinate, to determine beforehand.

FOREEND, fôre-ênd. ſ. The anteriour part.

FOREFATHER, fôre-fâ'-thûr. ſ. Anceſtor, one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy precedes another.

To FOREFEND, fôre-fênd'. v. a. To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to ſecure.

FOREFINGER, fôre-fing-gûr. ſ. The finger next to the thumb, the index.

FOREFOOT, fôre-fût. ſ. plural Forefeet. The anteriour foot of a quadruped.

To FOREGO, fôre-gô'. v. a. To quit, to give up; to go before, to be paſt.

FOREGOER, fôre-gô'-ûr. ſ. Anceſtor, progeniton.

FOREGROUND, fôre-ground. ſ. The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, fôre-hând. ſ. The part of a horſe which is before the rider; the chief part.

FOREHAND, fôre-hând. a. A thing done too ſoon.

FOREHANDED, fôre-hând-id. a. Early, timely; formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, fŏr′-rĭd. ſ. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair; impudence, confidence, aſſurance.

FOREHOLDING, fōre-hō′ld-ĭng. ſ. Predictions, ominous accounts.

FOREIGN, fŏr′-rĭn. a. Not of this country, not domeſtick; alien, remote, not belonging; excluded; extraneous.

FOREIGNER, fŏr′-rĭn-ŭr. ſ. A man that comes from another country, a ſtranger.

FOREIGNNESS, fŏr′-rĭn-nĭs. ſ. Remoteneſs, want of relation to ſomething.

To FOREIMAGINE, fōre-ĭm-mădzh′-in. v. a. To conceive or fancy before proof.

To FOREJUDGE, fōre-jŭdzh′. v. a. To judge beforehand, to be prepoſſeſſed.

To FOREKNOW, fōre-nō′. v. a. To have preſcience of, to foreſee.

FOREKNOWABLE, fōre-nō′-ăbl. a. Capable of being foreknown.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fōre-nŏl′-lĭdzh. ſ. Preſcience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FORELAND, fō′re-lănd. ſ. A promontory, headland, high land jutting into the ſea, a cape.

To FORELAY, fōre-lā′. v. a. To lay wait for, to intrap by ambuſh.

To FORELIFT, fōre-lĭft′. v. a. To raiſe aloft any anterior part.

FORELOCK, fō′re-lŏk. ſ. The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FOREMAN, fō′re-măn. ſ. The firſt or chief perſon on a jury; the firſt ſervant in a ſhop.

FOREMENTIONED, fōre-mĕn′-shŭnd. a. Mentioned or recited before.

FOREMOST, fō′re-mŭſt. a. Firſt in place; firſt in dignity.

FORENAMED, fōre-nā′md. a. Nominated before.

FORENOON, fō′re-nōn. ſ. The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENOTICE, fōre-nō′-tĭs. ſ. Information of an event before it happens.

FORENSICK, fō-rĕn′-sĭk. a. Belonging to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDAIN, fōre-ŏr-dā′ne. v. a. To predeſtinate, to predetermine, to preordain.

FOREPART, fō′re-pārt. ſ. The anteriour part.

FOREPAST, fōre-pāſt′. a. Paſt beyond a certain time.

FOREPOSSESSED, fōre-pŏz-zĕſt′. a. Preoccupied, prepoſſeſſed, pre-engaged.

FORERANK, fō′re-rănk. ſ. Firſt rank, front.

FORERECITED, fōre-rē-sī′-tĭd. a. Mentioned or enumerated before.

To FORERUN, fōre-rŭn′. v. a. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to precede, to have the ſtart of.

FORERUNNER, fōre-rŭn′-nŭr. ſ. An harbinger, a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow; a prognoſtick, a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

To FORESAY, fōre-ſā′. v. a. To predict, to propheſy.

To FORESEE, fōre-ſē′. v. a. To ſee beforehand, to ſee what has not yet happened.

To FORESHAME, fōre-ſhā′me. v. a. To ſhame, to bring reproach upon.

FORESHIP, fō′re-ſhĭp. ſ. The anteriour part of the ſhip.

To FORESHORTEN, fōre-ſhā′rtn. v. a. To ſhorten the forepart.

To FORESHOW, fōre-ſhō′. v. a. To predict; to repreſent before it comes.

FORESIGHT, fō′re-sīte. ſ. Foreknowledge; provident care of futurity.

FORESIGHTFUL, fōre-sī′te-fŭl. a. Preſcient, provident.

To FORESIGNIFY, fōre-sĭg′-nĭ-fy. v. a. To betoken beforehand, to foreſhow.

FORESKIN, fō′re-ſkĭn. ſ. The prepuce.

FORESKIRT, fō′re-ſkĕrt. ſ. The looſe part of the coat before.

To FORESLOW, fōre-ſlō′. v. a. To delay, to hinder; to neglect, to omit.

To FORESPEAK, fōre-ſpē′k. v. n. To predict, to foreſay; to forbid.

FORESPENT, fōre-ſpĕnt′. a. Waſted, tired, ſpent; forepaſſed, paſt; beſtowed before.

FORESPURRER, fōre-ſpŭr′-rŭr. ſ. One that rides before.

FOREST, fŏr'-rĭſt. ſ. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

To FORESTAL, fŏre-ſtā'l. v. a. To anticipate, to take up beforehand; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention; to ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another.

FORESTALLER, fŏre-ſtā'l-ŭr. ſ. One that anticipates the market, one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.

FORESTBORN, fŏr'-rĭſt-bārn. a. Born in a wild.

FORESTER, fŏr'-rĭſ-tŭr. ſ. An officer of the foreſt; an inhabitant of the wild country.

To FORETASTE, fŏre-tā'ſte. v. a. To have antepaſt of, to have preſcience of; to taſte before another.

FORETASTE, fō're-tāſte. ſ. Anticipation of.

To FORETEL, fŏre-tĕl'. v. a. To predict, to propheſy, to foreſhow.

FORETELLER, fŏre-tĕl'-lŭr. ſ. Predicter, foreſhower.

To FORETHINK, fŏre-thĭnk'. v. a. To anticipate in the mind, to have preſcience of.

To FORETHINK, fŏre-thĭnk'. v. n. To contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, fŏre-thā't. part. p. of the verb FORETHINK.

FORETHOUGHT, fō're-thăt. ſ. Preſcience, anticipation; provident care.

To FORETOKEN, fŏre-tō'kn. v. a. To foreſhow, to prognoſticate as a ſign.

FORETOKEN, fŏre-tō'kn. ſ. Prevenient ſign, prognoſtick.

FORETOOTH, fō're-tōth. ſ. The tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth, one of the inciſors.

FORETOP, fō're-tŏp. ſ. That part of a woman's headdreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

FOREVOUCHED, fŏre-voutſh'-ĕd. part. Affirmed before, formerly told.

FOREWARD, fō're-wărd. ſ. The van, the front.

To FOREWARN, fŏre-wā'rn. v. a. To admoniſh beforehand; to inform previouſly of any future event; to caution againſt any thing beforehand.

To FOREWISH, fŏre-wĭſh'. part. To deſire beforehand.

FOREWORN, fŏre-wō'rn. part. Worn out, waſted by time or uſe.

FORFEIT, fŏr'-fĭt. ſ. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime, a fine, a mulct.

To FORFEIT, fŏr'-fĭt. v. a. To loſe by ſome breach of condition, to loſe by ſome offence.

FORFEIT, fŏr'-fĭt. a. Liable to penal ſeizure, alienated by a crime.

FORFEITABLE, fŏr'-fĭt-ăbl. a. Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

FORFEITURE, fŏr'-fĭt-ŭre. ſ. The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited, a mulct, a fine.

To FOREFEND, fŏre-fĕnd'. v. a. To prevent, to forbid.

FORGAVE, fŏr-gā've. The preterite of Forgive.

FORGE, fō'rje. ſ. The place where iron is beaten into form; any place where any thing is made or ſhaped.

To FORGE, fō'rje. v. a. To form by the hammer; to make by any means; to counterfeit, to falſify.

FORGER, fō're-jŭr. ſ. One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits any thing.

FORGERY, fō're-jĕ-rў. ſ. The crime of falſification; ſmith's work, the act of the forge.

To FORGET, fŏr-gĕt'. v. a. preter. Forgot, part. Forgotten or Forgot. To loſe memory of, to let go from the remembrance; not to attend, to neglect.

FORGETFUL, fŏr-gĕt'-fŭl. a. Not retaining the memory of; oblivious; inattentive, negligent.

FORGETFULNESS, fŏr-gĕt'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Oblivion, loſs of memory; negligence, inattention.

FORGETTER, fŏr-gĕt'-tŭr. ſ. One that forgets; a careleſs perſon.

To FORGIVE, fŏr-gĭv'. v. a. pret. Forgave, p. p. Forgiven. To pardon; to remit, not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, fŏr-gĭv′-nĭs. ſ. The act of forgiving; pardon; tenderneſs, willingneſs to pardon; remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER, fŏr-gĭv′-ŭr. ſ. One who pardons.

FORGOT, fŏr-gŏt′. } part. paſſ. of For-
FORGOTTEN, fŏr-gŏt′n. } get. Not remembered.

FORK, fā′rk. ſ. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs; a point.

To FORK, fā′rk. v. n. To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED, fā′r-kĭd. a. Opening into two or more parts.

FORKEDLY, fā′r-kĭd-lў. ad. In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, fā′r-kĭd-nĭs. ſ. The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, fā′rk-hĕd′. ſ. Point of an arrow.

FORKY, fā′r-kў. a. Forked, opening into two parts.

FORLORN, fŏr-lā′rn. a. Deſerted, deſtitute, forſaken, wretched, helpleſs; loſt, deſperate; ſmall, deſpicable.

FORLORNNESS, fŏr-lā′rn-nĭs. ſ. Miſery, ſolitude.

FORM, fā′rm. ſ. The external appearance of any thing, ſhape; particular model or modification; beauty, elegance of appearance; ceremony, formality, order; external appearance without the eſſential qualities, empty ſhow; external rites; ſtated method, eſtabliſhed practice; a long ſeat; a claſs, a rank of ſtudents; the ſeat or bed of a hare.

To FORM, fā′rm. v. a. To make; to model; to ſcheme, to plan; to arrange; to adjuſt; to contrive, to join; to model by education.

FORMAL, fā′r-măl. a. Ceremonious, ſolemn, preciſe; regular, methodical; external, having the appearance but not the eſſence; depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom.

FORMALIST, fā′r-mă-lĭſt. ſ. One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, fŏr-măl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Ceremony, eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour; ſolemn order, habit, or dreſs.

To FORMALIZE, fā′r-mă-lize. v. a. To model, to modify; to affect formality.

FORMALLY, fā′r-măl-lў. ad. According to eſtabliſhed rules; ceremoniouſly, ſtiffly, preciſely; in open appearance; eſſentially, characteriſtically.

FORMATION, fŏr-mā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of forming or generating; the manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, fā′r-mă-tĭv. a. Having the power of giving form, plaſtick.

FORMER, fā′r-mŭr. ſ. He that forms, maker, contriver, planner.

FORMER, fā′r-mŭr. a. Before another in time; mentioned before another; paſt.

FORMERLY, fā′r-mŭr-lў. ad. In times paſt.

FORMIDABLE, fā′r-mĭ-dăbl. a. Terrible, dreadful, tremendous.

FORMIDABLENESS, fā′r-mĭ-dăbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of exciting terrour or dread; the thing cauſing dread.

FORMIDABLY, fā′r-mĭ-dăb-lў. ad. In a terrible manner.

FORMLESS, fā′rm-lĭs. a. Shapeleſs, without regularity of form.

FORMULARY, fā′r-mŭ-lăr-ў. ſ. A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models.

FORMULE, fā′r-mŭle. ſ. A ſet or preſcribed model.

To FORNICATE, fā′r-nў-kāte. v. n. To commit lewdneſs.

FORNICATION, fŏr-nў-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman; in ſcripture, ſometimes idolatry.

FORNICATOR, fā′r-nў-kā-tŭr. ſ. One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICATRESS, fā′r-nў-kā-trĭs. ſ. A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

To FORSAKE, fŏr-ſā′ke. v. a. pret. Forſook, part. paſſ. Forſook or Forſaken. To leave in reſentment or diſlike; to leave, to go away from; to deſert, to fail.

FORSAKER,

FORSAKER, fŏr-sā′-kŭr. ſ. Deſerter, one that forſakes.

FORSOOTH, fŏr-sŭth′. ad. In truth, certainly, very well; an old word of honour in addreſs to women.

To FORSWEAR, fŏr-swē′r. v. a. pret. Forſwore, part. Forſworn. To renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath; with the reciprocal pronoun, as to forwear himſelf, to be perjured, to ſwear falſely.

To FORSWEAR, fŏr-swē′r. v. n. To ſwear falſely, to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, fŏr-swē′r-ŭr. ſ. One who is perjured.

FORT, fō′rt. ſ. A fortified houſe, a caſtle.

FORTED, fō′rt-id. a. Furniſhed or guarded by forts.

FORTH, fō′rth. ad. Forward, onward; abroad, out of doors; out into publick view; on to the end.

FORTH, fō′rth. prep. Out of.

FORTHCOMING, fōrth-kŭm′-ing. a. Ready to appear, not abſconding.

FORTHISSUING, fōrth-is′-shū-ing. a. Coming out, coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, fōrth-rī′te. ad. Strait forward, without flexions.

FORTHWITH, fōrth-with′. ad. Immediately, without delay, at once, ſtrait.

FORTIETH, fā′r-tȳ-ĕth. a. The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE, fār-tȳ-fī′-ăbl. a. What may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, fŏr-tȳ-fi-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The ſcience of military architecture; a place built for ſtrength.

FORTIFIER, fā′r-tȳ-fī′-ŭr. ſ. One who erects works for defence; one who ſupports or ſecures.

To FORTIFY, fā′r-ti-fȳ. v. a. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works; to confirm, to encourage; to fix, to eſtabliſh in reſolution.

FORTIN, fō′rt-in. ſ. A little fort.

FORTITUDE, fā′r-ti-tūde. ſ. Courage, bravery, magnanimity; ſtrength, force.

FORTNIGHT, fā′rt-nite. ſ. The ſpace of two weeks.

FORTRESS, fā′r-tris. ſ. A ſtrong hold, a fortified place.

FORTUITOUS, fŏr-tū′-i-tŭs. a. Accidental, caſual.

FORTUITOUSLY, fŏr-tū′-i-tŭſ-lȳ. ad. Accidentally, caſually.

FORTUITOUSNESS, fŏr-tū′-i-tŭſ-nis. ſ. Accident, chance.

FORTUNATE, fā′r-tū-nāt. a. Lucky, happy, ſucceſsful.

FORTUNATELY, fā′r-tū-nāt-lȳ. ad. Happily, ſucceſsfully.

FORTUNATENESS, fā′r-tū-nāt-nis. ſ. Happineſs, good luck, ſucceſs.

FORTUNE, fā′r-tūne. ſ. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour; the good or ill that befals man; the chance of life, means of living; event, ſucceſs good or bad; eſtate, poſſeſſions; the portion of a man or woman.

To FORTUNE, fā′r-tūne. v. n. To befal, to happen, to come caſually to paſs.

FORTUNED, fā′r-tūnd. a. Supplied by fortune.

FORTUNEBOOK, fā′r-tūn-bŏk. ſ. A book conſulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, fā′′r-tūn-hŭn′-tŭr. ſ. A man whoſe employment is to enquire after women with great portions to enrich himſelf by marrying them.

FORTUNETELLER, fā′′r-tūn-tĕl′-lŭr. ſ. One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FORTY, fā′r-tȳ. a. Four times ten.

FORUM, fō′-rŭm. ſ. Any publick place.

FORWARD, fŏr′-wărd. ad. Towards, onward, progreſſively.

FORWARD, fŏr′-wărd. a. Warm, earneſt; ardent, eager; confident, preſumptuous; premature, early, ripe; quick, ready, haſty.

To FORWARD, fŏr′-wărd. v. a. To haſten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.

FORWARDER, fŏr′-wărd-dŭr. ſ. He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY, fŏr′-wărd-lȳ. ad. Eagerly, haſtily.

FORWARDNESS, fór'-wárd-nis. ſ. Readineſs to act; quickneſs; earlineſs, early ripeneſs; confidence, aſſurance.

FORWARDS, fór'-wárds. ad. Straight before, progreſſively.

FOSSE, fós'. ſ. A ditch, a moat.

FOSSEWAY, fós'-wá. ſ. One of the great Roman roads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FOSSIL, fós'-sil. a. Dug out of the earth.

FOSSIL, fós'-sil. ſ. That which is dug out of the bowels of the earth.

To FOSTER, fós'-túr. v. a. To nurſe, to feed, to ſupport; to pamper, to encourage; to cheriſh, to forward.

FOSTERAGE, fós'-túr-idzh. ſ. The charge of nurſing.

FOSTERBROTHER, fós'-túr-brúth-úr. ſ. One bred at the ſame pap.

FOSTERCHILD, fós'-túr-tſhild. ſ. A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDAM, fós'-túr-dám. ſ. A nurſe, one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREARTH, fós'-túr-érth. ſ. Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow firſt in it.

FOSTERER, fós'-túr-úr. ſ. A nurſe, one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, fós''-túr-fá'-thúr. ſ. One who trains up the child of another as if it were his own.

FOSTERMOTHER, fós''-túr-múth'-úr. ſ. A nurſe.

FOSTERSON, fós'-túr-ſún. ſ. One fed and educated as a child, though not the ſon by nature.

FOUGHT, fá't. The preterite and participle of Fight.

FOUGHTEN, fá'tn. The paſſive participle of Fight.

FOUL, fou'l. a. Not clean, filthy; impure, polluted; wicked, deteſtable; unjuſt; coarſe, groſs; full of groſs humours, wanting purgation, cloudy, ſtormy; not bright, not ſerene; with rough force, with unſeaſonable violence; among ſeamen, entangled, as a rope is foul of the anchor.

To FOUL, fou'l. v. a. To daub, to bemire, to make filthy.

FOULFACED, fou'l-fáſt. a. Having an ugly or hateful viſage.

FOULY, fou'l-ý. ad. Filthily, naſtily, odiouſly.

FOULMOUTHED, fou'l-mouthd. a. Scurrilous, habituated to the uſe of opprobrious terms.

FOULNESS, fou'l-nis. ſ. Filthineſs, naſtineſs; pollution, impurity; hatefulneſs; injuſtice; uglineſs; diſhoneſty.

FOUND, fou'nd. The preterite and participle paſſive of Find.

To FOUND, fou'nd. v. a. To lay the baſis of any building; to build, to raiſe; to eſtabliſh, to erect; to give birth or original to; to raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground; to fix firm.

To FOUND, fou'nd. v. a. To form by melting and pouring into moulds, to caſt.

FOUNDATION, foun-dá'-ſhún. ſ. The baſis or lower parts of an edifice; the act of fixing the baſis; the principles or ground on which any notion is raiſed; original, riſe; a revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly charity; eſtabliſhment, ſettlement.

FOUNDER, fou'n-dúr. ſ. A builder, one who raiſes an edifice; one who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe; one from whom any thing has its original or beginning; a caſter, one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds.

To FOUNDER, fou'n-dúr. v. a. To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground.

To FOUNDER, fóu'n-dúr. v. n. To ſink to the bottom; to fail, to miſcarry.

FOUNDRY, fou'n-dry. ſ. A place where figures are formed of melted metal, a caſting-houſe.

FOUNDLING, fou'nd-ling. ſ. A child expoſed to chance, a child found without any parent or owner.

FOUNDRESS, fou'n-dris. ſ. A woman that founds,

founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing; a woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT, fou′nt. } FOUNTAIN, fou′n-tin. } ſ. A well, a ſpring; a ſmall baſin of ſpringing water; a jet, a ſpout of water; the head or ſpring of a river; original, firſt principle, firſt cauſe.

FOUNTAINLESS, fou′n-tin-lĕs. a. Without a fountain.

FOUNTFUL, fou′nt-fŭl. a. Full of ſprings.

FOUR, fō′re. a. Twice two.

FOURBE, fō′rb. ſ. A cheat, a tricking fellow.

FOURFOLD, fō′re-fōld. a. Four times told.

FOURFOOTED, fō′re-fŭt-id. a. Quadruped.

FOURSCORE, fō′re-ſkōre. a. Four times twenty, eighty; it is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years.

FOURSQUARE, fō′re-ſkwāre. a. Quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, fō′re-tēn. a. Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, fō′re-tēnth. a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, fō′rth. a. The ordinal of four, the firſt after the third.

FOURTHLY, fō′rth-lў. ad. In the fourth place.

FOURWHEELED, fō′re-hwēld. a. Running upon twice two wheels.

FOWL, fow′l. ſ. A winged animal, a bird.

To FOWL, fow′l. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.

FOWLER, fow′l-ŭr. ſ. A ſportſman who purſues birds.

FOWLINGPIECE, fow′l-ing-pēs. ſ. A gun for birds.

FOX, fŏks′. ſ. A wild animal of the dog kind remarkable for his cunning; a knave or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE, fŏks′-kāſe. ſ. A fox's ſkin.

FOXCHASE, fŏks′-tſhāſe. ſ. The purſuit of the fox with hounds.

FOXGLOVES, fŏks′-glŭvz. ſ. A plant.

FOXHUNTER, fŏks′-hŭnt-ŭr. ſ. A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes.

FOXSHIP, fŏks′-ſhip. ſ. The character or qualities of a fox, cunning.

FOXTRAP, fŏks′-trăp. ſ. A gin or ſnare to catch foxes.

To FRACT, frăkt′. v. a. To break, to violate, to infringe.

FRACTION, frăk′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of breaking, the ſtate of being broken; a broken part of an integral.

FRACTIONAL, frăk′-ſhŭn-ăl. a. Belonging to a broken number.

FRACTURE, frăk′-tſhŭr. ſ. Breach, ſeparation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone.

To FRACTURE, frăk′-tſhŭr. v. a. To break a bone.

FRAGILE, frădzh′-il. a. Brittle, eaſily ſnapped or broken; weak, uncertain, frail.

FRAGILITY, fră-jil′-i-tў. ſ. Brittleneſs, weakneſs; frailty, liableneſs to fault.

FRAGMENT, frăg′-mĕnt. ſ. A part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.

FRAGMENTARY, frăg′-mĕn-tăr-ў. a. Compoſed of fragments.

FRAGOR, frā′-gōr. ſ. A noiſe, a crack, a craſh.

FRAGRANCE, frā′-grăns. } FRAGRANCY, frā′-grăn-ſў. } ſ. Sweetneſs of ſmell, pleaſing ſcent.

FRAGRANT, frā′-grănt. a. Odorous, ſweet of ſmell.

FRAGRANTLY, frā′-grănt-lў. ad. With ſweet ſcent.

FRAIL, frā′le. ſ. A baſket made of ruſhes; a ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL, frā′le. a. Weak, eaſily deſtroyed; weak of reſolution, liable to errour or ſeduction.

FRAILNESS, frā′le-nĕs. ſ. Weakneſs, inſtability.

FRAILTY, frā′le-tў. ſ. Weakneſs of reſolution, inſtability of mind; fault proceeding from weakneſs, ſins of infirmity.

FRAISE, frā′ze. ſ. A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME, frā′me. v. a. To form; to fit one

one thing to another; to make, to compoſe; to regulate, to adjuſt; to plan; to invent.

FRAME, frā'me. ſ. Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe; order, regularity; ſcheme, order; contrivance; mechanical conſtruction; ſhape, form, proportion.

FRAMER, frā'me-ŭr. ſ. Maker, former, contriver, ſchemer.

FRANCHISE, frăn'-tſhĭz. ſ. Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity, right granted; diſtrict, extent of juriſdiction.

To FRANCHISE, frăn'-tſhĭz. v. a. To enfranchiſe, to make free.

FRANGIBLE, frăn'-jĭbl. a. Fragile, brittle, eaſily broken.

FRANK, frănk'. a. Liberal, generous; open, ingenuous, ſincere, not reſerved; without conditions, without payment; not reſtrained.

FRANK, frănk'. ſ. A place to feed hogs in, a ſty; a letter which pays no poſtage; a French coin.

To FRANK, frănk'. v. a. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty; to feed high, to fat, to cram; to exempt letters from poſtage.

FRANKINCENSE, frănk'-ĭn-ſĕns. ſ. An odoriferous kind of reſin.

FRANKLIN, frănk'-lĭn. ſ. A ſteward; a bailiff of land.

FRANKLY, frănk'-lў. ad. Liberally, freely, kindly, readily.

FRANKNESS, frănk'-nĭs. ſ. Plainneſs of ſpeech, openneſs, ingenuouſneſs; liberality, bounteouſneſs.

FRANTICK, frăn'-tĭk. a. Mad, deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs, outrageouſly and turbulently mad; tranſported by violence of paſſion.

FRANTICKLY, frăn'-tĭk-lў. ad. Madly, outrageouſly.

FRANTICKNESS, frăn'-tĭk-nĭs. ſ. Madneſs, fury of paſſion.

FRATERNAL, frā-tĕr'-năl. a. Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming brothers.

FRATERNALLY, frā-tĕr'-năl-ў. ad. In a brotherly manner.

FRATERNITY, frā-tĕr'-nĭ-tў. ſ. The ſtate or quality of a brother; body of men united, corporation, ſociety; men of the ſame claſs or character.

FRATRICIDE, frăt'-trĭ-ſide. ſ. The murder of a brother.

FRAUD, frâ'd. ſ. Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice.

FRAUDFUL, frâ'd-fŭl. a. Treacherous, artful, trickiſh.

FRAUDFULLY, frâ'd-fŭl-lў. ad. Deceitfully, artfully.

FRAUDULENCE, frâ'-dū-lĕns. } ſ. Deceit-
FRAUDULENCY, frâ'-dū-lĕn-ſў. } fulneſs, trickiſhneſs, proneneſs to artifice.

FRAUDULENT, frâ'-dū-lĕnt. a. Full of artifice, trickiſh, deceitful.

FRAUDULENTLY, frâ'-dū-lĕnt-lў. ad. By fraud, by artifice, deceitfully.

FRAUGHT, frâ't. part. paſſ. Laden, charged; filled, ſtored, thronged.

FRAY, frâ'. ſ. A broil, a battle; a combat.

To FRAY, frâ'. v. a. To rub, to wear away by rubbing.

FREAK, frē'k. ſ. A ſudden fancy, a whim, a capricious prank.

To FREAK, frē'k. v. a. To variegate.

FREAKISH, frē'k-ĭſh. a. Capricious, humourſome.

FREAKISHLY, frē'k-ĭſh-lў. ad. Capriciouſly, humourſomely.

FREAKISHNESS, frē'k-ĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Capriciouſneſs, whimſicalneſs.

FRECKLE, frĕk'l. ſ. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun; any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration.

FRECKLED, frĕk'ld. a. Spotted, maculated.

FRECKLY, frĕk'-lў. a. Full of freckles.

FREE, frē'. a. At liberty; uncompelled, unreſtrained; permitted; converſing without reſerve; liberal; frank; guiltleſs; exempt; inveſted with franchiſes, poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; without expence.

To FREE, frē'. v. a. To ſet at liberty; to rid from, to clear from any thing ill; to exempt.

FREE-

FREEBOOTER, frē-bo͞o′-tur. ſ. A robber, a plunderer.

FREEBOOTING, frē-bo͞o′-ting. ſ. Robbery, plunder.

FREEBORN, frē′-born. ſ. Inheriting liberty.

FREECHAPEL, frē-tſhăp′-il. ſ. A chapel of the king's foundation.

FREECOST, frē-kŏſt′. ſ. Without expence.

FREEDMAN, frē′d-măn. ſ. A ſlave manumitted.

FREEDOM, frē′-dŭm. ſ. Liberty, independence; privilege, franchiſes, immunities; unreſtraint; eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFOOTED, frē-fŭt′-id. a. Not reſtrained in the march.

FREEHEARTED, frē-hā′r-tid. a. Liberal, unreſtrained.

FREEHOLD, frē′-hōld. ſ. That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, frē′-hōl-dur. ſ. One who has a freehold.

FREELY, frē′-lў. ad. At liberty; without reſtraint; without reſerve; without impediment; frankly, liberally; ſpontaneouſly, of its own accord.

FREEMAN, frē′-măn. ſ. One not a ſlave, not a vaſſal; one partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMINDED, frē-mī′nd-id. a. Unconſtrained, without load of care.

FREENESS, frē′-nis. ſ. The ſtate or quality of being free; openneſs, unreſervedneſs, liberality.

FREESCHOOL, frē′-ſko͞l. ſ. A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPOKEN, frē-ſpō′kn. a. Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

FREESTONE, frē′-ſtōne. ſ. Stone commonly uſed in building.

FREETHINKER, frē-thĭnk′-ur. ſ. A libertine, a contemner of religion.

FREEWILL, frē-wĭl′. ſ. The power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity or fate; voluntarineſs,

FREEWOMAN, frē′-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman not enſlaved.

To FREEZE, frē′z. v. n. To be congealed with cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE, frē′z. v. a. pret. Froze, part. Frozen or Froze. To congeal with cold; to kill by cold; to chill by the loſs of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, frā′te. v. a. pret. Freighted, part. Fraught, Freighted. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation; to load with a burthen.

FREIGHT, frā′te. ſ. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded; the money due for tranſportation of goods.

FREIGHTER, frā′te-ur. ſ. He who freights a veſſel.

FRENCH CHALK, frĕnt′ſh-tſhā′k. ſ. An indurated clay.

To FRENCHIFY, frĕnt′ſh-i-fў. v. a. To infect with the manner of France, to make a coxcomb.

FRENETICK, frĕn′-ĕ-tik. a. Mad, diſtracted.

FRENZY, frĕn′-zў. ſ. Madneſs, diſtraction of mind.

FREQUENCE, frē′-kwĕns. ſ. Crowd, concourſe, aſſembly.

FREQUENCY, frē′-kwĕn-ſў. ſ. Common occurrence, the condition of being often ſeen, often occurring; uſed often to practiſe any thing; full of concourſe.

FREQUENT, frē′-kwĕnt. a. Often done, often ſeen, often occurring; uſed often to practiſe any thing; full of concourſe.

To FREQUENT, frē-kwĕnt′. v. a. To viſit often, to be much in any place.

FREQUENTABLE, frē-kwĕnt′-ăbl. a. Converſable, acceſſible.

FREQUENTATIVE, frē-kwĕn′-tă-tiv. a. A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER, frē-kwĕnt′-ur. ſ. One who often reſorts to any place.

FREQUENTLY, frē′-kwĕnt-lў. ad. Often, commonly, not rarely.

FRESCO, frĕs'-kō. ſ. Coolneſs, ſhade, duſkineſs; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk.

FRESH, frĕſh'. a. Cool; not ſalt; new, not impaired by time; recent, newly come; repaired from any loſs or diminution; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance, ruddy; free from ſaltneſs; ſweet, oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

To FRESHEN, frĕſh'n. v. a. To make freſh.

To FRESHEN, frĕſh'n. v. n. To grow freſh.

FRESHET, frĕſh'-ĭt. ſ. A pool of freſh water.

FRESHLY, frĕſh'-lȳ. ad. Coolly; newly, in the former ſtate renewed; with a healthy look, ruddily.

FRESHNESS, frĕſh'-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being freſh.

FRET, frĕt'. ſ. A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea; any agitation of liquors by fermentation or other cauſe; that ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring; work riſing in protuberance; agitation of the mind, commotion of the temper, paſſion.

To FRET, frĕt'. v. a. To wear away by rubbing; to form into raiſed work; to variegate, to diverſify; to make angry, to vex.

To FRET, frĕt'. v. n. To be in commotion, to be agitated; to be worn away; to be angry, to be peeviſh.

FRETFUL, frĕt'-fŭl. a. Angry, peeviſh.

FRETFULLY, frĕt'-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Peeviſhly.

FRETFULNES, frĕt'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs.

FRETTY, frĕt'-tȳ. a. Adorned with raiſed work.

FRIABILITY, frī-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRIABLE, frī'-ăbl. a. Eaſily crumbled, eſily reduced to powder.

FRIAR, frī'-ĕr. ſ. A religious, a brother of ſome regular order.

FRIARLIKE, frī'-ĕr-lĭke. a. Monaſtick, unſkilled in the world.

FRIARLY, frī'-ĕr-lȳ. ad. Like a friar, a man untaught in life.

FRIARY, frī'-ĕr-ȳ. ſ. A monaſtery or convent of friars.

To FRIBBLE, frĭb'l. v. n. To trifle.

FRIBBLER, frĭb'-lŭr. ſ. A trifler.

FRICASSEE, frĭk-ă-sē'. ſ. A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

FRICATION, frī-kā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

FRICTION, frĭk'-shŭn. ſ. The act of rubbing two bodies together; the reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another; medical rubbing with the fleſh-bruſh or cloths.

FRIDAY, frī'-dā. ſ. The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND, frĕnd'. ſ. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, oppoſed to foe or enemy; one reconciled to another; a companion; favourer; one propitious; a familiar compellation.

FRIENDLESS, frĕnd'-lĭs. a. Wanting friends, wanting ſupport.

FRIENDLINESS, frĕnd'-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. A diſpoſition to friendſhip; exertion of benevolence.

FRIENDLY, frĕnd'-lȳ. a. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend, kind, favourable; diſpoſed to union; ſalutary.

FRIENDSHIP, frĕnd'-shĭp. ſ. The ſtate of minds united by mutual bevevolence; higheſt degree of intimacy; favour, perſonal kindneſs; aſſiſtance, help.

FRIEZE, frī'ze. ſ. A coarſe warm cloth.

FRIEZE, frē'ze. } ſ. In architecture, a large
FRIZE, frē'z. } flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice.

FRIGAT, frĭg'-ăt. ſ. A ſmall ſhip; a ſhip of war; any veſſel on the water.

FRIGEFACTION, frī'-jĕ-făk'-shŭn. ſ. The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, frī'te. v. a. To terrify, to diſturb with fear.

FRIGHT, frī'te. ſ. A ſudden terrour.

To FRIGHTEN, frī'tn. v. a. To terrify, to ſhock with dread.

FRIGHTFUL, frī'te-fŭl. a. Terrible, dreadful, full of terrour.

FRIGHTFULLY, frī'te-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Dreadfully, horribly.

FRIGHT-

FRIGHTFULNESS, frī'te-fūl-nīs. ſ. The power of impreſſing terrour.

FRIGID, frīdzh'-īd. a. Cold; without warmth of affection; impotent, without warmth of body; dull, without fire of fancy.

FRIGIDITY, frī-jīd'-ī-tȳ. ſ. Coldneſs, want of warmth; dulneſs, want of intellectual fire; want of corporeal warmth; coldneſs of affection.

FRIGIDLY, frīdzh'-īd-lȳ. ad. Coldly, dully, without affection.

FRIGIDNESS, frīdzh'-īd-nīs. ſ. Coldneſs, dulneſs, want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK, frī-gŏ-rīf'-īk. a. Cauſing cold.

To FRILL, frīl'. v. n. To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk, as the hawk Frills.

FRINGE, frīndzh'. ſ. Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture.

To FRINGE, frīndzh'. v. a. To adorn with fringes, to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRIPPERY, frīp'-ēr-ȳ. ſ. The place where old clothes are ſold; old clothes, caſt dreſſes, tattered rags.

To FRISK, frīſk'. v. n. To leap, to ſkip; to dance in frolick or gaiety.

FRISK, frīſk'. ſ. A frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISKER, frīſk'-ūr. ſ. A wanton, one not conſtant or ſettled.

FRISKINESS, frīſk'-ȳ-nīs. ſ. Gaiety, livelineſs.

FRISYK, frīſk'-ȳ. a. Gay, airy.

FRIT, frīt'. ſ. Among chymiſts, aſhes or ſalt.

FRITH, frīth'. ſ. A ſtrait of the ſea; a kind of net.

FRITTER, frīt'-tūr. ſ. A ſmall piece cut to be fried; a fragment; a cheeſecake.

To FRITTER, frīt'-tūr. v. a. To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried; to break into ſmall particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS, frīv'-ō-lūs. a. Slight, trifling, of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, frīv'-ō-lūſ-nīs. ſ. Want of importance, triflingneſs.

FRIVOLOUSLY, frīv'-ō-lūſ-lȳ. ad. Triflingly, without weight.

To FRIZLE, frīz'l. v. a. To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze.

FRIZLER, frīz'-lūr. ſ. One that makes ſhort curls.

FRO, frō'. ad. Backward, regreſſively; To and Fro, backwards and forwards.

FROCK, frŏk'. ſ. A dreſs, a coat for children; a kind of cloſe coat for men.

FROG, frŏg'. ſ. A ſmall animal with four feet, of the amphibious kind; the hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

FROGBIT, frŏg'-bīt. ſ. An herb.

FROGFISH, frŏg'-fīſh. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

FROGGRASS, frŏg'-grȧs. ſ. A kind of herb.

FROGLETTUCE, frŏg'-lĕt'-tīs. ſ. A plant.

FROLICK, frŏl'-īk. a. Gay, full of levity.

FROLICK, frŏl'-īk. ſ. A wild prank, a flight of whim.

To FROLICK, frŏl'-īk. v. n. To play wild pranks.

FROLICKLY, frŏl'-īk-lȳ. ad. Gaily, wildly.

FROLICKSOME, frŏl'-īk-ſūm. a. Full of wild gaiety.

FROLICKSOMENESS, frŏl'-īk-ſūm-nīs. ſ. Wildneſs of gaiety, pranks.

FROLICKSOMELY, frŏl'-īk-ſūm-lȳ. ad. With wild gaiety.

FROM, frŏm'. prep. Away, noting privation; noting reception; noting proceſſion; deſcent, or birth; out of; noting progreſs from premiſes to inferences; noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought; becauſe of; not near to; noting ſeparation; noting exemption or deliverance; at a diſtance; contrary to; noting removal; From is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs, as from above, from the parts above; From afar; From behind; From high.

FRONDIFEROUS, frŏn-dīf'-fĕ-rūs. a. Bearing leaves.

FRONT, frŏnt'. ſ. The face; the face as oppoſed to an enemy; the part or place oppoſed to the face; the van of an army; the forepart of any thing, as of a building; the moſt conſpicuous part; boldneſs, impudence.

To FRONT, frŏnt'. v. a. To oppoſe directly,

or

or face to face; to ſtand oppoſed or overagainſt any place or thing.

To FRONT, frŏnt'. v. n. To ſtand foremoſt.

FRONTAL, frŏnt'-ăl. ſ. Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

FRONTATED, frŏn'-tā-tĭd. a. The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line: uſed in oppoſition to cuſpated.

FRONTBOX, frŏnt'-bŏks. ſ. The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

FRONTED, frŏnt'-ĭd. a. Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, frŏn'-tyēr. ſ. The marches, the limit, the utmoſt verge of any territory.

FRONTIER, frŏn'-tyēr. a. Bordering.

FRONTISPIECE, frŏn'-tĭs-pēs. ſ. That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

FRONTLESS, frŏnt'-lĭs. a. Without bluſhes, without ſhame.

FRONTLET, frŏnt'-lĭt. ſ. A bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, frŏnt'-rōm. ſ. An apartment in the forepart of the houſe.

FRORE, frō're. a. Frozen.

FROST, frŏſt'. ſ. The laſt effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.

FROSTBITTEN, frŏſt'-bĭtn. a. Nipped or withered by the froſt.

FROSTED, frŏs'-tĭd. a. Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants.

FROSTILY, frŏs'-tĭ-lў. ad. With froſt, with exceſſive cold.

FROSTINESS, frŏs'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Cold, freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, frŏſt'-nāle. ſ. A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, frŏſt'-wŭrk. ſ. Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs.

FROSTY, frŏs'-tў. a. Having the power of congelation, exceſſive cold; chill in affection; hoary, gray-haired, reſembling froſt.

FROTH, frăth. ſ. Spume, foam, the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation; any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence; any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.

To FROTH, frăth. v. n. To foam, to throw out ſpume.

FROTHILY, frŏth'-ĭ-lў. ad. With foam, with ſpume; in any empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, frŏth'-ў. a. Full of froth or ſpume; ſoft, not ſolid, waſting; vain, empty, trifling.

FROUNCE, froun'ſe. ſ. A diſtemper in which ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

To FROUNCE, froun'ſe. v. a. To friſle or curl the hair.

FROUZY, frou'-zў. a. Dim, fœtid, muſty. A cant word.

FROWARD, frō'-wĕrd. a. Peeviſh, ungovernable, perverſe.

FROWARDLY, frō'-wĕrd-lў. ad. Peeviſhly, perverſely.

FROWARDNESS, frō'-wĕrd-nĭs. ſ. Peeviſhneſs, perverſeneſs.

To FROWN, frown'. v. a. To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, frown'. ſ. A wicked look, a look of diſpleaſure.

FROZEN, frō'zn. part. paſſ. of Freeze.

FRUCTIFEROUS, frŭk-tĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing fruit.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'-tў-fў. v. a. To make fruitful, to fertiliſe.

To FRUCTIFY, frŭk'-tў-fў. v. n. To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, frŭk-tў-fĭ-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit, fertility.

FRUCTUOUS, frŭk'-tū-ŭs. a. Fruitful, fertile, impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, frō'-găl. a. Thrifty, ſparing, parſimonious.

FRUGALITY, frō-găl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Thrift, parſimony, good huſbandry.

FRUGALLY, frō'-găl-ў. ad. Parſimoniouſly, ſparingly.

FRUGIFEROUS, frō-jĭf'-fĕr-ŭs. a. Bearing fruit.

FRUIT, frō't. ſ. The product of a tree or plant in

in which the ſeeds are contained; that part of a plant which is taken for food; production; the offſpring of the womb; advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct; the effect or conſequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, frō't-idzh. ſ. Fruit collectively, various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, frō't-bēr-ūr. ſ. That which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, frō't-bēr-ing. a. Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, frō't-ēr-ūr. ſ. One who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, frō't-ēr-ȳ. ſ. Fruit collectively taken; a fruit loft, a repoſitory for fruit.

FRUITFUL, frō't-fūl. a. Fertile, abundantly productive; actually bearing fruit; prolifick, childbearing; plenteous, abounding in any thing.

FRUITFULLY, frō't-fūl-ȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick; plenteouſly, abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frō't-fūl-nis. ſ. Fertility, plentiful production; the quality of being prolifick.

FRUITGROVES, frō't-grōvz. ſ. Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit-trees.

FRUITION, frō-ish'-ūn. ſ. Enjoyment, poſſeſſion, pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe.

FRUITIVE, frō'-i-tiv. a. Enjoying, poſſeſſing, having the power of enjoyment.

FRUITLESS, frō't-lis. a. Barren of fruit; vain, idle, unprofitable; without offſpring.

FRUITLESSLY, frō't-lis-lȳ. ad. Vainly, idly, unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, frō't-time. ſ. The Autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, frō't-trē. ſ. A tree of that kind whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTACIOUS, frō-mēn-tā'-shus. a. Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, frō'-mēn-tȳ. ſ. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP, frump'. v. a. To mock, to brow-beat.

To FRUSH, frush'. v. a. To break, bruiſe, or cruſh.

FRUSTRANEOUS, frūſ-trā'-nyus. a. Vain, uſeleſs, unprofitable.

To FRUSTRATE, frus'-trāte. v. a. To defeat, to diſappoint, to balk; to make null.

FRUSTRATE, frus'-trēte. part. a. Vain, ineffectual, uſeleſs, unprofitable, null, void.

FRUSTRATION, frūſ-trā'-shun. ſ. Diſappointment, defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, frus'-trā-tiv. a. Fallacious, diſappointing.

FRUSTRATORY, frus''-trā-tur'-ȳ. a. That which makes any procedure void.

FRUSTUM, frus'-tum. ſ. A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY, frȳ'. ſ. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn; any ſwarm of animals, or young people in contempt.

To FRY, frȳ'. v. a. To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY, frȳ'. v. n. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire; to ſuffer the action of fire; to melt with heat; to be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

FRY, frȳ'. ſ. A diſh of things fried.

FRYINGPAN, frȳ'-ing-pan. ſ. The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

To FUB, fub'. v. a. To put off.

FUB, fub'. ſ. A plump chubby boy.

FUCATED, fū'-kā-tid. a. Painted, diſguiſed with paint; diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FUCUS, fū'-kus. ſ. Paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, fud'l. v. a. To make drunk.

To FUDDLE, fud'l. v. n. To drink to exceſs.

FUEL, fū'-il. ſ. The matter or aliment of fire.

FUGACIOUSNESS, fū-gā''-shus-nis. ſ. Volatility, the quality of flying away.

FUGACITY, fū-gās'-i-tȳ. ſ. Volatility, quality of flying away; uncertainty, inſtability.

FUGITIVE, fū'-ji-tiv. a. Not tenable; unſteady; volatile, apt to fly away; flying, running from danger; flying from duty, falling off; wandering, vagabond.

FUGITIVE, fū'-ji-tiv. ſ. One who runs from

his ſtation or duty; one who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

FUGITIVENESS, fū'-jī-tĭv-nĭs. ſ. Volatility; inſtability, uncertainty.

FUGUE, fūg. ſ. A term in muſick.

FULCIMENT, fŭl'-ſĭ-mĕnt. ſ. That on which a body reſts.

To FULFIL, fŭl-fĭl'. v. a. To fill till there is no room for more; to anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance; to anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification; to anſwer any law by obedience.

FULFRAUGHT, fŭl-frâ't. a. Full ſtored.

FULGENCY, fŭl'-jĕn-ſy. ſ. Splendour.

FULGENT, fŭl'-jĕnt. a. Shining, dazzling.

FULGID, fŭl'-jĭd. a. Shining, glittering.

FULGIDITY, fŭl-jĭd'-ĭ-ty. ſ. Splendour.

FULGOUR, fŭl'-gŭr. ſ. Splendour, dazzling brightneſs.

FULGURATION, fŭl-gū-râ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of lightening.

FULIGINOUS, fū-lĭdzh'-ĭn-ŭs. a. Sooty, ſmoky.

FULL, fŭl'. a. Replete, without any ſpace void; abounding in any quality good or bad; ſtored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing; plump, fat; ſaturated, ſated; crouded in the imagination or memory; complete, ſuch as that nothing further is wanted; containing the whole matter, expreſſing much; mature, perfect; applied to the moon, complete in its orb.

FULL, fŭl'. ſ. Complete meaſure; the higheſt ſtate or degree; the whole, the total; the ſtate of being full; applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

FULL, fŭl'. ad. Without abatement; with the whole effect; quite; exactly; very ſufficiently; directly.

FULL-BLOWN, fŭl'-blōn. a. Spread to the utmoſt extent; ſtretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.

FULL-BOTTOMED, fŭl-bŏt'-tŭmd. a. Having a large bottom.

FULL-EARED, fŭl-ē'rd. a. Having the heads full of grain.

FULL-EYED, fŭl-ī'de. a. Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, fŭl-fĕd'. a. Sated, fat, ſaginated.

FULL-LADEN, fŭl-lâ'dn. a. Laden till there can be no more.

FULL-SPREAD, fŭl-ſprĕd'. a. Spread to the utmoſt extent.

FULL-SUMMED, fŭl-ſŭmd'. a. Complete in all its parts.

To FULL, fŭl'. v. n. To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FULLAGE, fŭl'-lâge. ſ. The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

FULLER, fŭl'-lŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth.

FULLERS EARTH, fŭl'-lŭrz-ĕrth'. ſ. A kind of marl or clay uſed in fulling.

FULLERY, fŭl'-lĕ-ry. ſ. The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FULLINGMILL, fŭl'-lĭng-mĭl. ſ. A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleanſed.

FULLY, fŭl'-ly. ad. Without vacuity; completely, without lack.

FULMINANT, fŭl'-mĭ-nânt. a. Thundering, making a noiſe like thunder.

To FULMINATE, fŭl'-mĭ-nâte. v. n. To thunder; to make a loud noiſe or crack; to iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

FULMINATION, fŭl-mĭ-nâ'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of thundering; denunciation of cenſure.

FULMINATORY, fŭl''-mĭn-â-tŭr'-y. a. Thundering, ſtriking horrour.

FULNESS, fŭl'-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being full; copiouſneſs, plenty; repletion, ſatiety; ſtruggling perturbation, ſwelling in the mind; force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear.

FULSOME, fŭl'-ſŭm. a. Nauſeous, offenſive; of a rank odious ſmell; tending to obſcenity.

FULSOMELY, fŭl'-ſŭm-ly. ad. Nauſeouſly, rankly, obſcenely.

FULSOMENESS, fŭl'-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Nauſeouſneſs; rank ſmell; obſcenity.

FUMAGE, fū'-mâje. ſ. Hearth-money.

FUMATORY, fū'-mâ-tŭr-y. ſ. An herb.

To FUMBLE, fŭm'bl. v. n. To attempt any thing

thing aukwardly or ungainly; to puzzle, to ſtrain in perplexity; to play childiſhly.

FUMBLER, fŭm′-blŭr. ſ. One who acts aukwardly.

FUMBLINGLY, fŭm′-bling-lў. ad. In an aukward manner.

FUME, fū′me. ſ. Smoke; vapour, any volatile parts flying away; exhalation from the ſtomach; heat of mind, paſſion; any thing unſubſtantial; idle conceit, vain imagination.

To FUME, fū′me. v. n. To ſmoke; to yield exhalations; to paſs away in vapours; to be in a rage.

To FUME, fū′me. v. a. To ſmoke, to dry in the ſmoke; to perfume with odours in the fire; to diſperſe in vapours.

FUMETTE, fū-mĕt′. ſ. The ſtink of meat.

FUMID, fū′-mĭd. a. Smoky, vaporous.

FUMIDITY, fū-mĭd′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Smokineſs, tendency to ſmoke.

To FUMIGATE, fū′-mĭ-gāte. v. n. To ſmoke, to perfume by ſmoke or vapour; to medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION, fū-mĭ-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Scents raiſed by fire; the application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY, fū′-mĭng-lў. ad. Angrily, in a rage.

FUMITER, fū′-mĭ-tŭr. ſ. See FUMATORY.

FUMOUS, fū′-mŭs. } a. Producing fumes.
FUMY, fū′-mў. }

FUN, fŭn′. ſ. Sport, high merriment.

FUNCTION, fŭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diſcharge, performance; employment, office; ſingle act of any office; trade, occupation; office of any particular part of the body; power, faculty.

FUND, fŭnd′. ſ. Stock, capital, that by which any expence is ſupported; ſtock or bank of money.

FUNDAMENT, fŭn′-dă-mĕnt. ſ. The back part of the body; the aperture from which the excrements are ejected.

FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn-dă-mĕn′-tăl. a. Serving for the foundation, eſſential, not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL, fŭn-dă-mĕn′-tăl. ſ. Leading propoſition; that part on which the reſt is built.

FUNDAMENTALLY, fŭn-dă-mĕn′-tăl-ў. ad. Eſſentially, originally.

FUNERAL, fū′-nĕ-răl. ſ. The ſolemnization of a burial, the payment of the laſt honours to the dead, obſequies; the pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried; burial, interment.

FUNERAL, fū′-nĕ-răl. a. Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

FUNEREAL, fū-nē′-ryăl. a. Suiting a funeral, dark, diſmal.

FUNGOSITY, fŭng-gŏs′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Unſolid excreſcence.

FUNGOUS, fŭng′-gŭs. a. Excreſcent, ſpongy.

FUNGUS, fŭng′-gŭs. ſ. Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grew out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them.

FUNICLE, fū′-nĭkl. ſ. A ſmall cord.

FUNICULAR, fū-nĭk′-ū-lăr. a. Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK, fŭnk′. ſ. A ſtink.

FUNNEL, fŭn′-nĭl. ſ. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels; a pipe or paſſage of communication.

FUR, fŭr′. ſ. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth; ſoft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, hair in general; any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks in the part.

To FUR, fŭr′. v. a. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair; to cover with ſoft matter.

FUR-WROUGHT, fŭr′-răt. a. Made of fur.

FURACIOUS, fū-rā′-ſhŭs. a. Thieviſh.

FURACITY, fū-răs′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Diſpoſition to theft.

FURBELOW, fŭr′-bĕ-lō. ſ. Fur or fringe ſewed on the lower part of the garment; an ornament of dreſs.

To FURBELOW, fŭr′-bĕ-lō. v. a. To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FURBISH, fûr'-bîſh. v. a. To burniſh, to poliſh, to rub up.

FURBISHER, fûr'-bîſh-ûr. ſ. One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCATION, fûr-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. Forkineſs, the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FURFUR, fûr'-fûr. ſ. Huſk or chaff, ſcurff or dandriff.

FURFURACEOUS, fûr-fû-râ'-ſhûs. a. Huſky, branny, ſcaly.

FURIOUS, fû'-ryûs. a. Mad, phrenetick; raging, tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

FURIOUSLY, fû'-ryûſ-lŷ. ad. Madly, violently, vehemently.

FURIOUSNESS, fû'-ryûſ-nîs. ſ. Frenzy, madneſs, tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL, fûr'l. v. a. To draw up, to contract.

FURLONG, fûr'-lông. ſ. A meaſure of length, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, fûr'-lô. ſ. A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; leave of abſence to a ſoldier for a limited time.

FURMENTY, fûr'-mên-tŷ. ſ. Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FURNACE, fûr'-nîs. ſ. An incloſed fire-place.

To FURNISH, fûr'-nîſh. v. a. To ſupply with what is neceſſary; to fit up; to equip; to decorate, to adorn.

FURNISHER, fûr'-nîſh-ûr. ſ. One who ſupplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, fûr'-nî-tſhûr. ſ. Moveables, goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament; appendages; equipage, embelliſhments, decorations.

FURRIER, fûr'-yêr. ſ. A dealer in furs.

FURROW, fûr'-rô. ſ. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed; any long trench or hollow.

FURROW-WEED, fûr'-rô-wê'd. ſ. A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To FURROW, fûr'-rô. v. a. To cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows; to make by cutting.

FURRY, fûr'-rŷ. a. Covered with fur, dreſſed in fur; conſiſting of fur.

FURTHER, fûr'-thêr. a. Forth, Further, Furtheſt. At a great diſtance; beyond this.

FURTHER, fûr'-thêr. ad. To a greater diſtance.

To FURTHER, fûr'-thêr. v. a. To put onward, to forward, to promote, to aſſiſt.

FURTHERER, fûr'-thêr-ûr. ſ. Promoter, advancer.

FURTHERMORE, fûr'-thêr-môre. ad. Moreover, beſides.

FURTIVE, fûr'-tîv. a. Stolen, gotten by theft.

FURUNCLE, fû'-rûnkl. ſ. A bile, an angry puſtule.

FURY, fû'-rŷ. ſ. Madneſs; rage, paſſion of anger; enthuſiaſm, exaltation of fancy; a turbulent, raging woman; one of the infernal deities, ſuppoſed to be employed in tormenting wicked ſpirits in the other world.

FURZE, fûr'z. ſ. Gorſe, goſs.

FURZY, fûr'-zŷ. a. Overgrown with furze, full of gorſe.

FUSCATION, fûſ-kâ'-ſhûn. ſ. The act of darkening.

To FUSE, fû'ze. v. a. To melt, to put into fuſion.

To FUSE, fû'ze. v. n. To be melted.

FUSEE, fû-zê'. ſ. The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a ſmall neat muſquet; Fuſee of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution.

FUSIBLE, fû'-zîbl. a. Capable of being melted.

FUSIBILITY, fû-zŷ-bîl'-î-tŷ. ſ. Capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.

FUSIL, fû'-zîl. a. Capable of being melted, liquifiable by heat; running by the force of heat.

FUSIL, fû-zê'. ſ. A firelock, a ſmall neat muſquet; in heraldry, ſomething like a ſpindle.

FUSILIER, fû-zîl-lê'r. ſ. A ſoldier armed with a fuſil.

FUSION, fû'-zhûn. ſ. The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.

FUSS,

FUSS, fŭs′. ſ. A tumult, a buſtle. A low cant word.

FUST, fŭſt′. ſ. The trunk or body of a column; a ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FUSTIAN, fŭs′-tſhăn. ſ. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton; a high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, bombaſt.

FUSTIAN, fŭs′-tſhăn. a. Made of fuſtian; ſwelling, unnaturally pompous, ridiculouſly tumid.

FUSTICK, fŭs′-tĭk. ſ. A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt Indies.

To FUSTIGATE, fŭs′-tĭ-gāte. v. a. To beat with a ſtick.

FUSTILARIAN, fŭſ-tĭ-lā′-ryăn. ſ. A low fellow, a ſlinkard.

FUSTINESS, fŭs′-tĭ-nĭs. ſ. Mouldineſs, ſtink.

FUSTY, fŭs′-tĭ. a. Smelling mouldy.

FUTILE, fū′-tĭl. a. Talkative, loquacious; trifling, worthleſs.

FUTILITY, fū-tĭl′-ĭ-tĭ. ſ. Talkativeneſs, loquacity; triflingneſs, want of weight, want of ſolidity.

FUTTOCKS, fŭt′-tŭks. ſ. The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FUTURE, fū′-tſhŭr. a. That which will be hereafter, to come.

FUTURE, fū′-tſhŭr. ſ. Time to come.

FUTURELY, fū′-tſhŭr-lĭ. ad. In time to come.

FUTURITION, fū-tſhō-rĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. The ſtate of being to be.

FUTURITY, fū-tſhō′-rĭ-tĭ. ſ. Time to come; events to come; the ſtate of being to be, futurition.

To FUZZ, fŭz′. v. n. To fly out in ſmall particles.

FUZZBALL, fŭz′-bâl. ſ. A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY, fī′. interj.

G.

GABARDINE, găb-ăr-dē′n. ſ. A coarſe frock.

To GABBLE, găb′l. v. n. To make an inarticulate noiſe; to prate loudly without meaning.

GABBLE, găb′l. ſ. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.

GABBLER, găb′-lŭr. ſ. A prater, a chattering fellow.

GABEL, gā′bl. ſ. An exciſe, a tax.

GABION, gā′-byŭn. ſ. A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

GABLE, gā′bl. ſ. The ſloping roof of a building.

GAD, găd′. ſ. A wedge or ingot of ſteel; a ſtile or graver.

To GAD, găd′. v. n. To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe.

GADDER, găd′-dŭr. ſ. A rambler, one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.

GADDINGLY, găd′-dĭng-lĭ. ad. In a rambling manner.

GADFLY, găd′-flī. ſ. A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about.

GAFF, găf′. ſ. A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER, găf′-fŭr. ſ. A word of reſpect, now obſolete.

GAFFLES, găf′lz. ſ. Artificial ſpurs upon cocks; a ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows.

To GAG, găg′. v. n. To ſtop the mouth.

GAG, găg′. ſ. Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

GAGE, gā′je. ſ. A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

To GAGE, gāje. v. a. To depone as a wager, to impawn; to meaſure, to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids.

To GAGGLE, gāg'l. v. n. To make noiſe like a gooſe.

GAIETY, gā'-ĕ-tў. ſ. See GAYETY.

GAILY, gā'-lў. ad. Airily, cheerfully; ſplendidly, pompouſly.

GAIN, gā'ne. ſ. Profit, advantage; intereſt, lucrative views; overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN, gā'ne. v. a. To obtain as profit or advantage; to have the overplus in comparative computation; to obtain, to procure; to win; to draw into any intereſt or party; to reach, to attain; To gain over, to draw to another party or intereſt.

To GAIN, gā'ne. v. n. To encroach, to come forward by degrees; to get round, to prevail againſt; to obtain influence with.

GAINER, gā'n-ŭr. ſ. One who receives profit or advantage.

GAINFUL, gā'n-fŭl. a. Advantageous, profitable; lucrative, productive of money.

GAINFULLY, gā'n-fŭl-ў. ad. Profitably, advantageouſly.

GAINFULNESS, gā'n-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Lucrativeneſs.

GAINGIVING, gā'n-gĭv-ĭng. ſ. The ſame as miſgiving, a giving againſt.

GAINLESS, gā'n-lĭs. a. Unprofitable.

GAINLESSNESS, gā'n-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Unprofitableneſs.

GAINLY, gā'n-lў. ad. Handily, readily.

To GAINSAY, gā'n-ſā. v. a. To contradict, to oppoſe, to controvert with.

GAINSAYER, gā'n-ſā-ŭr. ſ. Opponent, adverſary.

'GAINST, gĕnſt'. prep. For againſt.

GAIRISH, gā'-rĭſh. a. Gaudy, ſhowy; extravagantly gay, flighty.

GAIRISHNESS, gā'-rĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Finery, flaunting gaudineſs; flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, gāte. ſ. March, walk; the manner and air of walking.

GALAXY, gā'-lăk-ſў. ſ. The milky way.

GALBANUM, găl'-bă-nŭm. ſ. A kind of gum.

GALE, gāle. ſ. A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze.

GALEAS, găl'-yăs. ſ. A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars.

GALEATED, găl'-yā-tĭd. a. Covered as with a helmet; in botany, ſuch plants as bear a flower reſembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

GALIOT, găl'-yŭt. ſ. A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe.

GALL, gāl. ſ. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs; the part which contains the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, malignity; a ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin; anger, bitterneſs of mind.

To GALL, gāl. v. a. To hurt by fretting the ſkin; to impair, to wear away; to teaze, to fret, to vex; to haraſs, to miſchief.

To GALL, gāl. v. n. To fret.

GALLANT, găl'-lănt. a. Gay, well dreſſed; brave, high ſpirited; fine, noble, ſpecious; inclined to courtſhip.

GALLANT, găl-lănt'. ſ. A gay, ſprightly, ſplendid man; one who careſſes women to debauch them; a wooer, one who courts a woman for marriage.

GALLANTLY, găl'-lănt-lў. ad. Gayly, ſplendidly; bravely, nobly, generouſly.

GALLANTRY, găl'-lăn-trў. ſ. Splendour of appearance, ſhow; bravery, generoſity; courtſhip, refined addreſs to women; vicious love, lewdneſs.

GALLERY, găl'-lĕr-ў. ſ. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper ſeats in a church; the ſeats in a playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

GALLEY, găl'-lў. ſ. A veſſel driven with oars.

GALLEY-SLAVE, găl'-lў-ſlāve. ſ. A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

GALLIARD, găl'-lyărd. ſ. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow; an active, nimble, ſpritely dance.

GAL-

GALLIARDISE, gál'-lyár-dize. ſ. Merriment, exuberant gaiety.

GALLICISM, gál'-lý-sizm. ſ. A mode of ſpeech peculian to the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, gál-lý-gás'-kins. ſ. Large open hoſe.

GALLIMATIA, gál-lý-má'-ſhá. ſ. Nonſenſe, talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY, gál-lý-má'-frý. ſ. A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat, a medley; any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.

GALLIPOT, gál'-lý-pót. ſ. A pot painted and glazed.

GALLON, gál'-lún. ſ. A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

GALLOON, gál-lóón. ſ. A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GALLOP, gál'-lúp. v. n. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once; to ride at the pace which is performed by leaps; to move very faſt.

GALLOP, gál'-lúp. ſ. The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed.

GALLOPER, gál'-lúp-úr. ſ. A horſe that gallops; a man that rides faſt.

GALLOWAY, gál'-ló-wá. ſ. A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north.

To GALLOW, gál'-ló. v. a. To terrify, to fright.

GALLOWS, gál'-lús. ſ. Beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged; a wretch that deſerves the gallows.

GAMBADE, gám-bá'de.
GAMBADO, gám-bá'-dó. } ſ. Spatterdaſhes.

GAMBLER, gám'-blúr. ſ. A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GAMBODGE, gám-bó'je. ſ. A concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature.

To GAMBOL, gám'-búl. v. n. To dance, to ſkip, to friſk.

GAMBOL, gám'-búl. ſ. A ſkip, a leap for joy; a frolick, a wild prank.

GAMBREL, gám'-ril. ſ. The hind leg of a horſe.

GAME, gá'me. ſ. Sport of any kind; jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt; inſolent merriment, ſportive inſult; a ſingle match at play; field ſports, as the chaſe; animals purſued in the field; ſolemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people.

To GAME, gá'me. v. n. To play at any ſport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

GAMECOCK, gá'me-kók. ſ. A cock bred to fight.

GAMEEGG, gá'me-ég. ſ. An egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GAMEKEEPER, gá'me-kép-úr. ſ. A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GAMESOME, gá'me-ſúm. a. Frolickſome, gay, ſportive.

GAMESOMENESS, gá'me-ſúm-nis. ſ. Sportiveneſs, merriment.

GAMESOMELY, gá'me-ſúm-lý. ad. Merrily.

GAMESTER, gá'mſ-túr. ſ. One who is viciouſly addicted to play; one who is engaged at play; a merry frolickſome perſon; a proſtitute.

GAMMER, gám'-múr. ſ. The compellation of a woman correſponding to Gaffer.

GAMMON, gám'-mún. ſ. The buttock of a hog ſalted and dried; a term at back-gammon which denotes winning the game.

GAMUT, gám'-út. ſ. The ſcale of muſical notes.

'GAN, gán'. for Began, from 'Gin, for Begin.

GANDER, gán'-dúr. ſ. The male of the gooſe.

To GANG, gáng'. v. n. To go, to walk: an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly.

GANG, gáng'. ſ. A number hanging together, a troop, a company, a tribe.

GANGLION, gáng'-glyún. ſ. A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GANGRENE, gán'-grén. ſ. A mortification, a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To

To GANGRENE, gǎn′-grēn. v. a. To corrupt to mortification.

GANGRENOUS, gǎn′-grȳ-nŭs. a. Mortified, producing or betokening mortification.

GANGWAY, gǎng′-wā. ſ. In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GANGWEEK, gǎng′-wēk. ſ. Rogation week.

GANTELOPE, gǎnt′-lŭp. } ſ. A military pu-
GANTLET, gǎnt′-lĭt. } niſhment in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man.

GANZA, gǎn′-za. ſ. A kind of wild gooſe.

GAOL, jā′le. ſ. A priſon, a place of confinement.

GAOLDELIVERY, jā′″le-dē-lĭv′-ŭr-y. ſ. The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon.

GAOLER, jā′le-ŭr. ſ. Keeper of a priſon, he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

GAP, gǎp′. ſ. An opening in a broken fence; a bench; a hole, a deficiency; any interſtice, a vacuity.

GAP-TOOTHED, gǎp′-tŏthĭt a. Having interſtices between the teeth.

To GAPE, gā′p. v. n. To open the mouth wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as a young bird; to deſire earneſtly, to crave; to open in fiſſures or holes; to ſtare with hope or expectation; to ſtare with wonder; to ſtare irreverently.

GAPER, gā′-pŭr. ſ. One who opens his mouth; one who ſtares fooliſhly; one who longs or craves.

GARB, gā′rb. ſ. Dreſs, cloaths; faſhion of dreſs; exteriour appearance.

GARBAGE, gā′r-bĭdzh. ſ. The bowels, the offal.

GARBEL, gā′r-bĭl. ſ. A plank next the keel of a ſhip.

GARBIDGE, gā′r-bĭdzh. ſ. Corrupted for Garbage.

To GARBLE, gā′rbl. v. a. To ſift, to part, to ſeparate the good from the bad.

GARBLER, gā′r-blŭr. ſ. He who ſeparates one part from another.

GARBOIL, gā′r-boil. ſ. Diſorder, tumult, uproar.

GARD, gā′rd. ſ. Wardſhip, care, cuſtody.

GARDEN, gā′r-dĭn. ſ. A piece of ground incloſed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits; a place particularly fruitful or delightful; Garden is often uſed in compoſition, belonging to a garden.

GARDEN-WARE, gā′r-dĭn-wāre. ſ. The produce of gardens.

GARDENER, gā′rd-nŭr. ſ. He that attends or cultivates gardens.

GARDENING, gā′rd-nĭng. ſ. The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARGARISM, gā′r-gā-rĭzm. ſ. A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with.

To GARGARIZE, gā′r-gā-rīze. v. a. To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors.

To GARGLE, gā′rgl. v. a. To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not ſuffered immediately to deſcend; to warble, to play in the throat.

GARGLE, gā′rgl. ſ. A liquor with which the throat is waſhed.

GARLAND, gā′r-lănd. ſ. A wreath of branches or flowers.

GARLICK, gā′r-lĭk. ſ. A plant.

GARLICKEATER, gā′″r-lĭk-ē′t-ŭr. ſ. A mean fellow.

GARMENT, gā′r-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing by which the body is covered.

GARNER, gā′r-nŭr. ſ. A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

To GARNER, gā′r-nŭr. v. a. To ſtore as in garners.

GARNET, gā′r-nĭt. ſ. A gem.

To GARNISH, gā′r-nĭſh. v. a. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it; to fit with fetters.

GARNISH, gā′r-nĭſh. ſ. Ornament, decoration, embelliſhment; things ſtrewed round a diſh; in gaols, fetters.

GARNISHMENT, gā′r-nĭſh-mĕnt. ſ. Ornament, embelliſhment.

GARNITURE, gā′r-nĭ-tſhŭr. ſ. Furniture, ornament.

GARRAN,

GARRAN, găr′-rŭn. ſ. A ſmall horſe, a hobby, a wretched horſe.

GARRET, găr′-rĭt. ſ. A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

GARRETEER, găr-rĕt-tē′r. ſ. An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, găr′-rĭ-ſŭn. ſ. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it; fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

To GARRISON, găr′-rĭ-ſŭn. v. a. To ſecure by fortreſſes.

GARRULITY, găr-rū′-lĭ-tў. ſ. Incontinence of tongue; talkativeneſs.

GARRULOUS, găr′-rū-lŭs. a. Prattling, talkative.

GARTER, gā′r-tŭr. ſ. A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg; the mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood; the principal king at arms.

To GARTER, gā′r-tŭr. v. a. To bind with a garter.

GARTH, gărth′. ſ. The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

GAS, găs′. ſ. A ſpirit not capable of being coagulated.

GASCONADE, găſ-kŏ-nā′de. ſ. A boaſt, a bravado.

To GASH, găſh′. v. a. To cut deep, ſo as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, găſh′. ſ. A deep and wide wound; the mark of a wound.

GASKINS, găs′-kĭnz. ſ. Wide hoſe, wide breeches.

To GASP, găſp′. v. n. To open the mouth wide to catch breath; to emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively; to long for.

GASP, găſp′. ſ. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the ſhort catch of the breath in the laſt agonies.

To GAST, găſt′. v. a. To make aghaſt, to fright, to ſhock.

GASTRICK, găs′-trĭk. a. Belonging to the belly.

GASTROTOMY, găſ-trŏt′-ŏ-mў. ſ. The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT, găt′. The preterite of Get.

GATE, gā′te. ſ. The door of a city, a caſtle, palace, or large building; a frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds.

GATEVEIN, gā′te-vēn. ſ. The Vena Portæ; the great vein which conveys the blood to the liver.

GATEWAY, gā′te-wā. ſ. A way through gates of incloſed grounds.

To GATHER, găth′-ŭr. v. a. To collect, to bring into one place; to pick up, to glean, to pluck; to crop; to aſſemble; to heap up, to accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to bring into one body or intereſt; to pucker needlework.

To GATHER, găth′-ŭr. v. n. To be condenſed; to grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter; to aſſemble; to generate pus or matter.

GATHER, găth′-ŭr. ſ. Pucker, cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GATHERER, găth′-ĕr-rŭr. ſ. One that gathers, a collector; one that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING, găth′-ĕr-ĭng. ſ. Collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, gā′d. ſ. An ornament, a fine thing.

To GAUDE, gā′d. v. n. To exult, to rejoice at any thing.

GAUDERY, gā′-dĕr-ў. ſ. Finery, oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

GAUDILY, gā′-dĭ-lў. ad. Showily.

GAUDINESS, gā′-dў-nĭs. ſ. Showineſs, tinſel appearance.

GAUDY, gā′-dў. a. Showy, ſplendid, oſtentatiouſly fine.

GAUDY, gā′-dў. ſ. A feaſt, a feſtival.

GAVE, gāv′e. The preterite of Give.

GAVEL, găv′-ĭl. ſ. A provincial word for ground.

GAVELKIND, găv′-ĭl-kĭnd. ſ. In law, a cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his ſons.

To GAUGE, gā′je. v. a. To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel; to meaſure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, gā′je. ſ. A meaſure, a ſtandard.

GAUGER, gâ′-jûr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

GAUNT, gânt′. a. Thin, ſlender, lean, meagre.

GAUNTLY, gânt′-lỳ. ad. Leanly, ſlenderly, meagerly.

GAUNTLET, gânt′-lît. ſ. An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE, gâ′z. ſ. A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.

GAWK, gâ′k. ſ. A cuckow, a fooliſh fellow.

GAUNTREE, gâ′n-trê. ſ. A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY, gâ′. a. Airy, chearful, merry, frolick; fine, ſhowy.

GAYETY, gâ′-ê-tỳ. ſ. Chearfulneſs, airineſs, merriment; acts of juvenile pleaſure; finery, ſhow.

GAYLY, gâ′-lỳ. ad. Merrily, chearfully, ſhowily.

GAYNESS, gâ′-nîs. ſ. Gayety, finery.

To GAZE, gâ′ze. v. n. To look intently and earneſtly, to look with eagerneſs.

GAZE, gâ′ze. ſ. Intent regard, look of eagerneſs or wonder, fixed look; the object gazed on.

GAZER, gâ′-zûr. ſ. He that gazes, one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration.

GAZEFUL, gâ′ze-fûl. a. Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND, gâ′ze-hound. ſ. A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye.

GAZETTE, gâ-zêt′. ſ. A paper of news, a paper of publick intelligence.

GAZETTEER, gâz-êt-tê′r. ſ. A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK, gâ′-zîng-ſtôk. ſ. A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

GAZON, gâ-zô′n. ſ. In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge.

GEAR, gê′r. ſ. Furniture, accoutrements, dreſs, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horſes or oxen draw; ſtuff.

GEESE, gê′s. The plural of Gooſe.

GELABLE, jê′-lâbl. a. What may be congealed.

GELATINE, jêl′-â-tîne. } a. Formed in-
GELATINOUS, jê-lât′-în-ûs. } to a jelly.

To GELD, gêld′. v. a. preter. Gelded or Gelt, part. paſſ. Gelded or Gelt. To caſtrate, to deprive of the power of generation; to deprive of any eſſential part.

GELDER, gêld′-ûr. ſ. One that performs the act of caſtration.

GELDER-ROSE, gêl′-dûr-rô′ze. ſ. A plant.

GELDING, gêl′-dîng. ſ. Any animal caſtrated, particularly a horſe.

GELID, jêl′-îd. a. Extremely cold.

GELIDITY, jê-lîd′-î-tỳ. ſ. Extreme cold.

GELIDNESS, jêl′-îd-nîs. ſ. Extreme cold.

GELLY, jêl′-lỳ. ſ. Any viſcous body, viſcidity, glue, gluey ſubſtance.

GELT, gêlt′. part. paſſ. of Geld.

GEM, jêm′. ſ. A jewel, a precious ſtone of whatever kind; the firſt bud.

To GEM, jêm′. v. a. To adorn as with jewels or buds.

To GEM, jêm′. v. n. To put forth the firſt buds.

GEMELLIPAROUS, jê′-mêl-lîp″-pâ-rûs. a. Bearing twins.

To GEMINATE, jêm′-mỳ-nâte. v. a. To double.

GEMINATION, jêm-mỳ-nâ′-ſhûn. ſ. Repetition, reduplication.

GEMINY, jêm′-mỳ-nỳ. ſ. Twins, a pair, a brace.

GEMINOUS, jêm′-mỳ-nûs. a. Double.

GEMMAR, jêm′-mâr. a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS, jêm′-myûs. a. Tending to gems; reſembling gems.

GENDER, jên′-dûr. ſ. A kind, a ſort, a ſex; a diſtinction of nouns in grammar.

To GENDER, jên′-dûr. v. a. To beget; to produce, to cauſe.

To GENDER, jên′-dûr. v. n. To copulate, to breed.

GENEALOGICAL, jên′-ê-â-lôdzh″-î-kâl. a. Pertaining to deſcents or families.

GENEALOGIST, jên-ê-âl′-ô-gîſt. ſ. He who traces deſcents.

GENE-

GENEALOGY, jēn-ē-ăl′-ŏ-jў. ſ. Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families.

GENERABLE, jĕn′-ē-răbl. a. That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL, jĕn′-ē-răl. a. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals, not ſpecial; lax in ſignification, not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import; not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations; relating to a whole claſs or body of men; publick, compriſing the whole; extenſive, though not univerſal; common, uſual.

GENERAL, jĕn′-ē-răl. ſ. The whole, the totality; the publick, the intereſt of the whole; the vulgar; one that has the command over an army.

GENERALISSIMO, jĕn-ē-răl-ĭs′-ſў-mō. ſ. The ſupreme commander.

GENERALITY, jĕn-ē-răl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The ſtate of being general; the main body, the bulk.

GENERALLY, jĕn′-ē-răl-ў. ad. In general, without ſpecification or exception; extenſively, though not univerſally; commonly, frequently, in the main, without minute detail.

GENERALNESS, jĕn′-ē-răl-nĭs. ſ. Wide extent, though ſhort of univerſality, frequency, commonneſs.

GENERALTY, jĕn′-ē-răl′-tў. ſ. The whole, the greater part.

GENERANT, jĕn′-ē-rănt. ſ. The begetting or productive power.

To GENERATE, jĕn′-ē-răte. v. a. To beget, to propagate; to cauſe, to produce.

GENERATION, jĕn-ē-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of begetting or producing; a family, a race; progeny, offſpring; a ſingle ſucceſſion, an age.

GENERATIVE, jĕn′-ē-ră-tĭv. a. Having the power of propagation; prolifick, having the power of production, fruitful.

GENERATOR, jĕn′-ē-rā-tŭr. ſ. The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

GENERICAL, jē-nĕr′-ĭ-kăl. } a. That which
GENERICK, jē-nĕr′-rĭk. } comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus.

GENERICALLY, jē-nĕr′-rĭ-kăl-ў. ad. With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

GENEROSITY, jĕn-ē-rŏs′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The quality of being generous, magnanimity, liberality.

GENEROUS, jĕn′-ē-rŭs. a. Not of mean birth, of good extraction; noble of mind, magnanimous, open of heart; liberal, munificent; ſtrong, vigorous.

GENEROUSLY, jĕn′-ē-rŭſ-lў. ad. Not meanly with regard to birth; magnanimouſly, nobly; liberally, munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, jĕn′-ē-rŭs-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being generous.

GENESIS, jĕn′-ē-sĭs. ſ. Generation, the firſt book of Moſes, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET, jĕn′-nĭt. ſ. A ſmall well proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

GENETHLIACAL, jē′-nĕth-thlī′-ă-kăl. a. Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers.

GENETHLIACKS, jē-nĕth′-lў-ăks. ſ. The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK, jē′-nĕth-lў-ăt″-ĭk. ſ. He who calculates nativities.

GENEVA, jē-nē′-vă. ſ. A diſtilled ſpirituous water.

GENIAL, jē′-nyăl. a. That which contributes to propagation; that which gives cheerfulneſs or ſupports life; natural, native.

GENIALLY, jē′-nyăl-lў. ad. By genius, naturally; gayly, cheerfully.

GENICULATED, jē-nĭk′-ū-lā-tĭd. a. Knotted, jointed.

GENICULATION, jē′-nĭk-ū-lā″-ſhŭn. ſ. Knottineſs.

GENIO, jē′-nyō. ſ. A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENITALS, jĕn′-ĭ-tălz. ſ. Parts belonging to generation.

GENITING, jĕn′-nĭ-tĭn. ſ. An early apple gathered in June.

GENITIVE, jĕn′-ĭ-tĭv. a. In grammar, the name of a caſe.

GENIUS, jē′-nyŭs. ſ. The protecting or ruling

power

power of men, places or things; a man endowed with ſuperiour faculties; mental power or faculties; diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment; nature, diſpoſition.

GENTEEL, jĕn-tē′l. a. Polite, elegant in behaviour, civil; graceful in mien.

GENTEELLY, jĕn-tē′l-lў. ad. Elegantly, politely; gracefully, handſomely.

GENTEELNESS, jĕn-tē′l-nĭs. ſ. Elegance, gracefulneſs, politeneſs; qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN, jĕn′-tſhăn. ſ. Felwort or baldmony.

GENTIANELLA, jĕn-tſhă-nĕl′-lă. ſ. A kind of blue colour.

GENTILE, jĕn′-tīle. ſ. One of an uncovenanted nation, one who knows not the true God.

GENTILISM, jĕn′-tĭ-lĭzm. ſ. Heatheniſm, paganiſm.

GENTILITIOUS, jĕn-tĭ-lĭſh′-ŭs. a. Endemial, peculiar to a nation; hereditary, entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, jĕn-tĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Good extraction; elegance of behaviour, gracefulneſs of mien; gentry, the claſs of perſons well born; paganiſm, heatheniſm.

GENTLE, jĕnt′l. a. Soft, mild, tame, peaceable; ſoothing, pacifick.

GENTLEFOLK, jĕnt′l-fōk. ſ. Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN, jĕnt′l-măn. ſ. A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not noble; a man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt; a term of complaiſance; the ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank; it is uſed of any man however high.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jĕnt′l-măn-lĭke. } a. Be-
GENTLEMANLY, jĕnt′l-măn-lў. } coming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS, jĕnt′l-nĭs. ſ. Softneſs of manners, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, meekneſs.

GENTLESHIP, jĕnt′l-ſhĭp. ſ. Carriage of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN, jĕnt′l-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman of birth above the vulgar, a woman well deſcended; a woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank; a word of civility or irony.

GENTLY, jĕnt′-lў. ad. Softly, meekly, tenderly; ſoftly, without violence.

GENTRY, jĕn′-trў. ſ. Claſs of people above the vulgar; a term of civility real or ironical.

GENUFLECTION, jĕ′-nū-flĕk″-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bending the knee, adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

GENUINE, jĕn′-ū-ĭn. a. Not ſpurious.

GENUINELY, jĕn′-ū-ĭn-lў. ad. Without adulteration, without foreign admixture, naturally.

GENUINENESS, jĕn′-ū-ĭn-nĭs. ſ. Freedom from any thing counterfeit, freedom from adulteration.

GENUS, jē′-nŭs. ſ. In ſcience, a claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies, as Quadruped is a Genus comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

GEOCENTRICK, jē-ō-ſĕn′-trĭk. a. Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth.

GEODÆSIA, jē-ō-dē′-ſyă. ſ. That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, jē-ō-dĕt′-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, jŏg′-gră-fŭr. ſ. One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, jē′-ō-grăf″-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, jē′-ō-grăf″-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, jŏg′-gră-fў. ſ. Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, jē-ŏl′-ō-jў. ſ. The doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER, jē′-ō-măn-ſŭr. ſ. A fortuneteller, a caſter of figures.

GEOMANCY, jē′-ō-măn-ſў. ſ. The act of foretelling by figures.

GEO-

GEOMANTICK, jē-ō-măn′-tĭk. a. Pertaining to the art of caſting figures.

GEOMETER, jē-ŏm′-ē-tŭr. ſ. One ſkilled in geometry, a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, jē-ŏm′-ē-trăl. a. Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL, jē′-ō-mĕt″-trĭ-kăl. } a. Pertaining to geometry; preſcribed or laid down by geometry; diſpoſed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICK, jē′-ō-mĕt″-trĭk. }

GEOMETRICALLY, jē′-ō-mĕt″-trĭ-kăl ly. ad. According to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, jē′-ō-mē-trĭſh″-ăn. ſ. One ſkilled in geometry.

To GEOMETRIZE, jē-ŏm′-ē-trīze. v. n. To act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, jŏm′-mē-trў. ſ. The ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered.

GEOPONICAL, jē-ō-pŏn′-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to agriculture.

GEOPONICKS, jē-ō-pŏn′-ĭks. ſ. The ſcience of cultivating the ground, the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, jā′rje. ſ. A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter; a brown loaf.

GEORGICK, jā′r-jĭk. ſ. Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry.

GEORGICK, jā′r-jĭk. a. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

GEOTICK, jē-ŏt′-ĭk. a. Belonging to the earth.

GERENT, jē′-rĕnt. a. Carrying, bearing.

GERMAN, jĕr′-măn. ſ. A firſt couſin.

GERMAN, jĕr′-măn. a. Related.

GERMANDER, jĕr′-măn-dŭr. ſ. A plant,

GERME, jĕrm′. ſ. A ſprout or ſhoot.

GERMIN, jĕr′-mĭn. ſ. A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed.

To GERMINATE, jĕr′-mĭ-năte. v. n. To ſprout, to ſhoot, to bud, to put forth.

GERMINATION, jĕr-mĭ-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth.

GERUND, jĕr′-rŭnd. ſ. In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

GEST, jĕſt′. ſ. A deed, an action, an atchievement; ſhow, repreſentation; the roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings.

GESTATION, jĕſ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, jĕſ-tĭk′-ū-lāte. v. n. To play antick tricks, to ſhew poſtures.

GESTICULATION, jĕſ-tĭk-ū-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Antick tricks, various poſtures.

GESTURE, jĕs′-tſhŭr. ſ. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment; movement of the body.

To GET, gĕt′. v. a. pret. I Got, anciently Gat, part. paſſ. Got or Gotten. To procure, to obtain; to beget upon a female; to gain a profit; to earn, to gain by labour; to receive as a price or reward; to procure to be; to prevail on, to induce; To get off, to ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

To GET, gĕt′. v. n. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort or difficulty; to find the way to; to move, to remove to; to have recourſe to; to go, to repair to; to be a gainer; to receive advantage by; To get off, to eſcape; To get over, to paſs without being ſtopped; To get up, to riſe from repoſe, to riſe from a ſeat; To get in, to enter.

GETTER, gĕt′-tŭr. ſ. One who procures or obtains; one who begets on a female.

GETTING, gĕt′-tĭng. ſ. Act of getting, acquiſition; gain, profit.

GEWGAW, gū′-gâ. ſ. A ſhowy trifle, a toy, a bauble.

GEWGAW, gū′-gâ. a. Splendidly trifling, ſhowy without value.

GHASTFUL, gâſt′-fŭl. a. Dreary, diſmal, melancholy, fit for walking ſpirits.

GHASTLINESS, gâſt′-lў-nĭs. ſ. Horrour of countenance, reſemblance of a ghoſt, paleneſs.

GHASTLY, gâſt′-lў. a. Like a ghoſt, having horrour in the countenance; horrible, ſhocking, dreadful.

GHASTNESS, gâſt′-nis. ſ. Ghaſtlineſs, horrour of look.

GHERKIN, gĕr′-kin. ſ. A pickled cucumber.

GHOST, gō′ſt. ſ. The ſoul of man; a ſpirit appearing after death; to give up the Ghoſt, to die, to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God; the third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

GHOSTLINESS, gō′ſt-lȳ-nis. ſ. Spiritual tendency, quality having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHOSTLY, gō′ſt-lȳ. a. Spiritual, relating to the ſoul, not carnal, not ſecular; having a character from religion, ſpiritual.

GIANT, jī′-ânt. ſ. A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men, a man unnaturally large.

GIANTESS, jī′-ân-tĕs. ſ. A ſhe giant.

GIANTLIKE, jī′-ânt-like. } a. Gigantick,
GIANTLY, jī′-ânt-lȳ. } vaſt.

GIANTSHIP, jī′-ânt-ſhip. ſ. Quality or character of a giant.

GIBBE, gib′. ſ. Any old worn out animal.

To GIBBER, gib′-bŭr. v. n. To ſpeak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH, gib′-bĕr-iſh. ſ. Cant, the private language of rogues and gipſies, words without meaning.

GIBBET, jib′-bit. ſ. A gallows, the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed; any traverſe beams.

To GIBBET, jib′-bit. v. a. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet; to hang on any thing going tranſverſe.

GIBBOSITY, gib-bŏs′-i-tȳ. ſ. Convexity, prominence, protuberance.

GIBBOUS, gib′-bŭs. a. Convex, protuberant, ſwelling into inequalities; crookbacked.

GIBBOUSNESS, gib′-bŭſ-nis. ſ. Convexity, prominence.

GIBCAT, gib′-kât′. ſ. An old worn-out cat.

To GIBE, jī′be. v. n. To ſneer, to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

To GIBE, jī′be. v. a. To ſcoff, to ridicule, to treat with ſcorn, to ſneer, to taunt.

GIBE, jī′be. ſ. Sneer, hint of contempt by word or looks, ſcoff.

GIBER, jī′-bŭr. ſ. A ſneerer, a ſcoffer, a taunter.

GIBINGLY, jī′-bing-lȳ. ad. Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

GIBLETS, jib′-lits. ſ. The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

GIDDILY, gid′-dȳ-lȳ. ad. With the head ſeeming to turn round; inconſtantly, unſteadily; careleſly, heedleſly, negligently.

GIDDINESS, gid′-dȳ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being giddy; inconſtancy, unſteadineſs; quick rotation, inability to keep its place.

GIDDY, gid′-dȳ. a. Having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion; whirling; inconſtant, unſteady, changeful; heedleſs, thoughtleſs, uncautious; intoxicated.

GIDDYBRAINED, gid′-dȳ-brând. a. Careleſs, thoughtleſs.

GIDDYHEADED, gid′-dȳ-hĕd-id. a. Without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.

GIDDYPACED, gid′-dȳ-pâſt. a. Moving without regularity.

GIER-EAGLE, gĕr′-ēgl. ſ. An eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, gift′. ſ. A thing given or beſtowed; the act of giving; offering; power, faculty.

GIFTED, gif′-tid. a. Given, beſtowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, gig′. ſ. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

GIGANTICK, ji-gân′-tik. a. Suitable to a giant, big, bulky, enormous.

To GIGGLE, gig′l. v. n. To laugh idly, to titter.

GIGGLER, gig′-lŭr. ſ. A laugher, a titterer.

GIGLET, gig′-lit. ſ. A wanton, a laſcivious girl.

GIGOT, jig′-ŭt. ſ. The hip joint.

To GILD, gild′. v. a. pret. Gilded or Gilt. To waſh over with gold; to adorn with luſtre; to brighten, to illuminate.

GILDER, gil′-dŭr. ſ. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body; a coin, from one ſhilling and ſixpence to two ſhillings.

GILDING, gil′-ding. ſ. Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament.

GILLS,

GILLS, gilz′. ſ. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head; the flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl; the fleſh under the chin.

GILL, jil′. ſ. A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; the appellation of a woman in ludicrous language; the name of a plant, ground-ivy; malt liquor, medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, jil′-hous. ſ. A houſe where gill is ſold.

GILLYFLOWER, jil′-ly-flowr. ſ. Corrupted from Julyflower.

GILT, gilt′. ſ. Golden ſhow, gold laid on the ſurface of any matter.

GILT, gilt′. The participle of Gild, which ſee.

GIM, jim′. a. Neat, ſpruce. An old word.

GIMCRACK, jim′-krak. ſ. A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm.

GIMLET, gim′-lit. ſ. A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

GIMP, gimp′. ſ. A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN, jin′. ſ. A trap, a ſnare; a pump worked by ſails; the ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, jin′-jur. ſ. An Indian plant; the root of that plant.

GINGERBREAD, jin′-jur-bred. ſ. A kind of ſweetmeat made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

GINGERLY, jin′-jur-ly. ad. Cautiouſly, nicely.

GINGERNESS, jin′-jur-nis. ſ. Niceneſs, tenderneſs.

GINGIVAL, jin′-jy-val. a. Belonging to the gums.

To GINGLE, jing′-gl. v. n. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GINGLE, jing′-gl. v. a. To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

GINGLE, jing′-gl. ſ. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe; affectation in the ſound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, ging′-ly-moid. a. Reſembling a ginglymus, approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, ging′-ly-mus. ſ. A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is an inſtance.

GINNET, jin′-net. ſ. A nag, a mule, a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, jin′-ſeng. ſ. A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and reſtorative.

GIPSY, jip′-ſy. ſ. A vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

GIRASOLE, ji′-ra-ſole. ſ. The herb turnſol; the opal ſtone.

To GIRD, gerd′. v. a. pret. Girded or Girt. To bind round; to inveſt; to cover round as a garment; to incloſe, to incircle.

To GIRD, gerd′. v. n. To break a ſcornful jeſt, to gibe, to ſneer.

GIRDER, ger′-dur. ſ. In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, gerd′l. ſ. Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled; encloſure, circumference; a belt, the zodiac, a zone.

To GIRDLE, gerd′l. v. a. To gird, to bind as with a girdle; to incloſe, to ſhut in, to environ.

GIRDLEBELT, gerd′l-belt. ſ. The belt that incircles the waiſt.

GIRDLER, gerd′-lur. ſ. A maker of girdles.

GIRE, ji′re. ſ. A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL, ger′l. ſ. A young woman or child.

GIRLISH, ger′-liſh. a. Suiting a girl, youthful.

GIRLISHLY, ger′-liſh-ly. ad. In a girliſh manner.

GIRT, gert′. part. paſſ. from To Gird. See GIRD.

To GIRT, gert′. v. a. To gird, to encompaſs, to encircle.

GIRTH, gerth′. ſ. The band by which the ſaddle or burthen is fixed upon the horſe; the compaſs meaſured by the girdle.

To GIRTH, gerth′. v. a. To bind with a girth.

To GIVE, giv′. v. a. preter. Gave, part. paſſ. Given. To beſtow, to confer without any price or reward; to pay as a price or reward,

or

or in exchange; to grant, to allow; to yield without reſiſtance; to permit, to commiſſion; to exhibit, to expreſs; to exhibit as the product of a calculation; to exhibit; to addict, to apply; to reſign, to yield up; To give away, to alienate from one's ſelf; To give back, to return, to reſtore; To give the hand, to yield preeminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior; To give over, to leave, to quit, to ceaſe, to addict, to attach, to conclude loſt, to abandon; To give out, to proclaim, to publiſh, to utter, to ſhow in falſe appearance; To give up, to reſign, to quit, to yield, to abandon, to deliver.

To GIVE, giv'. v. n. To grow moiſt, to melt or ſoften, to thaw; to move; To give in, to go back, to give way; To give into, to adopt, to embrace; To give off, to ceaſe, to forbear; To give over, to ceaſe, to act no more; To give out, to publiſh, to proclaim, to ceaſe, to yield; To give way, to yield, to make room for.

GIVER, giv'-ur. ſ. One that gives, beſtower, diſtributer, granter.

GIZZARD, giz'-zurd. ſ. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.

GLABRITY, glab'-ri-ty. ſ. Smoothneſs, baldneſs.

GLACIAL, gla'-ſhal. a. Icy, made of ice, frozen.

To GLACIATE, gla'-ſhate. v. n. To turn into ice.

GLACIATION, gla-ſha'-ſhun. ſ. The act of turning into ice, ice formed.

GLACIS, gla'-ſis. ſ. In fortification, a ſloping bank.

GLAD, glad'. a. Cheerful, gay; pleaſed, elevated with joy; pleaſing, exhilarating; expreſſing gladneſs.

To GLAD, glad'. v. a. To make glad, to cheer, to exhilarate.

To GLADDEN, glad'n. v. a. To cheer, to delight, to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADE, gla'de. ſ. A lawn or opening in a wood.

GLADFULNESS, glad'-ful-nis. ſ. Joy, gladneſs.

GLADIATOR, gla-dya'-tur. ſ. A ſword-player, a prize-fighter.

GLADLY, glad'-ly. ad. Joyfully, with merriment.

GLADNESS, glad'-nis. ſ. Cheerfulneſs, joy, exultation.

GLADSOME, glad'-ſum. a. Pleaſed, gay, delighted; cauſing joy.

GLADSOMELY, glad'-ſum-ly. ad. With gayety and delight.

GLADSOMENESS, glad'-ſum-nis. ſ. Gayety, ſhowineſs, delight.

GLAIRE, gla're. ſ. The white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, gla're. v. a. To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glan'ſe. ſ. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour; a ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight; a ſnatch of ſight, a quick view.

To GLANCE, glan'ſe. v. n. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour; to fly off in an oblique direction; to view with a quick caſt of the eye; to cenſure by oblique hints.

To GLANCE, glan'ſe. v. a. To move nimbly, to ſhoot obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, glan'-ſing-ly. ad. In an oblique broken manner, tranſiently.

GLAND, gland'. ſ. A ſmooth fleſhy ſubſtance which ſerves as a kind of ſtrainer to ſeparate ſome particular fluid from the blood.

GLANDURS, glan'-durz. ſ. A diſeaſe incident to horſes.

GLANDIFEROUS, glan-dif'-fe-rus. a. Bearing maſt, bearing acorns.

GLANDULE, glan'-dule. ſ. A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

GLANDULOSITY, glan-du-los'-i-ty. ſ. A collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, glan'-du-lus. a. Pertaining to the glands, ſubſiſting in the glands.

To GLARE, gla're. v. n. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes; to look with fierce piercing eyes; to ſhine oſtentatiouſly.

To

To GLARE, glā′re. v. a. To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, glā′re. ſ. Overpowering luſtre, ſplendour, ſuch as dazzle the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLAREOUS, glā′-ryŭs. a. Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING, glā′-rĭng. a. Applied to any thing very ſhocking, as a glaring crime.

GLASS, glȧs′. ſ. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire; a glaſs veſſel of any kind; a looking-glaſs, a mirrour; a glaſs to help the ſight; An Hour Glaſs, a glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand; a cup of glaſs uſed to drink in; the quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a perſpective glaſs.

GLASS, glȧs′. a. Vitreous, made of glaſs.

To GLASS, glȧs′. v. a. To caſe in glaſs; to cover with glaſs, to glaze.

GLASSFURNACE, glȧs′-fŭr′-nȧs. ſ. A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction.

GLASSGAZING, glȧs′-gā-zĭng. a. Finical, often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

GLASSGRINDER, glȧs′-grīnd-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

GLASSHOUSE, glȧs′-hous. ſ. A houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

GLASSMAN, glȧs′-mȧn. ſ. One who ſells glaſs.

GLASSMETAL, glȧs′-mĕtl. ſ. Glaſs in fuſion.

GLASSWORK, glȧs′-wŭrk. ſ. Manufactory of glaſs.

GLASSWORT, glȧs′-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

GLASSY, glȧs′-ſy. a. Made of glaſs, vitreous; reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs.

GLASTENBURY THORN, glȧſn″-bĕr-y-thā′rn. ſ. A ſpecies of Medlar.

GLAUCOMA, glȧ-kō′-mȧ. ſ. A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a greyiſh colour.

GLAVE, glā′ve. ſ. A broad ſword, a falchion.

To GLAZE, glā′ze. v. a. To furniſh with windows of glaſs; to cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware; to overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid.

GLAZIER, glā′-zhŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows.

GLEAM, glē′m. ſ. Sudden ſhoot of light, luſtre, brightneſs.

To GLEAM, glē′m. v. n. To ſhine with ſudden flaſhes of light; to ſhine.

GLEAMY, glē′m-y. a. Flaſhing, darting ſudden ſhoots of light.

To GLEAN, glē′n. v. a. To gather what the gatherers of the harveſt leave behind; to gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

GLEANER, glē′n-ŭr. ſ. One who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing ſlowly and laborioufly.

GLEANING, glē′n-ĭng. ſ. The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, glē′be. ſ. Turf, ſoil, ground; the land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

GLEBOUS, glē′-bŭs. a. Turfy.

GLEBY, glē′-by. a. Turfy.

GLEDE, glē′d. ſ. A kite.

GLEE, glē′. ſ. Joy, merriment, gayety, ſong.

GLEEFUL, glē′-fŭl. a. Merry, cheerful.

GLEEK, glē′k. ſ. Muſick, or muſician.

GLEET, glē′t. ſ. A thin ichor running from a ſore; a venereal diſeaſe.

To GLEET, glē′t. v. n. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor; to run ſlowly.

GLEETY, glē′-ty. a. Ichory, thinly ſanious.

GLEN, glĭn′. ſ. A valley, a dale.

GLEW, glū′. ſ. A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly.

GLIB, glĭb′. a. Smooth, ſlippery, ſo formed as to be eaſily moved; ſmooth, voluble.

To GLIB, glĭb′. v. a. To caſtrate.

GLIBLY, glĭb′-ly. ad. Smoothly, volubly.

GLIBNESS, glĭb′-nĭs. ſ. Smoothneſs, ſlipperineſs.

To GLIDE, glī′de. v. n. To flow gently and ſilently; to paſs gently and without tumult; to move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.

GLIDER, gli-dur. ſ. One that glides.
GLIKE, glik. ſ. A ſneer, a ſcoff.
To GLIMMER, glim-mur. v. n. To ſhine faintly; to be perceived imperfectly, to appear faintly.
GLIMMER, glim-mur. ſ. Faint ſplendour, weak light; a kind of foſſil.
GLIMPSE, glimps. ſ. A weak faint light; a quick flaſhing light; tranſitory luſtre; ſhort, fleeting enjoyment; a ſhort tranſitory view; the exhibition of a faint reſemblance.
To GLISTEN, glis'n. v. n. To ſhine, to ſparkle with light.
To GLISTER, glis-tur. v. n. To ſhine, to be bright.
To GLITTER, glit-tur. v. n. To ſhine, to exhibit luſtre, to gleam; to be ſpecious, to be ſtriking.
GLITTER, glit-tur. ſ. Luſtre, bright ſhow.
GLITTERINGLY, glit-tur-ing-ly. ad. With ſhining luſtre.
To GLOAR, glore. v. a. To ſquint, to look aſkew.
To GLOAT, glote. v. n. To caſt ſide-glances as a timorous lover.
GLOBATED, glo-ba-tid. a. Formed in ſhape of a globe, ſpherical, ſpheroidical.
GLOBE, globe. ſ. A ſphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre; the terraqueous ball; a ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky.
GLOBOSE, glo-boſe. a. Spherical, round.
GLOBOSITY, glo-bos-i-ty. ſ. Sphericalneſs.
GLOBOUS, glo-bus. a. Spherical, round.
GLOBULAR, glob-u-lar. a. Round, ſpherical.
GLOBULE, glob-ule. ſ. Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood.
GLOBULOUS, glob-u-lus. a. In form of a ſmall ſphere, round.
To GLOMERATE, glom-er-ate. v. a. To gather into a ball or ſphere; a body formed into a ball.
GLOMEROUS, glom-er-us. a. Gathered into a ball or ſphere.
GLOOM, glom. ſ. Imperfect darkneſs, diſmalneſs, obſcurity, defect of light; cloudineſs of aſpect, heavineſs of mind, ſullenneſs.
To GLOOM, glom. v. n. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight; to be cloudy, to be dark; to be melancholy, to be ſullen.
GLOOMILY, glom-y-ly. ad. Obſcurely, dimly, without perfect light, diſmally; ſullenly, with cloudy aſpect, with dark intentions.
GLOOMINESS, glom-y-nis. ſ. Want of light, obſcurity, imperfect light, diſmalneſs; cloudineſs of look.
GLOOMY, glom-y. a. Obſcure, imperfectly illuminated, almoſt dark; dark of complexion; ſullen, melancholy, cloudy of look, heavy of heart.
GLORIED, glo-ryd. a. Illuſtrious, honourable.
GLORIFICATION, glo-ry-fi-ka-ſhun. ſ. The act of giving glory.
To GLORIFY, glo-ry-fy. v. a. To procure honour or praiſe to one; to pay honour or praiſe in worſhip; to praiſe, to honour, to extol; to exalt to glory or dignity.
GLORIOUS, glo-ryus. a. Noble, illuſtrious, excellent.
GLORIOUSLY, glo-ryuſ-ly. ad. Nobly, ſplendidly, illuſtriouſly.
GLORY, glo-ry. ſ. Praiſe paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God; honour, praiſe, fame, renown, celebrity; a circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in picture; generous pride.
To GLORY, glo-ry. v. n. To boaſt in, to be proud of.
To GLOSE, gloze. v. a. To flatter, to collogue.
GLOSS, glos. ſ. A ſcholium, a comment; an interpretation artfully ſpecious, a ſpecious repreſentation; ſuperficial luſtre.
To GLOSS, glos. v. n. To comment, to make ſly remarks.

To

To GLOSS, glŏs′. v. a. To explain by comment; to palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation; to embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

GLOSSARY, glŏs′-sȧ-rў. ſ. A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words.

GLOSSER, glŏs′-sŭr. ſ. A ſcholiaſt, a commentator; a poliſher.

GLOSSINESS, glŏs′-sў-nĭs. ſ. Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, glŏſ-ſŏg′-grȧ-fŭr. ſ. A ſcholiaſt, a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glŏs′-sŏg′-grȧ-fў. ſ. The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY, glŏs′-sў. a. Shining, ſmoothly poliſhed.

GLOVE, glŭv′. ſ. Cover of the hands.

GLOVER, glŭv′-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves.

To GLOUT, glou′t. v. n. To pout, to look ſullen.

To GLOW, glō′. v. n. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to feel heat of body; to exhibit a ſtrong bright colour; to feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy; to rage or burn as a paſſion.

To GLOW, glō′. v. a. To make hot ſo as to ſhine.

GLOW, glō′. ſ. Shining heat, unuſual warmth; vehemence of paſſion; brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.

GLOW-WORM, glō′-wŭrm. ſ. A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail.

To GLOZE, glō′ze. v. n. To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn; to comment.

GLOZE, glō′ze. ſ. Flattery, inſinuation; ſpecious ſhow, gloſs.

GLUE, glū′. ſ. A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly, a cement.

To GLEW, glū′. v. a. To join with a viſcous cement; to hold together; to join, to unite, to inviſcate.

GLUEBOILER, glū′-boil-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLUER, glū′-ŭr. ſ. One who cements with glue.

GLUM, glŭm′. a. Sullen, ſtubbornly grave. A low cant word.

To GLUT, glŭt′. v. a. To ſwallow, to devour; to cloy, to fill beyond ſufficiency; to feaſt or delight even to fatiety; to overfill, to load.

GLUT, glŭt′. ſ. That which is gorged or ſwallowed; plenty even to loathing and fatiety; more than enough, overmuch.

GLUTINOUS, glū′-tĭ-nŭs. a. Gluey, viſcous, tenacious.

GLUTINOUSNESS, glū′-tĭ-nŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Viſcoſity, tenacity.

GLUTTON, glŭt′n. ſ. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating; one eager of any thing to exceſs; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

To GLUTTONISE, glŭt′n-īze. v. a. To play the glutton.

GLUTTONOUS, glŭt′n-ŭs. a. Given to exceſſive feeding.

GLUTTONOUSLY, glŭt′-ŭn-ŭſ-lў. ad. With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY, glŭt′-ŭn-ў. ſ. Exceſs of eating, luxury of the table.

GLUY, glū′-ў. a. Viſcous, tenacious, glutinous.

GLYNN, glĭn′. ſ. A hollow between two mountains.

To GNARL, nȧ′rl. v. n. To growl, to murmur, to ſnarl.

GNARLED, nȧ′r-lĭd. a. Knotty.

To GNASH, năſh′. v. a. To ſtrike together, to claſh.

To GNASH, năſh′. v. n. To grind or collide the teeth; to rage even to colliſion of the teeth.

GNAT, năt′. ſ. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect; any thing proverbially ſmall.

GNATFLOWER, năt′-flow-ŭr. ſ. The bee-flower.

GNATSNAPPER, năt′-ſnăp-pŭr. ſ. A bird ſo called.

To GNAW, nȧ′. v. a. To eat by degrees, to devour by ſlow corroſion; to bite in agony or rage; to wear away by biting; to fret, to waſte, to corrode; to pick with the teeth.

To GNAW, nȧ′. v. n. To exerciſe the teeth.

GNAWER,

GNAWER, nâ′-ûr. ſ. One that gnaws.
GNOMON, nô′-mŏn. ſ. The hand or pin of a dial.
GNOMONICKS, nô-mŏn′-îks. ſ. The art of dialling.
To GO, gô′. v. n. pret. I went, I have gone. To walk, to move ſtep by ſtep; to walk leiſurely, not run; to journey a-foot; to proceed; to depart from a place; to apply one's ſelf; to have recourſe; to be about to do; to decline, to tend towards death or ruin; to eſcape; to tend to any act; to paſs; to move by mechaniſm; to be in motion from whatever cauſe; to be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles; to be pregnant; to be expended; to reach or be extended to any degree; to ſpread, to be diſperſed, to reach further; to contribute, to conduce; to ſucceed; to proceed in train or conſequence; To go about, to attempt, to endeavour; To go aſide, to err, to deviate from the right, to abſcond; To go between, to interpoſe, to moderate between two; To go by, to paſs unnoticed, to obſerve as a rule; To go down, to be ſwallowed, to be received, not rejected; To go in and out, to be at liberty; To go off, to die, to deceaſe, to depart from a poſt; To go on, to make attack, to proceed; To go over, to revolt, to betake himſelf to another party; To go out, to go upon any expedition, to be extinguiſhed; To go through, to perform throughly, to execute, to ſuffer, to undergo.
GO-TO, gô-tô′. interject. Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation.
GO-BY, gô-bŷ′. ſ. Deluſion, artifice, circumvention.
GO-CART, gô′-kârt. ſ. A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk.
GOAD, gô′de. ſ. A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.
To GOAD, gô′de. v. a. To prick or drive with a goad; to incite, to ſtimulate, to inſtigate.
GOAL, gô′le. ſ. The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the ſtarting poſt; the final purpoſe, the end to which a deſign tends.
GOAL, jâ′le. ſ. An incorrect ſpelling for jail, which ſee.
GOAR, gô′re. ſ. Any edging ſewed upon cloth.
GOAT, gô′te. ſ. An animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep.
GOATBEARD, gô′te-bêrd. ſ. A plant.
GOATCHAFER, gô′te-tſhâf-fûr. ſ. A kind of beetle.
GOATHERD, gô′te-hêrd. ſ. One whoſe employment is to tend goats.
GOATMARJORAM, gô′te-mâ′r-jûr-ŭm. ſ. Goatſbeard.
GOATS RUE, gô′ts-rô. ſ. A plant.
GOATS-THORN, gô′ts-thôrn. ſ. A plant.
GOATISH, gô′te-îſh. a. Reſembling a goat in rankneſs or luſt.
To GOBBLE, gŏb′l. v. a. To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe.
GOBBLER, gŏb′-lûr. ſ. One that devours in haſte.
GO-BETWEEN, gô-′bê-twên. ſ. One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties.
GOBLET, gŏb′-lît. ſ. A bowl or cup.
GOBLIN, gŏb′-lîn. ſ. An evil ſpirit, a walking ſpirit, a frightful phantom; a fairy, an elf.
GOD, gŏd′. ſ. The Supreme Being; a falſe god, an idol; any perſon or thing deified, or too much honoured.
GODCHILD, gŏd′-tſhîld. ſ. The child for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm.
GOD-DAUGHTER, gŏd′-dâ-tûr. ſ. A girl for whom one became ſponſor in baptiſm.
GODDESS, gŏd′-dîs. ſ. A female divinity.
GODDESS-LIKE, gŏd′-dîſ-lîke. a. Reſembling a goddeſs.
GOD-FATHER, gŏd′-fâ-thûr. ſ. The ſponſor at the font.
GODHEAD, gŏd′-hêd. ſ. Godſhip, divine nature; a deity in perſon, a god or goddeſs.
GODLESS, gŏd′-lîs. a. Without ſenſe of duty to God, atheiſtical, wicked, impious.
GODLIKE, gŏd′-lîke. a. Divine, reſembling a divinity.
GODLING, gŏd′-lîng. ſ. A little divinity.

GODLINESS, gŏd′-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Piety to God; general obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion.

GODLY, gŏd′-lȳ. a. Pious towards God; good, righteous, religious.

GODLY, gŏd′-lȳ. ad. Piouſly, righteouſly.

GODLYHEAD, gŏd′-lȳ-hĕd. ſ. Goodneſs, righteouſneſs.

GOD-MOTHER, gŏd′-mŭth-ŭr. ſ. A woman who has become ſponſor in baptiſm.

GODSHIP, gŏd′-ſhĭp. ſ. The rank or character of a god, deity, divinity.

GODSON, gŏd′-ſŭn. ſ. One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font.

GODWARD, gŏd′-wărd. ad. Toward God.

GODWIT, gŏd′-wĭt. ſ. A bird of particular delicacy.

GOER, gō′-ŭr. ſ. One that goes, a runner; a walker.

To GOGGLE, gŏg′l. v. n. To look aſquint.

GOGGLE-EYED, gŏg′l-īde. a. Squint-eyed, not looking ſtraight.

GOING, gō′-ĭng. ſ. The act of walking; pregnancy; departure.

GOLA, gō′-lă. ſ. The ſame with Cymatium.

GOLD, gōld. ſ. The pureſt, heavieſt, and moſt precious of all metals; money.

GOLD, gōld. a. Made of gold, golden.

GOLDBEATER, gōld-bē-tŭr. ſ. One whoſe occupation is to beat gold.

GOLDBEATER'sSKIN, gōld-bē-tŭrz-ſkĭn′. ſ. Skin which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it.

GOLDBOUND, gōld-bound. a. Encompaſſed with gold.

GOLDEN, gōldn. a. Made of gold, conſiſting of gold; ſhining; yellow, of the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; happy, reſembling the age of gold.

GOLDENLY, gōldn-lȳ. ad. Delightfully, ſplendidly.

GOLDFINCH, gōld-fĭntſh. ſ. A ſinging bird.

GOLDFINDER, gōld-fĭnd-ŭr. ſ. One who finds gold. A term ludicruouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes.

GOLDHAMMER, gōld-hăm-mŭr. ſ. A kind of bird.

GOLDING, gōld-ĭng. ſ. A ſort of apple.

GOLDSIZE, gōld-ſize. ſ. A glue of a golden colour.

GOLDSMITH, gōld-ſmĭth. ſ. One who manufactures gold; a banker, one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GOME, gōme. ſ. The black and oily greaſe of a cart-wheel.

GONDOLA, gŏn′-dō-lă. ſ. A boat much uſed in Venice, a ſmall boat.

GONDOLIER, gŏn-dō-lē′r. ſ. A boatman.

GONE, gŏn′. part. pret. from Go. Advanced, forward in progreſs; ruined, undone; paſt; loſt, departed; dead, departed from life.

GONFALON, gŏn′-fă-lŭn. } ſ. An enſign, a
GONFANON, gŏn′-fă-nŭn. } ſtandard.

GONORRHOEA, gŏn-ŏr-rē′-ă. ſ. A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD, gŭd′. a. comp. Better, ſuperl. Beſt. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired; proper, fit, convenient; uncorrupted, undamaged; wholeſome, ſalubrious; pleaſant to the taſte; complete, full; uſeful, valuable; ſound, not falſe, not fallacious; legal, valid, rightly claimed or held; well qualified, not deficient; ſkilful, ready, dexterous; having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed, virtuous; benevolent; companionable, ſociable, merry; not too faſt; really, ſeriouſly; To make good, to maintain, to perform, to ſupply any deficiencies.

GOOD, gŭd′. ſ. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs, the contrary to evil; moral qualities ſuch as are deſirable, virtue, righteouſneſs.

GOOD, gŭd′. ad. Well, not ill, not amiſs; As good, no worſe.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, gŭd′-kŏn-dĭſh″-ŭnd. a. Without ill qualities or ſymptoms.

GOODLINESS, gŭd′-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Beauty, grace, elegance.

GOODLY, gŭd′-lȳ. a. Beautiful, fine, ſplendid; bulky, ſwelling; happy, gay.

GOODMAN, gŭd′-măn. ſ. A ſlight appellation of civility; a ruſtick term of compliment, gaffer.

GOODNESS, gŭd′-nĭs. ſ. Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical.

GOODS, gŭd′z. ſ. Moveables in a houſe; wares, freight, merchandiſe.

GOODY, gŭd′-dȳ. ſ. A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.

GOOSE, gōōs. ſ. A large waterfowl proverbially noted for fooliſhneſs; a taylor's ſmoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz-bĕr-ȳ. ſ. A tree and fruit.

GOOSEFOOT, gōōs-fŭt. ſ. Wild orach.

GOOSEGRASS, gōōs-grăs. ſ. Clivers, an herb.

GORBELLY, gâr-bĕl-ȳ. ſ. A big paunch, a ſwelling belly.

GORBELLIED, gâr-bĕl-ȳd. a. Fat, big-bellied.

GORD, gârd. ſ. An inſtrument of gaming.

GORE, gōre. ſ. Blood; blood clotted or congealed.

To GORE, gōre. v. a. To ſtab, to pierce; to pierce with a horn.

GORGE, gârje. ſ. The throat, the ſwallow; that which is gorged or ſwallowed.

To GORGE, gârje. v. a. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to ſatiate; to ſwallow, as the fiſh has gorged the hook.

GORGEOUS, gâr-jŭs. a. Fine, glittering in various colours, ſhowy.

GORGEOUSLY, gâr-jŭſ-lȳ. ad. Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, gâr-jŭs-nĭs. ſ. Splendour, magnificence, ſhow.

GORGET, gâr-jĭt. ſ. The piece of armour that defends the throat.

GORGON, gâr-gŭn. ſ. A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone, any thing ugly or horrid.

GORMAND, gâr-mănd. ſ. A greedy eater.

To GORMANDIZE, gâr-măn-dize. v. n. To feed ravenouſly.

GORMANDIZER, gâr-măn-dī′-zŭr. ſ. A voracious eater.

GORSE, gŏrs. ſ. Furz, a thick prickly ſhrub

GORY, gō′-rȳ. a. Covered with congealed blood; bloody, murtherous.

GOSHAWK, gŏs′-hăk. ſ. A hawk of a large kind.

GOSLING, gŏz′-lĭng. ſ. A young gooſe, a gooſe not yet full grown; a catkin.

GOSPEL, gŏs′-pĭl. ſ. God's word, the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation; divinity, theology.

GOSPELLER, gŏs′-pĭl-ŭr. ſ. Followers of Wicklif, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papiſts in reproach.

GOSSAMER, gŏs′-ſă-mŭr. ſ. The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which float in the air about harveſt-time.

GOSSIP, gŏs′-ſĭp. ſ. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To GOSSIP, gŏs′-ſĭp. v. n. To chat, to prate, to be merry; to be a pot-companion.

GOT, gŏt′. pret. From the verb Get.

GOTTEN, gŏt′n. part. paſſ. of Get.

To GOVERN, gŭv′-ŭrn. v. a. To rule as a chief magiſtrate; to regulate, to influence, to direct; to manage, to reſtrain; in grammar, to have force with regard to ſyntax; to pilot, to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GOVERN, gŭv′-ŭrn. v. n. To keep ſuperiority.

GOVERNABLE, gŭv′-ŭr-năbl. a. Submiſſive to authority, ſubject to rule, management.

GOVERNANCE, gŭv′-ŭr-năns. ſ. Government, rule, management.

GOVERNANTE, gō-vĕr-nâ′nt. ſ. A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNESS, gŭv′-ŭr-nĭs. ſ. A female inveſted with authority; a tutoreſs, a woman that has the care of young ladies; a directreſs.

GOVERNMENT, gŭv′-ŭrn-mĕnt. ſ. Form of community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority; an eſtabliſhment of legal authority; adminiſtration of publick affairs; regularity of behaviour; manageableneſs, compliance,

pliance, obſequiouſneſs; in grammar, influence with regard to conſtruction.

GOVERNOUR, guv'-ŭr-nŭr. ſ. One who has the ſupreme direction; one who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate; one who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

GOUGE, gōje. ſ. A chiſſel having a round edge.

GOURD, gōrd. ſ. A plant, a bottle.

GOURDINESS, gōr-dy-nis. ſ. A ſwelling in a horſe's leg.

GOURNET, gŭr'-nit. ſ. A fiſh.

GOUT, gout'. ſ. A periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain.

GOUT, gō'. ſ. A taſte.

GOUTWORT, gout'-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

GOUTY, gou'-ty. a. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout; relating to the gout.

GOWN, gown'. ſ. A long upper garment; a woman's upper garment; the long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law; the dreſs of peace.

GOWNED, gownd'. a. Dreſſed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, gown'-măn. ſ. A man devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRABBLE, grăb'l. v. a. To grope.

To GRABBLE, grăb'l. v. n. To lie proſtrate on the ground.

GRACE, grā'ſe. ſ. Favour, kindneſs; favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, effect of God's influence; pardon; favour conferred; privilege; a goddeſs, by the heathens ſupoſed to beſtow beauty; behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming; adventitious or artificial beauty; ornament, flower, higheſt perfection; the title of a duke, formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as your goodneſs or your clemency; a ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, grā'ſe-kŭp. ſ. The cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, grā'ſe. v. a. To adorn, to dignify, to embelliſh; to dignify or raiſe by an act of favour; to favour.

GRACED, grā'ſt. a. Beautiful, graceful; virtuous, regular, chaſte.

GRACEFUL, grā'ſe-fŭl. a. Beautiful with eloquence.

GRACEFULLY, grā'ſe-fŭl-y. ad. Elegantly, with pleaſing dignity.

GRACEFULNESS, grā'ſe-fŭl-nis. ſ. Elegancy of manner.

GRACELESS, grā'ſe-lis. a. Without grace, wicked, abandoned.

GRACES, grā'-siz. ſ. Good graces, for favour, is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

GRACILE, grăs'-sil. a. Slender, ſmall.

GRACILENT, grăs'-i-lent. a. Lean.

GRACILITY, grā-sil'-i-ty. ſ. Slenderneſs.

GRACIOUS, grā'-shŭs. a. Merciful, benevolent; favourable, kind; virtuous, good; graceful, becoming.

GRACIOUSLY, grā'-shŭſ-ly. ad. Kindly, with kind condeſcenſion; in a pleaſing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grā'-shŭſ-nis. ſ. Kind condeſcenſion; pleaſing manner.

GRADATION, grā-dā'-shŭn. ſ. Regular progreſs from one degree to another; regular advance ſtep by ſtep; order, arrangement; regular proceſs of argument.

GRADATORY, grăd'-ā-tŭr-y. ſ. Steps from the cloiſter into the church.

GRADIANT, grā'-dyent. a. Walking.

GRADUAL, grăd'-ū-ăl. a. Proceeding by degrees, advancing ſtep by ſtep.

GRADUAL, grăd'-ū-ăl. ſ. An order of ſteps.

GRADUALITY, grăd-ū-ăl'-i-ty. ſ. Regular progreſſion.

GRADUALLY, grăd'-ū-ăl-y. ad. By degrees, in regular progreſſion.

To GRADUATE, grăd'-ū-āte. v. a. To dignify with a degree in the univerſity; to mark with degrees; to raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals; to heighten, to improve.

GRADUATE, grăd'-ū-ĕt. ſ. A man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUATION, grăd-ū-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees; the act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF,

GRAFF, gráf'. ſ. A ditch, a moat.

GRAFT, gráf't. ſ. A ſmall branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree.

To GRAFT, gráf't. v. a. To inſert a cion or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another to propagate by inſertion or inoculation; to inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong; to join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

GRAFTER, gráf'-tůr. ſ. One who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAIN, grá'ne. ſ. A ſingle ſeed of corn; corn; the ſeed of any fruit; any minute particle; the ſmalleſt weight; any thing proverbially ſmall; Grain of allowance, ſomething indulged or remitted; the direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter; died or ſtained ſubſtance; temper, diſpoſition, humour; the form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

GRAINED, grá'nd. a. Rough, made leſs ſmooth.

GRAINS, grá'nz. ſ. The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

GRAINY, grá'-ný. a. Full of corn; full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERCY, grá-mér'-ſý. interj. An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.

GRAMINEOUS, grá-mín'-yůs. a. Graſſy.

GRAMINIVOROUS, grá-mín-ív'-ó-růs. a. Graſs-eating.

GRAMMAR, grám'-můr. ſ. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly, the art which teaches the relations of words to each other; propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; the book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, grám'-můr-ſkól. ſ. A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMARIAN, grám-má'-ryán. ſ. One who teaches grammar, a philologer.

GRAMMATICAL, grám-mát'-í-kál. a. Belonging to grammar; taught by grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, grám-mát'-í-kál-ý. ad. According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

GRAMPLE, grám'pl. ſ. A crab fiſh.

GRAMPUS, grám'-půs. ſ. A large fiſh of the whale kind.

GRANARY, grán'-á-ný. ſ. A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

GRANATE, grán'-át. ſ. A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains.

GRAND, gránd'. a. Great, illuſtrious, high in power; ſplendid, magnificent; noble, ſublime, lofty, conceived or expreſſed with great dignity; it is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRANDAM, grán'-dám. ſ. Grandmother, one's father's or mother's mother; an old withered woman.

GRANDCHILD, gránd'-tſhild. ſ. The ſon or daughter of one's ſon or daughter.

GRANDAUGHTER, gránd'-dá-tůr. ſ. The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDEE, grán-dé'. ſ. A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDEUR, grándʼ-jůr. ſ. State, ſplendour of appearance, magnificence; elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER, grándʼ-fá-thůr. ſ. The father of a father or mother.

GRANDIFICK, gránd-íf'-ík. a. Making great.

GRANDINOUS, grán'-dí-nůs. a. Full of hail.

GRANDMOTHER, grándʼ-můth-ůr. ſ. The father's or mother's mother.

GRANDSIRE, grándʼ-síre. ſ. Grandfather; any anceſtor, poetically.

GRANDSON, grándʼ-ſůn. ſ. The ſon of a ſon or daughter.

GRANGE, grá'nje. ſ. A farm: generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

GRANITE, grán'-ít. ſ. A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together.

GRANIVOROUS, grá-nív'-vó-růs. a. Eating grain.

GRANNAM, grán'-nám. ſ. Grandmother.

To

To GRANT, grănt. v. a. To admit that which is not yet proved; to beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, grănt. ſ. The act of granting or beſtowing; the thing granted, a gift, a boon; in law, a gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only; admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute.

GRANTABLE, grănt-ăbl. a. That which may be granted.

GRANTEE, grănt-tē'. ſ. He to whom any grant is made.

GRANTOR, grănt-tŭr. ſ. He by whom a grant is made.

GRANULARY, grăn'-ŭ-lăr-y. a. Small and compact, reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

To GRANULATE, grăn'-ŭ-lăte. v. n. To be formed into ſmall grains.

To GRANULATE, grăn'-ŭ-lăte. v. a. To break into ſmall maſſes; to raiſe into ſmall aſperities.

GRANULATION, grăn-ŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may congeal into ſmall grains; the act of breaking into ſmall parts like grains.

GRANULE, grăn'-ŭle. ſ. A ſmall compact particle.

GRANULOUS, grăn'-ŭ-lŭs. a. Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grā'pe. ſ. The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters.

GRAPHICAL, grăf'-i-kăl. a. Well delineated.

GRAPHICALLY, grăf'-i-kăl-y. ad. In a pictureſque manner, with good deſcription or delineation.

GRAPNEL, grăp'-nĭl. ſ. A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel; a grappling-iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRAPPLE, grăp'l. v. n. To contend by ſeizing each other; to conteſt in cloſe fight.

To GRAPPLE, grăp'l. v. a. To faſten, to fix; to ſeize, to lay faſt hold of.

GRAPPLE, grăp'l. ſ. Conteſt, in which the combatants ſeize each other; cloſe fight; iron inſtrument, by which one ſhip faſtens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, grăp'l-mĕnt. ſ. Cloſe fight.

GRASSHOPPER, grăs'-hŏp-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall inſect that hops in the ſummer graſs.

GRASIER, grā'-zhŭr. ſ. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, grăſp'. v. a. To hold in the hand, to gripe; to ſeize, to catch at.

To GRASP, grăſp'. v. n. To catch at, to endeavour to ſeize; to ſtruggle, to ſtrive; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASP, grăſp'. ſ. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand; poſſeſſion, hold; power of ſeizing.

GRASPER, grăſp'-ŭr. ſ. One that graſps.

GRASS, grăs'. ſ. The common herbage of field on which cattle feed.

GRASS-PLOT, grăs'-plŏt. ſ. A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs.

GRASSINESS, grăs'-ſy-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRASSY, grăs'-sy. a. Covered with graſs.

GRATE, grā'te. ſ. Partition made with bars placed near to one another; the range of bars within which bars are made.

To GRATE, grā'te. v. a. To rub or wear anything by the attrition of a rough body; to offend by any thing harſh or vexatious; to form a harſh ſound.

To GRATE, grā'te. v. n. To rub ſo as to injure or offend; to make a harſh noiſe.

GRATEFUL, grā'te-fŭl. a. Having a due ſenſe of benefits; pleaſing, acceptable, delightful, delicious.

GRATEFULLY, grā'te-fŭl-y. ad. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; in a pleaſing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, grā'te-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Gratitude, duty to benefactors; quality of being acceptable, pleaſantneſs.

GRATER, grā'te-ŭr. ſ. A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION, grăt-y-fi-kā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pleaſing; pleaſure, delight, recompence.

To GRATIFY, grăt'-y-fy. v. a. To indulge, to pleaſe by compliance; to delight, to pleaſe; to requite with a gratification.

GRATINGLY, grā'te-ting-lȳ. ad. Harſhly, offenſively.

GRATIS, grā'-tis. ad. For nothing, without recompence.

GRATITUDE, grăt'-ȳ-tūde. ſ. Duty to benefactors; deſire to return benefits.

GRATUITOUS, grā-tū'-ȳ-tŭs. a. Voluntary, granted without claim or merit; aſſerted without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, grā-tū'-ȳ-tŭſ-lȳ. ad. Without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATUITY, grā-tū'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. A preſent or acknowledgment, a recompence.

To GRATULATE, grăt'-ŭ-lāte. v. a. To congratulate, to ſalute with declarations of joy; to declare joy for.

GRATULATION, grăt-ŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Salutations made by expreſſing joy.

GRATULATORY, grăt''-ŭ-lā-tŭr'-ȳ. a. Congratulatory, expreſſing congratulation.

GRAVE, grā've. ſ. The place in which the dead are repoſited.

GRAVE-CLOATHS, grā've-klōze. ſ. The dreſs of the dead.

GRAVE-STONE, grā've-ſtōne. ſ. The ſtone that is laid over the grave.

To GRAVE, grā've. v. a. preter. Graved, part. paſſ. Graven. To carve in any hard ſubſtance; to copy painting on wood or metal; to impreſs deeply; to clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip.

To GRAVE, grā've. v. n. To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances.

GRAVE, grā've. a. Solemn, ſerious, ſober; of weight; not ſhowy, not tawdry; not ſharp of ſound, not acute.

GRAVEL, grăv'-ĭl. ſ. Hard ſand; ſandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRAVEL, grăv'-ĭl. v. a. To cover with gravel; to ſtick in the ſand; to puzzle, to put to a ſtand, to embarraſs; to hurt the foot of a horſe with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRAVELESS, grā've-lĭs. a. Without a tomb, unburied.

GRAVELLY, grăv'-ĕ-lȳ. a. Full of gravel, abounding with gravel.

GRAVELY, grā've-lȳ. ad. Solemnly, ſeriouſly, ſoberly without lightneſs; without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRAVENESS, grā've-nĭs. ſ. Seriouſneſs, ſolemnity and ſobriety.

GRAVEOLENT, grā-vē'-ō-lĕnt. a. Strong ſcented.

GRAVER, grā'-vŭr. ſ. One whoſe buſineſs is to inſcribe or carve upon hard ſubſtances, one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impreſſed on paper; the ſtile or tool uſed in graving.

GRAVIDITY, grā-vĭd'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Pregnancy.

GRAVING, grā'-vĭng. ſ. Carved work.

To GRAVITATE, grăv'-ĭ-tāte. v. n. To tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITATION, grăv-ĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of tending to the centre.

GRAVITY, grăv'-ĭ-tȳ. ſ. Weight, heavineſs, tendency to the centre; ſerioufneſs, ſolemnity.

GRAVY, grā'-vȳ. ſ. The juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire, the juice of fleſh boiled out.

GRAY, grā'. a. White with a mixture of black; white or hoary with old age; dark like the opening or cloſe of day.

GRAY, grā'. ſ. A badger.

GRAYBEARD, grā'-bērd. ſ. An old man.

GRAYLING, grā'-lĭng. ſ. The umber, a fiſh.

GRAYNESS, grā'-nĭs. ſ. The qualities of being grey.

To GRAZE, grā'ze. v. n. To eat graſs, to feed on graſs; to ſupply graſs; to touch lightly on the ſurface.

To GRAZE, grā'ze. v. a. To tend grazing cattle; to feed upon; to touch lightly the ſurface, to raſe.

GRAZIER, grā'-zhŭr. ſ. One who feeds cattle.

GREASE, grē'ſe. ſ. The ſoft part of the fat; a ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE, grē'ze. v. a. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe; to bribe or corrupt with preſents.

GREASINESS, grē'-zȳ-nĭs. ſ. Oilineſs, fatneſs.

GREASY, grē'-zȳ. a. Oily, fat, unctuous; ſmeared with greaſe; fat of body, bulky.

GREAT, grā'te. a. Large in bulk or number; having any quality in a high degree; conſiderable

able in extent or duration; important, weighty; chief, principal; of high rank, of large power; illuſtrious, eminent; noble, magnanimous; familiar, much acquainted; pregnant, teeming; it is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity, as great grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.

GREAT, grāte. ſ. The whole, the groſs, the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED, grāte-bĕl-ȳd. a. Pregnant, teeming.

GREATHEARTED, grāte-hārt-id. a. High ſpirited, undejected.

GREATLY, grāte-lȳ. a. In a great degree; nobly, illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly, generouſly, bravely.

GREATNESS, grāte-nis. ſ. Largeneſs of quantity or number; comparative quantity; high degree of any quality; high place, dignity, power, influence; merit, magnanimity, nobleneſs of mind; grandeur, ſtate, magnificence.

GREAVES, grēvz. ſ. Armour for the legs.

GRECISM, grē-sizm. ſ. An idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE, grēſe. ſ. A flight of ſteps.

GREEDILY, grē-dȳ-lȳ. a. Eagerly, ravenouſly, voraciouſly.

GREEDINESS, grē-dȳ-nis. ſ. Ravenouſneſs, hunger, eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

GREEDY, grē-dȳ. a. Ravenous, voracious, hungry; eager, vehemently deſirous.

GREEN, grēn. a. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; pale, ſickly; flouriſhing, freſh; new, freſh, as a green wound; not dry; not roaſted, half raw; unripe, immature, young.

GREEN, grēn. ſ. The green colour; a graſſy plain.

To GREEN, grēn. v. a. To make green.

GREENBROOM, grēn-brōm. ſ. This ſhrub grows wild upon barren dry heaths.

GREENCLOTH, grēn-klāth. ſ. A board or court of juſtice of the king's houſehold.

GREENEYED, grēn-īde. a. Having eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH, grēn-finſh. ſ. A kind of bird; a kind of fiſh.

GREENGAGE, grēn-gāje. ſ. A ſpecies of plum.

GREENHOUSE, grēn-houſe. ſ. A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered.

GREENISH, grēn-iſh. a. Somewhat green.

GREENLY, grēn-lȳ. a. With a greeniſh colour; newly, freſhly; immaturely; wanly.

GREENNESS, grēn-nis. ſ. The quality of being green; immaturity, unripeneſs; freſhneſs, vigour; newneſs.

GREENSICKNESS, grēn-sik-nis. ſ. The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces.

GREENSWARD, GREENSWORD, grēn-ſwārd. ſ. The turf on which graſs grows.

GREENWEED, grēn-wēd. ſ. Dyers weed.

GREENWOOD, grēn-wūd. ſ. A wood conſidered as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer.

To GREET, grēt. v. a. To addreſs at meeting; to ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect; to congratulate; to pay compliments at a diſtance.

GREETER, grēt-ur. ſ. He who greets.

GREETING, grēt-ing. ſ. Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.

GREEZE, grēz. ſ. A flight of ſteps.

GREGAL, grē-gal. a. Belonging to a flock.

GREGARIOUS, grē-gā-ryus. a. Going in flocks or herds.

GREMIAL, grē-myal. a. Pertaining to the lap.

GRENADE, grē-nāde. ſ. A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies into many ſhatters; a ſmall bomb.

GRENADIER, grăn-ā-dēr. ſ. A tall foot-ſoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENADO, grē-nā-dō. ſ. See GRENADE.

GREW, grō. The preterite of Grow.

GREY, grā. a. See GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grā-hound. ſ. A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight.

To

To GRIDE, grīde. v. n. To cut.

GRIDELIN, grid'-ē-lin. a. A colour made of white and red.

GRIDIRON, grid'-i-ûrn. ſ. A portable grate.

GRIEF, grēf. ſ. Sorrow, trouble for ſomething paſt; grievance, harm.

GRIEVANCE, grē'-vâns. ſ. A ſtate of uneaſineſs; the cauſe of uneaſineſs.

To GRIEVE, grēv. v. a. To afflict, to hurt.

To GRIEVE, grēv. v. n. To be in pain for ſomething paſt, to mourn, to ſorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY, grēv-ing-lȳ. ad. In ſorrow, ſorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, grēv-ûs. a. Afflictive, painful, hard to be born; ſuch as cauſes ſorrow; atrocious, heavy.

GRIEVOUSLY, grēv-ûſ-lȳ. ad. Painfully; calamitouſly, miſerably; vexatiouſly.

GRIEVOUSNESS, grēv-ûſ-nis. ſ. Sorrow, pain.

GRIFFIN, GRIFFON, grif'-fin. ſ. A fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle.

GRIG, grig'. ſ. A ſmall eel; a merry creature.

To GRILL, gril'. v. n. To broil on a gridiron; to haraſs, to hurt.

GRILLADE, gril-lā'de. ſ. Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIM, grim'. a. Having a countenance of terrour, horrible; ugly, ill-looking.

GRIMACE, grȳ-mā'ſe. ſ. A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence; air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, grim-mâl'-kin. ſ. An old cat.

GRIME, grīme. ſ. Dirt deeply inſinuated.

To GRIME, grīme. v. a. To dirt, to ſully deeply.

GRIMLY, grim'-lȳ. ad. Horribly, hideouſly; ſourly, ſullenly.

GRIMNESS, grim'-nis. ſ. Horror, frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN, grin'. v. n. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips, ſo as to appear ſmiling with a mixture of diſpleaſure; to fix the teeth as in anguiſh.

GRIN, grin'. ſ. The act of cloſing the teeth.

To GRIND, grīnd. v. a. pret. I Ground, part. paſſ. Ground. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to ſharpen or ſmooth; to rub one againſt another; to haraſs, to oppreſs.

To GRIND, grīnd. v. n. To perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, grīn-dûr. ſ. One that grinds; the inſtrument of grinding; one of the double teeth.

GRINDLESTONE, GRINDSTONE, grind'l-ſtōne. grīnd-ſtōne. ſ. The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

GRINNER, grin'-nûr. ſ. He that grins.

GRINNINGLY, grin'-ning-lȳ. ad. With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, grip'. ſ. A ſmall ditch.

To GRIPE, grīpe. v. a. To hold with the fingers cloſed; to catch eagerly, to ſeize; to cloſe, to clutch; to pinch, to preſs, to ſqueeze.

To GRIPE, grīpe, v. n. To pinch the belly, to give the colick.

GRIPE, grīpe. ſ. Graſp, hold; ſqueeze, preſſure; oppreſſion; pinching diſtreſs.

GRIPES, grīps. ſ. Belly-ach, colick.

GRIPER, grī'-pûr. ſ. Oppreſſor, uſurer.

GRIPINGLY, grī'-ping-lȳ. ad. With pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, gris'-âm-bûr. ſ. Uſed by Milton for ambergriſe.

GRISKIN, gris'-kin. ſ. The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, griz'-lȳ. ad. Dreadful, horrible, hideous.

GRIST, griſt'. ſ. Corn to be ground; ſupply, proviſion.

GRISTLE, gris'l. ſ. A cartilage.

GRISTLY, gris'-lȳ. a. Cartilaginous.

GRIT, grit'. ſ. The coarſe part of meal; oats huſked, or coarſely ground; ſand, rough hard particles; a kind of foſſil; a kind of fiſh.

GRITTINESS, grit'-tȳ-nis. ſ. Sandineſs, the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, grit'-tȳ. a. Full of hard particles.

GRIZELIN, griz'-lin. a. More properly Gridelin. Having a pale red colour.

GRIZZLE,

GRIZZLE, grĭz'l. ſ. A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, grĭz'ld. a. Interſperſed with gray.

GRIZZLY, grĭz'-lȳ. a. Somewhat gray.

To GROAN, grō'n. v. n. To breathe with a mournful noiſe, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, grō'n. ſ. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty; an hoarſe dead ſound.

GROANFUL, grō'n-fŭl. a. Sad, agonizing.

GROAT, grā't. ſ. A piece valued at four pence; a proverbial name for a ſmall ſum; Groats, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROCER, grō'-ſŭr. ſ. A man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar and plums and ſpices.

GROCERY, grō'-ſŭr-ȳ. ſ. Grocers ware.

GROGERAM, GROGRAM, grŏg'-rŭm. ſ. Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, groi'n. ſ. The part next the thigh.

GROOM, grō'm. ſ. A ſervant that takes care of the ſtable.

GROOVE, grō'v. ſ. A deep cavern or hollow; a channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE, grō'v. v. a. To cut hollow.

To GROPE, grō'pe. v. n. To feel where one cannot ſee.

To GROPE, grō'pe. v. a. To ſearch by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, grō's. a. Thick, corpulent; ſhameful, unſeemly; intellectually coarſe; inelegant; thick, not refined; ſtupid, dull; coarſe, rough, oppoſite to delicate.

GROSS, grō's. ſ. The main body, the main force; the bulk, the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts; the chief part, the main maſs; the number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, grō'ſ-lȳ. ad. Bulkily, in bulky parts, coarſely; without ſubtilty, without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS, grō'ſ-nĭs. ſ. Coarſeneſs, not ſubtilty, thickneſs; inelegant fatneſs, unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT, grŏt'. ſ. A cave, a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure.

GROTESQUE, grō-tĕſk'. a. Diſtorted of figure, unnatural.

GROTTO, grŏt'-tō. ſ. A cavern or cave made for coolneſs.

GROVE, grō've. ſ. A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To GROVEL, grŏv'l. v. n. To lie prone, to creep low on the ground; to be mean, to be without dignity.

GROUND, grou'nd. ſ. The earth, conſidered as ſolid or as low; the earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water; land, country; region, territory; farm, eſtate, poſſeſſion; the floor or level of the place; dregs, lees, fæces; the firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted; the fundamental ſubſtance, that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported; firſt hint, firſt traces of an invention; the firſt principles of knowledge; the fundamental cauſe; the field or place of action; the ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire; the ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors; the foil to ſet a thing off.

To GROUND, grou'nd. v. a. To fix on the ground; to found as upon cauſe or principle; to ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND, grou'nd. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Grind.

GROUND-ASH, grou'nd-ăſh. ſ. A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground.

GROUND-BAIT, grou'nd-bāte. ſ. A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR, grou'nd-flōre. ſ. The lower ſtory of a houſe.

GROUND-IVY, grou'nd-ī'-vȳ. ſ. Alehoof, or turnhoof.

GROUND-OAK, grou'nd-ōke. ſ. A ſaplin oak.

GROUND-PINE, grou'nd-pīne. ſ. A plant.

GROUND-PLATE, grou'nd-plāt. ſ. In architecture, the outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortices and tennons.

GROUND-PLOT, grou'nd-plŏt. ſ. The ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT, grou'nd-rĕnt. ſ. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND-ROOM, grou'nd-rŏm. ſ. A room on the level with the ground.

GROUNDEDLY, grou'n-dĭd-lў. ad. Upon firm principles.

GROUNDLESS, grou'nd-lĭs. a. Void of reaſon.

GROUNDLESSLY, grou'nd-lĕſ-lў. ad. Without reaſon, without cauſe.

GROUNDLESSNESS, grou'nd-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Want of juſt reaſon.

GROUNDLING, grou'nd-lĭng. ſ. A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water; one of the vulgar.

GROUNDLY, grou'nd-lў. ad. Upon principles, ſolidly.

GROUNDSEL, grou'n-sĭl. ſ. The timber next the ground; a plant.

GROUNDWORK, grou'nd-wŭrk. ſ. The ground, the firſt ſtratum; the firſt part of an undertaking, the fundamentals; firſt principle, original reaſon.

GROUP, grŏ'p. ſ. A croud, a cluſter, a huddle.

To GROUP, grŏ'p. v. a. To put into a croud, to huddle together.

GROUSE, grou's. ſ. A kind of fowl, a heath-cock.

GROUT, grou't. ſ. Coarſe meal, pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, grŏ'. v. n. preter. Grew, part. paſſ. Grown. To vegetate, to have vegetable motion; to be produced by vegetation; to increaſe in ſtature; to come to manhood from infancy; to iſſue, as plants from a ſoil; to increaſe in bulk, to become greater; to improve, to make progreſs; to advance to any ſtate; to come by degrees; to be changed from one ſtate to another; to proceed as from a cauſe; to adhere, to ſtick together; to ſwell, a ſea term.

GROWER, grŏ'-ŭr. ſ. An increaſer.

To GROWL, grow'l. v. n. To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur; to murmur, to grumble.

GROWN, grŏ'ne. The participle paſſive of Grow. Advanced in growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or ſtature.

GROWTH, grŏ'th. ſ. Vegetation, vegetable life; product, thing produced; increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency; increaſe of ſtature, advanced to maturity; improvement, advancement.

To GRUB, grŭb'. v. a. To dig up, to deſtroy by digging.

GRUB, grŭb'. ſ. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies; a ſhort thick man, a dwarf.

To GRUBBLE, grŭb'l. v. n. To feel in the dark.

GRUBSTREET, grŭb'-ſtrēt. ſ. The name of a ſtreet in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called Grubſtreet.

To GRUDGE, grŭd'zh. v. a. To envy, to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent; to give or take unwillingly.

To GRUDGE, grŭ'dzh. v. n. To murmur, to repine; to be unwilling, to be reluctant; to be envious.

GRUDGE, grŭd'zh. ſ. Old quarrel, inveterate malevolence; anger, ill-will; envy, odium, invidious cenſure; ſome little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe.

GRUDGINGLY, grŭd'-zhĭng-lў. ad. Unwillingly, malignantly.

GRUEL, grŏ'-ĭl. ſ. Food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, grŭf'. a. Sour of aſpect, harſh of manners.

GRUFFLY, grŭf'-lў. ad. Harſhly, ruggedly.

GRUFFNESS, grŭf'-nĭs. ſ. Ruggedneſs of mien.

GRUM, grŭm'. a. Sour, ſurly.

To GRUMBLE, grŭm'bl. v. n. To murmur with diſconteht; to growl, to ſnarl; to make a hoarſe rattle.

GRUMBLER, grŭm'-blŭr. ſ. One that grumbles, a murmurer.

GRUMBLING, grum'-bling. ſ. A murmuring through diſcontent.

GRUME,

GRUME, grōōm. ſ. A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid.

GRUMLY, grŭm'-lȳ. ad. Sullenly, moroſely.

GRUMMEL, grŭm'-mĭl. ſ. An herb.

GRUMOUS, grōō'-mŭs. a. Thick, clotted.

GRUMOUSNESS, grōō'-mŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor.

GRUNSEL, grŭn'-sĭl. ſ. The lower part of the building.

To GRUNT, grŭnt'. } v. n. To murmur
To GRUNTLE, grŭnt'l. } like a hog.

GRUNT, grŭnt'. ſ. The noiſe of a hog.

GRUNTER, grŭn'-tŭr. ſ. He that grunts; a kind of fiſh.

GRUNTLING, grŭnt'-lĭng. ſ. A young hog.

To GRUTCH, grŭt'ſh. v. n. To envy, to repine.

GRUTCH, grŭt'ſh. ſ. Malice, ill-will.

GUAIACUM, gwā'-ā-kŭm. ſ. A phyſical wood.

GUARANTEE, găr-răn-tē'. ſ. A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed.

To GUARANTY, găr-răn-tē'. v. a. To undertake to ſecure the performance of a treaty or ſtipulation between contending parties.

To GUARD, gā'rd. v. a. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity; to protect, to defend; to preſerve by caution; to provide againſt objections; to adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD, gā'rd. v. n. To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

GUARD, gā'rd. ſ. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch; a ſtate of caution, a ſtate of vigilance; limitation, anticipation of objection; an ornamental hem, lace, or border; part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUARDAGE, gā'r-dāge. ſ. State of wardſhip.

GUARDER, gā'r-dŭr. ſ. One who guards.

GUARDIAN, gā'r-dyăn. ſ. One that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.

GUARDIAN, gā'r-dyăn. a. Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

GUARDIANSHIP, găr'-dyăn-ſhĭp. ſ. The office of a guardian.

GUARDLESS, gā'rd-lĭs. a. Without defence.

GUARDSHIP, gā'rd-ſhĭp. ſ. Care, protection; a king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUBERNATION, gū-bĕr-nā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Government, ſuperintendency.

GUDGEON, gŭd'-zhŭn. ſ. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers; a perſon eaſily impoſed on; ſomething to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage.

GUERDON, gwĕr'-dŭn. ſ. A reward, a recompence.

To GUESS, gĕs'. v. n. To conjecture, to judge without any certain principles of judgment; to conjecture rightly.

To GUESS, gĕs'. v. a. To hit upon by accident.

GUESS, gĕs'. ſ. Conjecture, judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.

GUESSER, gĕs'-sŭr. ſ. Conjecturer, one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUESSINGLY, gĕs'-sĭng-lȳ. ad. Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST, gĕſt'. ſ. One entertained in the houſe of another; a ſtranger, one who comes newly to reſide.

GUESTCHAMBER, gĕſt'-tſhām-bŭr. ſ. Chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, gŭg'l. v. n. To ſound as water running with intermiſſion out of a narrow veſſel.

GUIDAGE, gyī'-dĭdzh. ſ. The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE, ſ. gyī'-dăns. Direction, government.

To GUIDE, gyī'd. v. a. To direct; to govern by counſel, to inſtruct; to regulate, to ſuperintend.

GUIDE, gyī'd. ſ. One who directs another in his way; one who directs another in his conduct; director, regulator.

GUIDELESS, gyī'd-lĭs. a. Without a guide.

GUIDER, gyī'-dŭr. ſ. Director, regulator, guide.

GUILD, gĭld'. ſ. A ſociety, a corporation, a fraternity.

GUILE,

GUILE, gyi'l. ſ. Deceitful, cunning, inſidious artifice.

GUILEFUL, gyi'l-fůl. a. Wily, inſidious, miſchievouſly artful; treacherous, ſecretly miſchievous.

GUILEFULLY, gyi'l-fůl-ly. ad. Inſidiouſly, treacherouſly.

GUILEFULNESS, gyi'l-fůl-nis. ſ. Secret treachery, tricking cunning.

GUILELESS, gyil'-lis. a. Without deceit, without inſidiouſneſs.

GUILER, gyi'l-ůr. ſ. One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

GUILT, gilt'. ſ. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; a crime, an offence.

GUILTILY, gilt'-i-ly. ad. Without innocence.

GUILTINESS, gilt'-i-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being guilty, conſciouſneſs of crime.

GUILTLESS, gilt'-lis. a. Innocent, free from crime.

GUILTLESSLY, gilt'-lĕſ-ly. ad. Without guilt, innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS, gilt'-lĕſ-nis. ſ. Innocence, freedom from crime.

GUILTY, gilt'-ty. a. Juſtly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked, corrupt.

GUINEA, gin'-ny. ſ. A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

GUINEADROPPER, gin'-ny-drŏp-půr. ſ. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUINEAHEN, gin'-ny-hĕn. ſ. A ſmall Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER, gin'-ny-pĕp-půr. ſ. A plant.

GUINEAPIG, gin'-ny-pig. ſ. A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE, gyi'ze. ſ. Manner, mien, habit; practice, cuſtom, property; external appearance, dreſs.

GUITAR, git-tä'r. ſ. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

GULES, gů'lz. a. Red; a term uſed in heraldry.

GULF, gůlf'. ſ. A bay, an opening into land; an abyſs, an unmeaſurable depth; a whirlpool, a ſucking eddy; any thing inſatiable.

GULFY, gůl'-fy. a. Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To GULL, gůl'. v. a. To trick, to cheat, to defraud.

GULL, gůl'. ſ. A ſea-bird; a cheat, a fraud, a trick; a ſtupid animal, one eaſily cheated.

GULLCATCHER, gůl'-kätſh-ůr. ſ. A cheat.

GULLER, gůl'-lůr. ſ. A cheat, an impoſtor.

GULLERY, gůl'-lůr-y. ſ. Cheat, impoſture.

GULLET, gůl'-lit. ſ. The throat, the meat-pipe.

To GULLY, gůl'-ly. v. n. To run with noiſe.

GULLYHOLE, gůl'-ly-hŏle. ſ. The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GULOSITY, gů-lŏs'-i-ty. ſ. Greedineſs, gluttony, voracity.

To GULP, gůlp'. v. a. To ſwallow eagerly, to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

GULP, gůlp'. ſ. As much as can be ſwallowed at once.

GUM, gům'. ſ. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid, and diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums; the fleſhy covering that contains the teeth.

To GUM, gům'. v. a. To cloſe with gum.

GUMMINESS, gům'-my-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being gummy.

GUMMOSITY, gům-mŏs'-si-ty. ſ. The nature of gum, gumminеſs.

GUMMOUS, gům'-můs. a. Of the nature of gum.

GUMMY, gům'-my. a. Conſiſting of gum, of the nature of gum; productive of gum; overgrown with gum.

GUN, gůn'. ſ. The general name for firearms, the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire.

GUNNEL, gůn'-nil. ſ. Corrupted from Gunwale.

GUNNER, gůn'-nůr. ſ. Cannonier, he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip.

GUNNERY, gŭn′-nŭr-ȳ. ſ. The ſcience of artillery.

GUNPOWDER, gŭn′-pow-dŭr. ſ. The powder put into guns to be fired.

GUNSHOT, gŭn′-ſhŏt. ſ. The reach or range of a gun.

GUNSHOT, gŭn′-ſhŏt. a. Made by the ſhot of a gun.

GUNSMITH, gŭn′-ſmĭth. ſ. A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

GUNSTICK, gŭn′-ſtĭk. ſ. The rammer.

GUNSTOCK, gŭn′-ſtŏk. ſ. The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, gŭn′-ſtōne. ſ. The ſhot of cannon.

GUNWALE or GUNNEL of a ſhip. gŭn′-nĭl. ſ. That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half-deck to the forecaſtle.

GURGE, gŭrdzh′. ſ. Whirlpool, gulf.

GURGION, gŭr′-dzhŭn. ſ. The coarſer part of meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, gŭr′gl. v. n. To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.

GURNARD, GURNET, } gŭr′-nĭt. { ſ. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

To GUSH, gŭſh′. v. n. To flow or ruſh out with violence, not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body; to emit in a copious efluxion.

GUSH, gŭſh′. ſ. An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GUSSET, gŭs′-sĭt. ſ. Any thing ſewed on to cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST, gŭſt′. ſ. Senſe of taſting; height of perception; love, liking; turn of fancy, intellectual taſte; a ſudden violent blaſt of wind.

GUSTABLE, gŭs′-tăbl. a. To be taſted; pleaſant to the taſte.

GUSTATION, gŭſ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of taſting.

GUSTFUL, gŭſt′-fŭl. a. Taſteful, well-taſted.

GUSTO, gŭs′-tō. ſ. The reliſh of any thing, the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate; intellectual taſte, liking.

GUSTY. gŭs′-tȳ. a. Stormy, tempeſtuous.

GUT, gŭt′. ſ. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent; the ſtomach, the receptacle of food, proverbially; gluttony, love of gormandizing.

To GUT, gŭt′. v. a. To eviſcerate, to draw; to take out the inſide; to plunder of contents.

GUTTATED, gŭt′-tă-tĭd. a. Beſprinkled with drops, bedropped.

GUTTER, gŭt′-tŭr. ſ. A paſſage for water.

To GUTTER, gŭt′-tŭr. v. a. To cut in ſmall hollows.

To GUTTLE, gŭt′l. v. n. To feed luxuriouſly, to gormandiſe. A low word.

To GUTTLE, gŭt′l. v. a. To ſwallow.

GUTTLER, gŭt′-lŭr. ſ. A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS, gŭt′-tŭ-lŭs. a. In the form of a ſmall drop.

GUTTURAL, gŭt′-tŭ-răl. a. Pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, gŭt′-tŭ-răl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being guttural.

GUTWORT, gŭt′-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

To GUZZLE, gŭz′l. v. n. To gormandiſe, to feed immoderately.

To GUZZLE, gŭz′l. v. a. To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

GUZZLER, gŭz′-lŭr. ſ. A gormandiſer.

GYBE, dzhī′be. ſ. A ſneer, a taunt, a ſarcaſm.

To GYBE, dzhī′be. v. n. To ſneer, to taunt.

GYMNASTICALLY, dzhĭm-năs′-tȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. Athletically, fitly for ſtrong exerciſe.

GYMNASTICK, dzhĭm-năs′-tĭk. a. Relating to athletick exerciſes.

GYMNICK, dzhĭm′-nĭk. a. Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, dzhĭm-nō-ſpĕr′-mŭs. a. Having the ſeeds naked.

GYRATION, dzhī-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, dzhī′re. ſ. A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, gȳv′s. ſ. Fetters, chains for the legs.

To GYVE, gȳ′ve. v. a. To fetter, to ſhackle.

H.

HAB

HA, hä'. interject. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion; an expreſſion of laughter, when often repeated.

HAAK, hä'ke. ſ. A fiſh.

HABERDASHER, hăb'-ŭr-dăſh-ŭr. ſ. One who ſells ſmall wares, a pedlar.

HABILIMENT, hă-bĭl'-ў-mĕnt. ſ. Dreſs, clothes, garment.

To HABILITATE, hă-bĭl'-ў-tăt. v. a. To qualify, to entitle.

HABILITATION, hă-bĭl-ў-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. Qualification.

HABILITY, hă-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. ſ. Faculty, power.

HABIT, hăb'-ĭt. ſ. State of any thing, as habit of body; dreſs, accoutrement; habit is a power or ability in man of doing anything by frequent doing; cuſtom, inveterate uſe.

To HABIT, hăb'-ĭt. v. a. To dreſs, to accoutre.

HABITABLE, hăb'-ĭ-tăbl. a. Capable of being dwelt in.

HABITABLENESS, hăb'-ĭ-tăbl-nĭs. ſ. Capacity of being dwelt in.

HABITANCE, hab'-ĭ-tănſe. ſ. Dwelling, abode.

HABITANT, hăb'-ĭ-tănt. ſ. Dweller, one that lives in any place.

HABITATION, hăb-ĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of dwelling, the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers; place of abode, dwelling.

HABITATOR, hăb'-ĭ-tă-tŭr. ſ. Dweller, inhabitant.

HABITUAL, hă-bĭt'-ŭ-ăl. a. Cuſtomary, accuſtomed, inveterate.

HABITUALLY, hă-bĭt'-ŭ-ăl-ў. ad. Cuſtomarily, by habit.

HABITUDE, hăb'-ĭ-tūd. ſ. Familiarity, converſe, frequent intercourſe; long cuſtom, habit, inveterate uſe; the power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

HAG

HABNAB, hăb'-năb'. ad. At random, at the mercy of chance.

To HACK, hăk'. v. a. To cut into ſmall pieces, to chop; to ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.

To HACK, hăk'. v. n. To turn hackney or proſtitute.

HACKLE, hăk'l. ſ. Raw ſilk, any filmy ſubſtance unſpun.

To HACKLE, hăk'l. v. a. To dreſs flax.

HACKNEY, hăk'-nў. } ſ. A hired horſe; a
HACK, hăk'. } hireling, a proſtitute; any thing ſet out for hire; much uſed, common.

To HACKNEY, hăk'-nў. v. a. To practiſe in one thing, to accuſtom to the road.

HAD, hăd'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Have.

HADDOCK, hăd'-dŭk. ſ. A ſea-fiſh of the cod kind.

HAFT, hăft'. ſ. A handle, that part of an inſtrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, hăft'. v. a. To ſet in haft.

HAG, hăg'. ſ. A fury, a ſhe-monſter; a witch, an enchantreſs; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, hăg'. v. a. To torment, to haraſs with terrour.

HAGARD, hăg'-gărd. a. Wild, untamed, irreclaimable; lean; ugly, rugged, deformed.

HAGGARD, hăg'-gărd. ſ. Any thing wild or irreclaimable; a ſpecies of hawk.

HAGGARDLY, hăg'-gărd-lў. ad. Deformedly, wildly.

HAGGISH, hăg'-gĭſh. a. Of the nature of a hag, deformed, horrid.

To HAGGLE, hag'l. v. a. To cut, to chop, to mangle.

To HAGGLE, hăg'l. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

HAGGLER, hăg'-lŭr. ſ. One that cuts; one that is tardy in bargaining.

HAH, hä'. interject. An expreſſion of ſome ſudden effort.

HAIL, hä'le. ſ. Drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, hä'le. v. n. To pour down hail.

HAIL, hä'le. interj. A term of ſalutation.

To HAIL, hä'le. v. n. To ſalute, to call to.

HAILSHOT, hä'le-ſhŏt. ſ. Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

HAILSTONE, hä'l-ſtōne. ſ. A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

HAILY, hä'-lў. ad. Conſiſting of hail.

HAIR, hä'r. ſ. One of the common teguments of the body; a ſingle hair; any thing proverbially ſmall.

HAIRBRAINED, hä'r-brä'nd. a. Wild, irregular.

HAIRBELL, hä'r-bĕl. ſ. The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH, hä'r-brĕdth. ſ. A very ſmall diſtance.

HAIRCLOTH, hä'r-klăth. ſ. Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE, hä'r-lăſe. ſ. The fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HAIRLESS, hä'r-lĭs. a. Without hair.

HAIRINESS, hä'-rў-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being covered with hair.

HAIRY, hä'r-ў. a. Overgrown with hair; conſiſting of hair.

HAKE, hä'ke. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

HAKOT, hăk'-ŭt. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

HALBERD, hä'l-bŭrd. ſ. A battle-ax fixed on a long pole.

HALBERDIER, hăl-bŭr-dē'r. ſ. One who is armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hăl'-ſhŭn. ſ. A bird that is ſaid to breed in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

HALCYON, hăl'-ſhŭn. a. Placid, quiet, ſtill.

HALE, hä'le. a. Healthy, ſound, hearty.

To HALE, hä'l. v. a. To drag by force, to pull violently.

HALER, hä'l-ŭr. ſ. He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hä'f. ſ. A moiety, one of two equal parts; it ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

HALF, hä'f. ad. In part, equal.

HALF-BLOOD, hä'f-blŭd. ſ. One not born of the ſame father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, hä'f-blŭd-ĭd. a. Mean, degenerate.

HALF-FACED, hä'f-fäſt. a. Showing only part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, hä'f-hĕrd. a. Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, hä'f-mōn. ſ. The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.

HALF-PENNY, hä'-pĕn-nў. ſ. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.

HALF-PIKE, hä'f-pīke. ſ. The ſmall pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS-OVER, hä''f-ſēz-ō'-vŭr. a. A proverbial expreſſion for one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk.

HALF-SPHERE, hä'f-ſfēr. ſ. Hemiſphere.

HALF-STRAINED, hä'f-ſtränd. a. Half-bred, imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, hä'f-ſōrd. ſ. Cloſe fight.

HALF-WAY, hä'f-wä. ad. In the middle.

HALF-WIT, hä'f-wĭt. ſ. A blockhead, a fooliſh fellow.

HALIBUT, hŏl'-lў-bŭt. ſ. A ſort of fiſh.

HALIMASS, hŏl'-lў-măs. ſ. The feaſt of All-ſouls.

HALITUOUS, hă-lĭt'-ū-ŭs. ad. Vaporous, fumous.

HALL, hä'l. ſ. A court of juſtice; a manor-houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants; the publick room of a corporation; the firſt large room at the entrance of a houſe.

HALLELUJAH, hăl-lē-lō'-yä. ſ. Praiſe ye the Lord. A ſong of thankſgiving.

HALLOO, hăl-lō'. interj. A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game.

To HALLOO, hăl-lō'. v. n. To cry as after the dogs.

To HALLOO, hăl-lō'. v. a. To encourage with ſhouts; to chaſe with ſhouts; to call or ſhout to.

To

To HALLOW, hăl′-lō. v. a. To conſecrate, to make holy; to reverence as holy, as Hallowed be thy name.

HALLUCINATION, hăl-lū-ſy-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Errour, blunder, miſtake.

HALM, hă′m. ſ. Straw.

HALO, hā′-lō. ſ. A red circle round the ſun or moon.

HALSER, hă′-ſŭr. ſ. A rope leſs than a cable.

To HALT, hă′lt. v. n. To limp, to be lame; to ſtop in a march; to heſitate, to ſtand dubious; to fail, to falter.

HALT, hă′lt. a. Lame, crippled.

HALT, hă′lt. ſ. The act of limping, the manner of limping; a ſtop in a march.

HALTER, hă′l-tŭr. ſ. He who limps.

HALTER, hă′l-tŭr. ſ. A rope to hang malefactors; a cord, a ſtrong ſtring.

To HALTER, hă′l-tŭr. v. a. To bind with a cord; to catch in a nooſe.

To HALVE, hă′v. v. a. To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hă′vz. ſ. Plural of half.

HALVES, hă′vz. interj. An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.

HAM, hăm′. ſ. The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh; the thigh of a hog ſalted.

HAMLET, hăm′-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall village.

HAMMER, hăm′-mŭr. ſ. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven.

To HAMMER, hăm′-mŭr. v. a. To beat with a hammer; to forge or form with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

To HAMMER, hăm′-mŭr. v. n. To work, to be buſy; to be in agitation.

HAMMERER, hăm′-mŭr-rŭr. ſ. He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHARD, hăm′-mŭr-hărd. a. Made hard with much hammering.

HAMMOCK, hăm′-mŭk. ſ. A ſwinging bed.

HAMPER, hămp′-ŭr. ſ. A large baſket for carriage.

To HAMPER, hămp′-ŭr. v. a. To ſhackle, to entangle; to enſnare; to perplex; to embarraſs; to put in a hamper.

HAMSTRING, hăm′-ſtring. ſ. The tendon of the ham.

To HAMSTRING, hăm′-ſtring. v. a. preter. and part. paſſ. Hamſtrung. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HANAPER, hăn′-ă-pŭr. ſ. A treaſury, an exchequer.

HAND, hănd′. ſ. That member of the body which reaches from the wriſt to the finger's end; meaſure of four inches; ſide, right or left; part, quarter; ready payment; rate, price; workmanſhip, power or act of manufacturing or making; act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand; reach, nearneſs, as at hand, within reach, ſtate of being in preparation; cards held at a game; that which is uſed in oppoſition to another; tranſmiſſion, conveyance; poſſeſſion, power; preſſure of the bridle; method of government, diſcipline, reſtraint; influence, management; that which performs the office of a hand in pointing; agent, perſon employed; giver and receiver; a workman, a ſailor; form or caſt of writing; Hand over head, negligently, raſhly; Hand to hand, cloſe fight; Hand in hand, in union, conjointly; Hand to mouth, as want requires; To bear in hand, to keep in expectation, to elude; To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, hănd′. v. a. To give or tranſmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to ſeize, to lay hands on; to tranſmit in ſucceſſion, to deliver down from one to another; Hand is much uſed in compoſition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a handſaw, or borne in the hand, as a handbarrow.

HAND-BASKET, hănd′-băſ-kĭt. ſ. A portable baſket.

HAND-BELL, hănd′-bĕl. ſ. A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH, hănd′-brĕdth. ſ. A ſpace equal to the breadth of the hand.

HANDED, hăn′-dĕd. a. With hands joined.

HANDER,

HANDER, hăn′-dŭr. ſ. Tranſmitter, conveyor in ſucceſſion.

HANDFAST, hănd′-făſt. ſ. Hold, cuſtody.

HANDFUL, hănd′-fŭl. ſ. As much as the hand can gripe or contain; a ſmall number or quantity.

HAND-GALLOP, hănd′-găl-lŭp. ſ. A ſlow eaſy gallop.

HANDGUN, hănd′-gŭn. ſ. A gun wielded by the hand.

HANDICRAFT, hăn′-dĭ-krăft. ſ. Manual occupation.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hăn′-dĭ-krăftſ-măn. ſ. A manufacturer, one employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, hăn′-dĭ-lĭ. a. With ſkill, with dexterity.

HANDINESS, hăn′-dĭ-nĭs. ſ. Readineſs, dexterity.

HANDIWORK, hăn′-dĭ-wŭrk. ſ. Work of the hand, product of labour, manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, hăng′-kĕr-tſhĭf. ſ. A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face or cover the neck.

To HANDLE, hăn′dl. v. a. To touch, to feel with the hand; to manage, to wield; to make familiar to the hand by frequent touching; to treat in diſcourſe; to deal with, to practiſe; to treat well or ill; to practiſe upon, to do with.

HANDLE, hăn′dl. ſ. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; that of which uſe is made.

HANDLESS, hănd′-lĭs. a. Without a hand.

HANDMAID, hănd′-măd. ſ. A maid that waits at hand.

HANDMILL, hănd′-mĭl. ſ. A mill moved by the hand.

HANDS OFF, hăndz-ŏf′. A vulgar phraſe for keep off, forbear.

HANDSAILS, hănd′-ſălz. ſ. Sails managed by the hand.

HANDSAW, hănd′-ſă. ſ. A ſaw manageable by the hand.

HANDSEL, hăn′-sĭl. ſ. The firſt act of uſing any thing, the firſt act of any thing, the firſt act of ſale, the money taken for the firſt ſale.

To HANDSEL, hăn′-sĭl. v. a. To uſe or do any thing the firſt time.

HANDSOME, hăn′-ſŭm. a. Beautiful, graceful; elegant; ample, liberal, as a handſome fortune; generous, noble, as a handſome action.

HANDSOMELY, hăn′-ſŭm-lĭ. ad. Beautifully, gracefully; elegantly, neatly; liberally, generouſly.

HANDSOMENESS, hăn′-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Beauty, grace, elegance.

HANDVICE, hănd′-vīſe. ſ. A vice to hold ſmall work in.

HANDWRITING, hănd′-rī-tĭng. ſ. A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HANDY, hăn′-dĭ. a. Executed or performed by the hand; ready, dexterous, ſkilful, convenient.

HANDYDANDY, hăn′-dĭ-dăn′-dĭ. ſ. A play in which children change hands and places.

To HANG, hăng′. v. a. preter. and part. paſſ. Hanged or Hung, anciently Hong. To ſuſpend, to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above; to place without any ſolid ſupport; to choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck; to delay, to ſhow aloft; to decline; to fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable; to furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall.

To HANG, hăng′. v. n. To be ſuſpended, to be ſupported above, not below; to dangle; to reſt upon by embracing; to hover, to impend; to be compact or united; to adhere; to be in ſuſpenſe, to be in a ſtate of uncertainty; to be delayed, to linger; to be dependant on; to be fixed or ſuſpended with attention; to have a ſteep declivity; to be executed by the halter; to decline, to tend down.

HANGER, hăng′-ŭr. ſ. That by which any thing hangs, as the pot hangers.

HANGER, hăng′-ŭr. ſ. A ſhort broad ſword.

HANGER-ON, hăng-ŭr-ŏn′. ſ. A dependant.

HANGING, hăng′-ĭng. ſ. Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms.

HANGING, hăng′-ĭng. part. a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

HANGMAN, hăng′-măn. ſ. The publick executioner.

HANK, hănk′. ſ. A ſkein of thread.

To HANKER, hănk′-ŭr. v. n. To long importunately.

HANT, hănt′. for Has Not, or Have Not.

HAP, hăp′. ſ. Chance, fortune; that which happens by chance or fortune; accident, caſual event, misfortune.

HAP-HAZARD, hăp-hăz′-ărd. ſ. Chance, accident.

To HAP, hăp′. v. n. To come by accident, to fall out, to happen.

HAPLY, hăp′-lў. ad. Perhaps, peradventure, it may be; by chance, by accident.

HAPLESS, hăp′-lĭs. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, luckleſs.

To HAPPEN, hăp′n. v. n. To fall out by chance, to come to paſs; to light on by accident.

HAPPILY, hăp′-pў-lў. ad. Fortunately, luckily, ſucceſsfully; addreſsfully, gracefully, without labour; in a ſtate of felicity.

HAPPINESS, hăp′-pў-nĭs. ſ. Felicity, ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied; good luck, good fortune.

HAPPY, hăp′-pў. a. In a ſtate of felicity; lucky, ſucceſsful, fortunate; addreſsful, ready.

HARANGUE, hă-răng′. ſ. A ſpeech, a popular oration.

To HARANGUE, hă-răng′. v. n. To make a ſpeech.

HARANGUER, hă-răng′-ŭr. ſ. An orator, a publick ſpeaker.

To HARASS, hăr′-ăs. v. a. To weary, to fatigue.

HARASS, hăr′-ăs. ſ. Waſte, diſturbance.

HARBINGER, hä′r-bĭn-jŭr. ſ. A forerunner, a precurſor.

HARBOUR, hä′r-bŭr. ſ. A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for ſhipping; an aſylum, a ſhelter.

To HARBOUR, hä′r-bŭr. v. n. To receive entertainment, to ſojourn.

To HARBOUR, hä′r-bŭr. v. a. To entertain, to permit to reſide; to ſhelter, to ſecure.

HARBOURAGE, hä′r-bŭr-ĭdzh. ſ. Shelter, entertainment.

HARBOURER, hä′r-bŭr-ŭr. ſ. One that entertains another.

HARBOURLESS, hä′r-bŭr-lĭs. a. Without harbour.

HARD, hä′rd. a. Firm, reſiſting penetration or ſeparation; difficult, not eaſy to the intellect; difficult of accompliſhment; painful, diſtreſsful, laborious; cruel, oppreſſive, rigorous; ſour, rough, ſevere; inſenſible, untouched; unhappy, vexatious; vehement, keen, ſevere, as a hard winter; unreaſonable, unjuſt; forced, not eaſily granted; auſtere; rough, as liquids; harſh, ſtiff, conſtrained; not plentiful, not proſperous; avaricious, faultily ſparing.

HARD, hä′rd. ad. Cloſe, near, as hard by; diligently, laborioufly, inceſſantly; uneaſily, vexatiouſly, diſtreſsfully; faſt, nimbly; with difficulty; tempeſtuouſly, boiſterouſly.

HARDBOUND, hä′rd-bound. a. Coſtive.

To HARDEN, hä′rdn. v. a. To make hard; to confirm in effrontery, to make impudent; to confirm in wickedneſs, to make obdurate; to make inſenſible, to ſtupify; to make firm, to endue with conſtancy.

HARDENER, hä′rd-nŭr. ſ. One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFAVOURED, hä′rd-fă-vŭrd. a. Coarſe of feature.

HARDHANDED, hä′rd-hănd-dĭd. a. Coarſe, mechanick.

HARDHEAD, hä′rd-hĕd. ſ. Claſh of heads; a hard conteſt.

HARDHEARTED, hä′rd-hăr-tĭd. a. Cruel, inexorable, mercileſs, pitileſs.

HARDHEARTEDNESS, hărd′-hä′rt-ĭd-nĭs. ſ. Cruelty, want of tenderneſs.

HARDIHEAD, hä′r-dў-hĕd. } ſ. Stoutneſs,
HARDIHOOD, hä′r-dў-hŭd. } bravery. Obſolete.

HARDIMENT, hä′r-dẏ-mẽnt. ſ. Courage, ſtoutneſs, bravery, act of bravery.

HARDINESS, hä′r-dẏ-nïs. ſ. Hardſhip, fatigue; ſtoutneſs, courage, bravery; effrontery, confidence.

HARDLABOURED, hä′rd-lä-bûrd. a. Elaborate, ſtudied.

HARDLY, hä′rd-lẏ. ad. With difficulty, not eaſily; ſcarcely, ſcant; grudgingly; ſeverely; rigorouſly, oppreſſively; harſhly; not tenderly, not delicately.

HARDMOUTHED, hä′rd-mouthd. a. Diſobedient to the rein, not ſenſible of the bit.

HARDNESS, hä′rd-nïs. ſ. Power of reſiſtance in bodies; difficulty to be underſtood; difficulty to be accompliſhed; ſcarcity, penury; obſcurity, profligateneſs; coarſeneſs, harſhneſs of look; keenneſs, vehemence of weather or ſeaſons; cruelty of temper, ſavageneſs, harſhneſs; faulty parſimony, ſtingineſs.

HARDOCK, hä′r-dŏk. ſ. I ſuppoſe the ſame with Burdock.

HARDS, hä′rdz. ſ. The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HARDSHIP, hä′rd-ſhïp. ſ. Injury, oppreſſion; inconvenience, fatigue.

HARDWARE, hä′rd-wâre. ſ. Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN, hä′rd-wâre-mân. ſ. A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, hä′rdẏ. a. Bold, brave, ſtout, daring; ſtrong, hard, firm.

HARE, hâ′re. ſ. A ſmall quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; a conſtellation.

HAREBEL, hâ′re-bĕl. ſ. A blue flower of the bell ſhape.

HAREBRAINED, hâ′re-brând. a. Volatile, unſettled, wild.

HAREFOOT, hâ′re-fût. ſ. A bird; an herb.

HARELIP, hâ′re-lïp. ſ. A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance.

HARESEAR, hâ′rz-ẽr. ſ. A plant.

HARIER, hăr′-rẏ-ûr. ſ. A dog for hunting hares.

To HARK, hä′rk. v. n. To liſten.

HARK, härk′. interj. Liſt! hea! liſten!

HARL, hä′rl. ſ. The filaments of flax; any filamentous ſubſtance.

HARLEQUIN, hä′r-lẽ-kïn. ſ. A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace, a Jack-pudding.

HARLOT, hä′r-lût. ſ. A whore, a ſtrumpet.

HARLOTRY, hä′r-lût-rẏ. ſ. The trade of a harlot, fornication; a name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, hä′rm. ſ. Injury, crime, wickedneſs; miſchief, detriment, hurt.

To HARM, hä′rm. v. a. To hurt, to injure.

HARMFUL, hä′rm-fûl. a. Hurtful, miſchievous.

HARMFULLY, hä′rm-fûl-ẏ. ad. Hurtfully, noxiouſly.

HARMFULNESS, hä′rm-fûl-nïs. ſ. Hurtfulneſs, miſchievouſneſs.

HARMLESS, hä′rm-lïs. a. Innocent, innoxious, not hurtful; unhurt, undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, hä′rm-lïſ-lẏ. ad. Innocently, without hurt, without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, hä′rm-lẽſ-nïs. ſ. Innocence, freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONICAL, hăr-mŏn′-ï-kăl. } a. Adapted
HARMONICK, hăr-mŏn′-ïk. } to each other, muſical.

HARMONIOUS, hăr-mō′-nyŭs. a. Adapted to each other, having the parts proportioned to each other; muſical.

HARMONIOUSLY, hăr-mō′-nyŭſ-lẏ. ad. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; muſically, with concord of ſounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, hăr-mō′-nyŭſ-nïs. ſ. Proportion, muſicalneſs.

To HARMONIZE, hä′r-mō-nïze. v. a. To adjuſt in fit proportions.

HARMONY, hä′r-mō-nẏ. ſ. The juſt adaptation of one part to another; juſt proportion of ſound; concord, correſpondent ſentiment.

HARNESS, hä′r-nïs. ſ. Armour, defenſive furniture of war; the traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure.

To

To HARNESS, hä′r-nis. v. a. To dreſs in armour; to fix horſes in their traces.

HARP, hä′rp. ſ. A lyre, an inſtrument ſtrung with wire and ſtruck with the finger; a conſtellation.

To HARP, hä′rp. v. n. To play on the harp; to touch any paſſion; to dwell vexatiouſly on one ſubject.

HARPER, hä′r-pur. ſ. A player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, hä′r-ping ī-urn. ſ. A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught.

HARPONEER, hăr-pō-nē′r. ſ. He that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON, hăr-pō′n. ſ. A harping iron.

HARPSICORD, hä′rp-ſy-kurd. ſ. A muſical inſtrument.

HARPY, hä′r-py. ſ. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; a ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, hä′r-ky-bus. ſ. A handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, hăr-ky-bus-ſē′r. ſ. One armed with a harquebuſs.

HARRIDAN, hăr-ry-dăn′. ſ. A decayed ſtrumpet.

HARROW, hăr′-rō. ſ. A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth.

To HARROW, har′-rō. v. a. To break with the harrow; to tear up, to rip up; to pillage, to ſtrip, to lay waſte; to invade, to haraſs with incurſions; to diſturb, to put into commotion.

HARROWER, hăr′-rō-ur. ſ. He who harrows; a kind of hawk.

To HARRY, hăr′-ry. v. a. To teaze, to ruffle; in Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs.

HARSH, hä′rſh. a. Auſtere, rough, ſour; rough to the ear; crabbed, moroſe, peeviſh; rugged to the touch; unpleaſing, rigorous.

HARSHLY, hä′rſh-ly. ad. Sourly, auſterely to the palate; with violence, in oppoſition to gentleneſs; ſeverely, moroſely, crabbedly; ruggedly to the ear.

HARSHNESS, hä′rſh-nis. ſ. Sourneſs, auſtere taſte; roughneſs to the ear; ruggedneſs to the touch; crabbedneſs, peeviſhneſs.

HART, hä′rt. ſ. A he-deer of the large kind, the male of the roe.

HARTSHORN, hä′rtſ-hōrn. ſ. Spirit drawn from horn.

HARTSHORN, hä′rtſ-hōrn. ſ. An herb.

HARVEST, hä′r-viſt. ſ. The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn; the corn ripened, gathered, and inned; the product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, hä′r-viſt-hōme. ſ. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt; the opportunity of gathering treaſure.

HARVEST-LORD, hä′r-viſt-lārd. ſ. The head reaper at the harveſt.

HARVESTER, hä′r-viſ-tur. ſ. One who works at the harveſt.

HARVESTMAN, hä′r-viſt-măn. ſ. A labourer in harveſt.

To HASH, hăſh′. v. a. To mince, to chop into ſmall pieces and mingle.

HASLET, HARSLET, hä′r-ſlit. ſ. The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, hăſp′. ſ. A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened as with a padlock.

To HASP, hăſp′. v. n. To ſhut with a haſp.

HASSOCK, hăs′-suk. ſ. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HAST, hăſt′. The ſecond perſon ſingular of Have.

HASTE, hā′ſte. ſ. Hurry, ſpeed, nimbleneſs, precipitation; paſſion, vehemence.

To HASTE, hā′ſte. To HASTEN, hā′ſtn. v. n. To make haſte, to be in a hurry; to move with ſwiftneſs.

To HASTE, hā′ſte. To HASTEN, hā′ſtn. v. a. To paſs forward, to urge on, to precipitate.

HASTENER, hā′ſte-nur. ſ. One that haſtens or hurries.

HASTILY, hā′ſ-ti-ly. a. In a hurry, ſpeedily, nimbly, quickly; raſhly, precipitately; paſſionately, with vehemence.

HASTI-

HASTINESS, hā′ſ-tȳ-nis. ſ. Haſte, ſpeed; hurry, precipitation; angry teſtineſs, paſſionate vehemence.

HASTINGS, hā′ſ-tingz. ſ. Peaſe that come early.

HASTY, hā′ſ-tȳ. a. Quick, ſpeedy; paſſionate, vehement; raſh, precipitate; early ripe.

HASTY-PUDDING, hāſ-tȳ-pŭd′-ding. ſ. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quick together.

HAT, hăt′. ſ. A cover for the head.

HATBAND, hăt′-bănd. ſ. A ſtring tied round the hat.

HATCASE, hăt′-kāſe. ſ. A ſlight box for a hat.

To HATCH, hătſh′. v. a. To produce young from eggs; to quicken the eggs by incubation; to form by meditation, to contrive; to ſhade by lines drawing or graving.

To HATCH, hătſh′. v. n. To be in the ſtate of growing quick; to be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.

HATCH, hătſh′. ſ. A brood excluded from the egg; the act of excluſion from the egg; diſcloſure, diſcovery; the half-door; in the plural, the doors or openings by which they deſcended from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another; To be under hatches, to be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.

To HATCHEL, hăk′l. v. a. To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HATCHEL, hăk′l. ſ. The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER, hăk′-lŭr. ſ. A beater of flax.

HATCHET, hătſh′-ĭt. ſ. A ſmall axe.

HATCHET-FACE, hătſh′-ĭt-fāſe. ſ. An ugly face.

HATCHMENT, hătſh′-mĕnt. ſ. Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HATCHWAY, hătſh′-wā. ſ. The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, hā′te. v. a. To deteſt, to abhor, to abominate.

HATE, hā′-te. ſ. Malignity, deteſtation.

HATEFUL, hā′te-fŭl. a. That which cauſes abhorrence; odious, abhorrent, malignant, malevolent.

HATEFULLY, hā′te-fŭl-ȳ. ad. Odiouſly, abominably; malignantly, maliciouſly.

HATEFULNESS, hā′te-fŭl-nis. ſ. Odiouſneſs.

HATER, hā′-tŭr. ſ. One that hates.

HATRED, hā′-trĭd. ſ. Hate, ill-will, malignity.

To HATTER, hăt′-tĕr. v. a. To haraſs, to weary.

HATTER, hăt′-tŭr. ſ. A maker of hats.

HATTOCK, hăt′-tŭk. ſ. A ſhock of corn.

HAUBERK, hā′-bĕrk. ſ. A coat of mail.

To HAVE, hăv′. v. a. pret. and part. paſſ. Had. To carry, to wear; to poſſeſs; to obtain, to enjoy; to contain; to be a huſband or wife to another; it is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes, Have the preterperfect, and Had the preterpluperfect; Have at, or with, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt.

HAVEN, hā′vn. ſ. A port, a harbour, a ſafe ſtation for ſhips; a ſhelter, an aſylum.

HAVER, hăv′-ŭr. ſ. Poſſeſſor, holder.

HAUGHT, hā′t. a. Haughty, inſolent, proud.

HAUGHTILY, hā′-tĭ-lȳ. ad. Proudly, arrogantly.

HAUGHTINESS, hā′-tȳ-nis. ſ. Pride, arrogance.

HAUGHTY, hā′-tȳ. a. Proud, lofty, inſolent, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great.

HAVING, hăv′-ing. ſ. Poſſeſſion, eſtate, fortune; the act or ſtate of poſſeſſing; behaviour, regularity.

HAVIOUR, hā′-vyŭr. ſ. Conduct, manners.

To HAUL, hā′l. v. a. To pull, to draw, to drag by violence.

HAUL, hā l. ſ. Pull, violence in dragging.

HAUM, hā′m. ſ. Straw.

HAUNCH, hănt′ſh. ſ. The thigh, the hind hip; the rear, the hind part.

To HAUNT, {hănt′. / hā′nt.} v. a. To frequent, to be much about any place or perſon; it is uſed frequently in an ill

ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome; it is eminently uſed of apparitions.

To HAUNT, hânt'. v. n. To be much about, to appear frequently.

HAUNT, hânt'. ſ. Place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.

HAUNTER, hânt'-tûr. ſ. Frequenter, one that is often found in any place.

HAVOCK, hâv'-vûk. ſ. Waſte, wide and general devaſtation.

HAVOCK, hâv'-vûk. interj. A word of encouragement to ſlaughter.

To HAVOCK, hâv'-ûk. v. a. To waſte, to deſtroy.

HAUTBOY, hô'-boy. ſ. A wind inſtrument.

HAUTBOY Strawberry, hô'-boy. ſ. See STRAWBERRY.

HAW, hâ'. ſ. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn; a hedge; an excreſcence in the eye; a ſmall piece of ground adjoining to an houſe.

HAWTHORN, hâ'-thârn. ſ. The thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

HAWTHORN, hâ'-thârn. a. Belonging to the white thorn; conſiſting of the white thorn.

To HAW, hâ'. v. n. To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation.

HAWK, hâ'k. ſ. A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds; an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, hâ'k. v. n. To fly hawks at fowls; to fly at, to attack on the wing; to force up phlegm with a noiſe; to ſell by proclaiming in the ſtreets.

HAWKED, hâ'-kid. a. Formed like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, hâ'-kûr. ſ. One who ſells wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet.

HAWKWEED, hâ'k-wêd. ſ. A plant.

HAWSES, hâ'-siz. ſ. Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs.

HAY, hâ'. ſ. Graſs dried to fodder cattle in in winter; a kind of dance.

HAYMAKER, hâ'-mâ-kûr. ſ. One employed in drying graſs for hay.

HAZARD, hâz'-ûrd. ſ. Chance, accident; danger, chance of danger; a game at dice.

To HAZARD, hâz'-ûrd. v. a. To expoſe to chance.

To HAZARD, hâz'-ûrd. v. n. To try the chance; to adventure.

HAZARDABLE, hâz'-âr-dâbl. a. Veturesome, liable to chance.

HAZARDER, hâz'-âr-dûr. ſ. He who hazards.

HAZARDRY, hâz'-âr-drỳ. ſ. Temerity, precipitation.

HAZARDOUS, hâz'-âr-dûs. a. Dangerous, expoſed to chance.

HAZARDOUSLY, hâz'-âr-dûſ-lỳ. ad. With danger or chance.

HAZE, hâ'ze. ſ. Fog, miſt.

HAZEL, hâ'zl. ſ. A nut-tree.

HAZEL, hâ'zl. a. Light brown, of the colour of hazel.

HAZELLY, hâ'z-lỳ. a. Of the colour of hazel, a light brown.

HAZY, hâ'-zỳ. a. Dark, foggy, miſty.

HE, hê'. pronoun. gen. Him, plur. They, gen. Them. The man that was named before; the man, the perſon; man or male being; male, as a He bear, a He goat.

HEAD, hêd'. ſ. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation or thought; chief, principal perſon, one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate; place of honour, the firſt place; underſtanding, faculties of the mind; reſiſtance, hoſtile oppoſition; ſtate of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the top of any thing bigger than the reſt; the fore part of any thing, as of a ſhip; that which riſes on the top of liquors; upper part of a bed; dreſs of the head; principal topicks of diſcourſe; ſource of a ſtream; criſis, pitch; it is very improperly applied to roots.

To HEAD, hêd'. v. a. To lead, to influence, to direct, to govern; to behead, to kill by taking away the head; to fit any thing with a head, or principal part; to lop trees at the top.

HEAD-

HEADACH, hĕd′-āke. ſ. Pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hĕd′-bănd. ſ. A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band to each end of a book.

HEADBOROUGH, hĕd′-bŭr-rō. ſ. A conſtable, a ſubordinate conſtable.

HEADDRESS, hĕd′-drĕs. ſ. The covering of a woman's head; any thing reſembling a head-dreſs.

HEADER, hĕd′-dŭr. ſ. One that heads nails or pins, or the like; the firſt brick in the angle.

HEADINESS, hĕd′-dȳ-nĭs. ſ. Hurry, raſhneſs, ſtubbornneſs, precipitation, obſtinacy.

HEADLAND, hĕd′-lănd. ſ. Promontory, cape; ground under hedges.

HEADLESS, hĕd′-lĭs. a. Without an head, beheaded; without a chief; obſtinate, inconſiderate, ignorant.

HEADLONG, hĕd′-lŏng. a. Raſh, thoughtleſs; ſudden, precipitate.

HEADLONG, hĕd′-lŏng. ad. With the head foremoſt; raſhly, without thought, precipitately; haſtily, without delay or reſpite.

HEADPIECE, hĕd′-pēs. ſ. Armour for the head, helmet; underſtanding, force of mind.

HEADQUARTERS, hĕd″-kwā′r-tŭrz. ſ. The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers; where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

HEADSHIP, hĕd′-ſhĭp. ſ. Dignity, authority, chief place.

HEADSMAN, hĕd′z-măn. ſ. Executioner.

HEADSTALL, hĕd′-ſtăl. ſ. Part of the bridle that covers the head.

HEADSTONE, hĕd′-ſtōn. ſ. The firſt or capital ſtone.

HEADSTRONG, hĕd′-ſtrŏng. a. Unreſtrained, violent, ungovernable.

HEADWORKMAN, hĕd′-wŭrk′-măn. ſ. The foreman.

HEADY, hĕd′-dȳ. a. Raſh, precipitate, haſty, violent; apt to affect the head.

To HEAL, hē′l. v. a. To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt, ſickneſs, or wound; to reconcile; as he healed all diſſenſions.

To HEAL, hē′l. v. n. To grow well.

HEALER, hē′l-ŭr. ſ. One who cures or heals.

HEALING, hē′l-ĭng. part. a. Mild, mollifying, gentle, aſſuaſive.

HEALTH, hĕlth′. ſ. Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs; welfare of mind, purity, goodneſs; ſalvation, proſperity; wiſh of happineſs in drinking.

HEALTHFUL, hĕlth′-fŭl. a. Free from ſickneſs; well diſpoſed, wholeſome, ſalubrious; ſalutary, productive of ſalvation.

HEALTHFULLY, hĕlth′-fŭl-ȳ. ad. In health; wholeſomely.

HEALTHFULNESS, hĕlth′-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. State of being well; wholeſomeneſs.

HEALTHILY, hĕlth′-ĭ-lȳ. ad. Without ſickneſs.

HEALTHINESS, hĕlth′-ȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of health.

HEALTHLESS, hĕlth′-lĭs. a. Weak, ſickly, infirm.

HEALTHSOME, hĕlth′-ſŭm. a. Wholeſome, ſalutary.

HEALTHY, hĕl′-thȳ. a. In health, free from ſickneſs.

HEAP, hē′p. ſ. Many ſingle things thrown together, a pile; a crowd, a throng, a rabble; cluſter, number driven together.

To HEAP, hē′p. v. a. To throw on heaps, to pile, to throw together; to accumulate, to lay up; to add to ſomething elſe.

HEAPER, hē′p-ŭr. ſ. One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY, hē′p-ȳ. a. Lying in heaps.

To HEAR, hē′r. v. n. To enjoy the ſenſe by which words are diſtinguiſhed; to liſten, to hearken; to be told, to have an account.

To HEAR, hē′r. v. a. To perceive by the ear; to give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak; to attend, to liſten to, to obey; to try, to attend judicially; to attend favourably; to acknowledge.

HEARD, hĕrd′. Preterite of To hear.

HEARER, hē′r-ŭr. ſ. One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe.

HEARING, hē′r-ĭng. ſ. The ſenſe by which ſounds

ſounds are perceived; audience; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

To HEARKEN, hä′rkn. v. n. To liſten by way of curioſity; to attend, to pay regard.

HEARKENER, hä′rk-nûr. ſ. Liſtener, one that hearkens.

HEARSAY, hē′r-ſä. ſ. Report, rumour.

HEARSE, hĕr′ſe. ſ. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave; a temporary monument ſet over a grave.

HEART, hä′rt. ſ. The muſcle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part of any thing; courage, ſpirit; ſeat of love; affection, inclination; memory; to be not wholly averſe; ſecret meaning, hidden intention; conſcience, ſenſe of good or ill; it is much uſed in compoſition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, hä′rt-āke. ſ. Sorrow, pang, anguiſh.

HEART-BREAK, hä′rt-brēk. ſ. Overpowering ſorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, hä′rt-brēk-ûr. ſ. A cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, hä′rt-brēk-ing. a. Overpowering with ſorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, hä′rt-brēk-ing. ſ. Overpowering grief.

HEART-BURNED, hä′rt-bûrnd. a. Having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, hä′rt-bûr-ning. ſ. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour; diſcontent, ſecret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, hä′rt-dēr. a. Sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, hä′rt-ēz. ſ. Quiet, tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, hä′rt-ēz-ing. a. Giving quiet.

HEARTFELT, hä′rt-fĕlt. a. Felt in the conſcience, felt at the heart.

HEART-PEAS, hä′rt-pēz. ſ. A plant.

HEART-SICK, hä′rt-sĭk. a. Pained in mind; mortally ill, hurt in the conſtitution.

HEARTS-EASE, hä′rtſ-ēz. ſ. A plant.

HEART-STRING, hä′rt-ſtring. ſ. The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, hä′rt′-ſtrŭk. a. Driven to the heart, infixed for ever in the mind; ſhocked with fear or diſmay.

HEART-SWELLING, hä′rt-ſwĕl-ling. a. Rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, hä′rt-hōle. a. With the affections yet unfixed; with the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, hä′rt-wō′n-dĭd. a. Filled with paſſion of love or grief.

HEARTED, hä′rt-ĭd. a. It is only uſed in compoſition, as hard hearted.

To HEARTEN, hä′rtn. v. a. To encourage, to animate, to ſtir up; to meliorate with manure.

HEARTH, hä′rth. ſ. The pavement of a room in which a fire is made.

HEARTILY, hä′r-tĭ-lў. a. Sincerely, actively, diligently, vigorouſly; from the heart, fully; eagerly, with deſire.

HEARTINESS, hä′r-tў-nĭs. ſ. Sincerity, freedom from hypocriſy; vigour, diligence, ſtrength.

HEARTLESS, hä′rt-lĭs. a. Without courage, ſpiritleſs.

HEARTLESSLY, hä′rt-lĕſ-lў. ad. Without courage, faintly, timidly.

HEARTLESSNESS, hä′rt-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Want of courage or ſpirit, dejection of mind.

HEARTY, hä′rt-tў. a. Sincere, undiſſembled, warm, zealous; in full health; vigorous, ſtrong.

HEARTY-HALE, hä′r-tў-hāle. a. Good for the heart.

HEAT, hē′t. ſ. The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire; the cauſe of the ſenſation of burning; hot weather; ſtate of any body under the action of fire; one violent action unintermitted; the ſtate of being once hot; a courſe at a race; pimples in the face, fluſh; agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion; faction

faction, conteſt, party rage; ardour of thought or elocution.

To HEAT, hēt. v. a. To make hot, to endue with the power of burning; to cauſe to ferment; to make the conſtitution feveriſh; to warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire; to agitate the blood and ſpirits with action.

To HEAT, hēt. v. n. To grow hot, to ferment.

HEATER, hē'-tŭr. ſ. An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hēth. ſ. A plant; a place overgrown with heath; a place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK, hēth-kŏk. ſ. A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, hēth-pēz. ſ. A ſpecies of bitter vetch.

HEATH-ROSE, hēth-rōze. ſ. A plant.

HEATHEN, hē'thn. ſ. The gentiles, the pagans, the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEATHEN, hē'thn. a. Gentile, pagan.

HEATHENISH, hē'th-nĭſh. a. Belonging to the gentiles; wild, ſavage, rapacious, cruel.

HEATHENISHLY, hē'th-nĭſh-lў. a. After the manner of heathens.

HEATHENISM, hē'thn-ĭzm. ſ. Gentiliſm, paganiſm.

HEATHY, hē'thў. a. Full of heath.

To HEAVE, hēv. v. a. pret. Heaved, anciently Hove, part. Heaved or Hoven. To lift, to raiſe from the ground; to carry; to cauſe to ſwell; to force up from the breaſt; to exalt, to elevate.

To HEAVE, hēv. v. n. To pant, to breath with pain; to labour; to riſe with pain, to ſwell and fall; to keck, to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, hēv. ſ. Lift, exertion or effort upwards; riſing of the breaſt; effort to vomit; ſtruggle to riſe.

HEAVEN, hĕv'n. ſ. The regions above, the expanſe of the ſky; the habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed; the ſupreme power, the ſovereign of heaven.

HEAVEN-BORN, hĕv'n-bārn. Deſcended from the celeſtial regions.

HEAVEN-BRED, hĕv'n-brĕd. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT, hĕv'n-bĭlt. Built by the agency of the gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED, hĕv'n-dĭ-rĕk''-tĭd. Raiſed towards the ſky; taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'n-lў. a. Reſembling heaven, ſupremely excellent; celeſtial, inhabiting heaven.

HEAVENLY, hĕv'n-lў. ad. In a manner reſembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEAVENWARD, hĕv'n-wārd. ad. Towards heaven.

HEAVILY, hĕv'-ĭ-lў. ad. With great weight; grievouſly, afflictively; ſorrowfully, with an air of dejection.

HEAVINESS, hĕv'-vў-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being heavy, weight; dejection of mind, depreſſion of ſpirit; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppreſſion, cruſh, affliction; deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil.

HEAVY, hĕv'-vў. a. Weighty, tending ſtrongly to the center; ſorrowful, dejected, depreſſed; grievous, oppreſſive, afflictive; wanting ſpirit or rapidity of ſentiment, unanimated; wanting activity, indolent, lazy; drouſy, dull, torpid; ſlow, ſluggiſh; ſtupid, fooliſh; burdenſome, troubleſome, tedious; loaded, incumbered, burthened; not eaſily digeſted; rich in ſoil, fertile, as heavy lands; deep, cumberſome, as heavy roads.

HEAVY, hĕv'-vў. ad. As an adverb it is only uſed in compoſition, heavily.

HEBDOMAD, hĕb'-dō-măd. ſ. A week, a ſpace of ſeven days.

HEBDOMADAL, hĕb-dŏm'-ă-dăl. } ad.
HEBDOMADARY, hĕb-dŏm'-ă-dăr-ў. }
Weekly, conſiſting of ſeven days.

To HEBETATE, hĕb'-ē-tāte. v. a. To dull, to blunt, to ſtupify.

HEBETATION, hĕb-ē-tā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of dulling; the ſtate of being dulled.

HEBETUDE, hĕb′-ē-tūd. ſ. Dulneſs, obtuſeneſs, bluntneſs.
HEBRAISM, hē′-brā-ĭzm. ſ. A Hebrew idiom.
HEBRAIST, hē-brā′-ĭſt. ſ. A man ſkilled in Hebrew.
HEBRICIAN, hē-brĭſh′-ăn. ſ. One ſkilful in Hebrew.
HECATOMB, hĕk′-ă-tŏm. ſ. A ſacrifice of an hundred cattle.
HECTICAL, hĕk′-tĭ-kăl. } a. Habitual, conHECTICK, hĕk′-tĭk. } ſtitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.
HECTICK, hĕk′-tĭk. ſ. An hectick fever.
HECTOR, hĕk′-tŭr. ſ. A bully, a bluſtering, turbulent, noiſy fellow.
To HECTOR, hĕk′-tŭr. v. a. To threaten, to treat with inſolent terms.
To HECTOR, hĕk′-tŭr. v. n. To play the bully.
HEDERACEOUS, hĕd-ĕr-ā′-ſhŭs. a. Producing ivy.
HEDGE, hĕdzh′. ſ. A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes.
HEDGE, hĕdzh′. prefixed to any word, ſignifies ſomething mean.
To HEDGE, hĕdzh′. v. a. To incloſe with a hedge; to obſtruct; to encircle for defence; to ſhut up within an incloſure; to force into a place already full.
To HEDGE, hĕdzh′. v. n. To ſhift, to hide the head.
HEDGE-BORN, hĕdzh′-bārn. a. Of no known birth, meanly born.
HEDGE-FUMITORY, hĕdzh′-fū′-mĭ-tŭr-ў. ſ. A plant.
HEDGE-HOG, hĕdzh′-hŏg. ſ. An animal ſet with prickles like thorns in an hedge; a term of reproach; a plant.
HEDGE-HYSSOP, hĕdzh′-hў′-ſŭp. ſ. A ſpecies of willow-wort.
HEDGE-MUSTARD, hedzh′-mŭs′-tărd. ſ. A plant.
HEDGE-NOTE, hĕdzh′-nōte. ſ. A word of contempt; a low kind of poetry.
HEDGE-PIG, hĕdzh′-pĭg. ſ. A young hedgehog.
HEDGE-ROW, hĕdzh′-rō. ſ. The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures.
HEDGE-SPARROW, hedzh′-ſpăr′-rō. ſ. A ſparrow that lives in buſhes.
HEDGING-BILL, hĕdzh′-ĭng-bĭl. ſ. A cutting-hook uſed in trimming hedges.
HEDGER, hĕdzh′-ŭr. ſ. One who makes hedges.
To HEED, hē′d. v. a. To mind, to regard, to take notice of, to attend.
HEED, hē′d. ſ. Care, attention; caution; care to avoid; notice, obſervation; ſeriouſneſs; regard, reſpectful notice.
HEEDFUL, hē′d-fūl. a. Watchful, cautious, ſuſpicious; attentive, careful, obſerving.
HEEDFULLY, hē′d-fūl-ў. ad. Attentively, carefully, cautiouſly.
HEEDFULNESS, hē′d-fūl-nĭs. ſ. Caution, vigilance.
HEEDILY, hē′d-ĭl-ў. ad. Cautiouſly, vigilantly.
HEEDINESS, hē′d-ў-nĭs. ſ. Caution, vigilance.
HEEDLESS, hē′d-lĭs. a. Negligent, inattentive, careleſs.
HEEDLESSLY, hē′d-lĕſ-lў. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.
HEEDLESSNESS, hē′d-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Careleſſneſs, negligence, inattention.
HEEL, hē′l. ſ. The part of the foot that protuberates behind; the feet employed in flight; To be at the heels, to purſue cloſely, to follow hard; To lay by the heels, to fetter, to ſhackle, to put in gyves; the back part of a ſtocking, whence the phraſe to be out at the heels, to be worn out.
To HEEL, hē′l. v. n. To dance; to lean on one ſide, as the ſhip heels.
HEELER, hē′l-ŭr. ſ. A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.
HEEL-PIECE, hē′l-pēs. ſ. A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe.
To HEEL-PIECE, hē′l-pēs. v. a. To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.
HEFT, hăft′. ſ. Handle.
HEGIRA, hē-jī′-rā. ſ. A term in chronology, ſignifying

ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to eſcape from Mecca, July ſixteenth, A. D. ſix hundred and twenty-two.

HEIFER, hĕf′-fŭr. ſ. A young cow.

HEIGH-HO, hī′-hō′. interj. An expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs.

HEIGHT, hī′te. ſ. Elevation above the ground; degree of altitude; ſummit, aſcent, towering eminence; elevation of rank; the utmoſt degree; utmoſt exertion; ſtate of excellence; advance towards perfection.

To HEIGHTEN, hī′tn. v. a. To raiſe higher; to improve, to meliorate; to aggravate; to improve by decorations.

HEINOUS, hē′-nŭs. ad. Atrocious, wicked in a high degree.

HEINOUSLY, hē′-nŭſ-lў. ad. Atrociouſly, wickedly.

HEINOUSNESS, hē′-nŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Atrociouſneſs, wickedneſs.

HEIR, ē′re. ſ. One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor.

HEIRESS, ē′r-ĭs. ſ. An inheritrix, a woman that inherits.

HEIRLESS, ē′r-lĕs. a. Without an heir.

HEIRSHIP, ē′r-ſhĭp. ſ. The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir.

HEIRLOOM, ē′r-lōm. ſ. Any furniture or moveable decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold.

HELD, hĕld′. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Hold.

HELIACAL, hē-lī′-ă-kăl. a. Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it.

HELICAL, hĕl′-ĭk-ăl. a. Spiral, with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCENTRICK, hē′-lyō-ſĕn″-trĭk. a. Belonging to the centre of the ſun.

HELIOSCOPE, hē′-lyō-ſkōpe. ſ. A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE, hē′-lyō-trōpe. ſ. A plant that turns towards the ſun, but more particularly the turnſol, or ſun-flower.

HELL, hĕl′. ſ. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls; the place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad; the place at a running play, to which thoſe who are caught are carried; the place into which a taylor throws his ſhreds; the infernal powers.

HELLIBORE, hĕl′-lē-bŭr. ſ. Chriſtmas flower.

HELLENISM, hĕl′-lē-nĭzm. ſ. An idiom of the Greek.

HELLISH, hĕl′-lĭſh. a. Having the qualities of hell, infernal, wicked; ſent from hell, belonging to hell.

HELLISHLY, hĕl′-lĭſh-lў. ad. Infernally, wickedly.

HELLISHNESS, hĕl′-lĭſh-nĭs. ſ. Wickedneſs, abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD, hĕl′-wărd. ad. Towards hell.

HELM, hĕlm′. ſ. A covering for the head in war; the part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt; the upper part of the retort; the ſteerage, the rudder; the ſtation of government.

To HELM, hĕlm′. v. a. To guide, to conduct.

HELMED, hĕl′-mĭd. a. Furniſhed with a head-piece.

HELMET, hĕl′-mĭt. ſ. A helm, a head-piece.

To HELP, hĕlp′. v. a. preter. Helped or Holp, part. Helped or Holpen. To aſſiſt, to ſupport, to aid; to remove, or advance by help; to relieve from pain or diſeaſe; to remedy, to change for the better; to forbear, to avoid; to promote, to forward; To help to, to ſupply with, to furniſh with.

To HELP, hĕlp′. v. n. To contribute aſſiſtance; to bring a ſupply.

HELP, hĕlp′. ſ. Aſſiſtance, aid, ſupport, ſuccour; that which forwards or promotes; that which gives help; remedy.

HELPER, hĕl′-pŭr. ſ. An aſſiſtant, an auxiliary; one that adminiſters remedy; a ſupernumerary ſervant; one that ſupplies with any thing wanted.

HELPFUL, hĕlp′-fŭl. a. Uſeful, that which gives aſſiſtance; wholeſome, ſalutary.

HELPLESS, hĕlp′-lĭs. a. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf; wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance; irremediable, admitting no help.

HELPLESSLY, hĕlp′-lĕs-lў. ad. Without ſuccour.

HELPLESSNESS, hĕlp′-lĕs-nĭs. ſ. Want of ſuccour.

HELTER-SKELTER, hĕl′-tŭr-ſkĕl′-tŭr. ad. In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, hĕlv′. ſ. The handle of an ax.

HEM, hĕm′. ſ. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading; the noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath; interj. hem!

To HEM, hĕm′. v. a. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together; to border, to edge; to encloſe, to environ, to confine, to ſhut.

To HEM, hĕm′. v. n. To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HEMIPLEGY, hĕm′-ў-plē-dzhў. ſ. A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time.

HEMISPHERE, hĕm′-ў-ſfēre. ſ. The half of a globe when it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.

HEMISPHERICAL, hĕm′-ў-ſfĕr′-ĭk-ăl. } a.
HEMISPHERICK, hĕm′-ў-ſfĕr′-ĭk. }
Half round, containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK, hĕ-mĭs′-tĭk. ſ. Half a verſe.

HEMLOCK, hĕm′-lŏk. ſ. An herb.

HEMORRHAGE, hĕm′-ŏ-răd̆zh. } ſ. A violent
HEMORRHAGY, hĕm′-ŏ-ră-dzhў. } flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS, hĕm′-ŏ-roidz. ſ. The piles, the emrods.

HEMORRHOIDAL, hĕm-ŏ-roi′d-ăl. a. Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, hĕmp′. ſ. A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN, hĕmp′n. a. Made of hemp.

HEN, hĕn′. ſ. The female of a houſe-cock; the female of any bird.

HEN-HEARTED, hĕn′-hăr-tĭd. a. Daſtardly, cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, hĕn′-pĕkt. a. Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, hĕn′-rōſt. ſ. The place where the poultry reſt.

HENBANE, hĕn′-bāne. ſ. A plant.

HENCE, hĕn′ſe. ad. or interj. From this place to another; away, to a diſtance; at a diſtance, in another place; for this reaſon, in conſequence of this; from this cauſe, from this ground; from this ſource, from this original, from this ſtore; From hence, is a vitious expreſſion.

HENCEFORTH, hĕn′ſe-fŏrth. ad. From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD, hĕnſe-fŏr′-wŭrd. ad. From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN, hĕntſh′-măn. ſ. A page, an attendant.

To HEND, hĕnd′. v. a. To ſeize, to lay hold on; to croud, to ſurround.

HENDECAGON, hĕn-dĕk′-ă-gŏn. ſ. A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HEPATICAL, hē-păt′-ĭ-kăl. } a. Belonging to
HEPATICK, hē-păt′-ĭk. } the liver.

HEPS, hĭp′s. ſ. The fruit of the dogroſe, commonly written Hips.

HEPTAGON, hĕp′-tă-gŏn. ſ. A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL, hĕp-tăg′-ō-năl. a. Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HEPTARCHY, hĕp′-tăr-kў. ſ. A ſevenfold government.

HER, hŭr′. pron. Belonging to a female; the oblique caſe of She.

HERS, hŭrz′. pronoun. This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before, as ſuch are her charms, ſuch charms are hers.

HERALD, hĕr′-ăld. ſ. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace; a precurſor, a forerunner, a barbinger.

To HERALD, hĕr′-ăld. v. a. To introduce as an herald.

HERALDRY, hĕr′-ăl-drў. ſ. The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

HERB,

HERB, hĕrb′. ſ. Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them, as graſs and hemlock.

HERBACIOUS, hĕr-bā′-ſhŭs. a. Belonging to herbs; feeding on vegetables.

HERBAGE, hĕr′-bĭdzh. ſ. Herbs collectively, graſs, paſture; the tythe and the right of paſture.

HERBAL, hĕr′-bāl. ſ. A book containing the names and deſcription of plants.

HERBALIST, hĕr′-bā-lĭſt. ſ. A man ſkilled in herbs.

HERBARIST, hĕr′-bā-rĭſt. ſ. One ſkilled in herbs.

HERBELET, hĕrb′-lĭt. ſ. A ſmall herb.

HERBESCENT, hĕr-bĕs′-sĕnt. a. Growing into herbs.

HERBID, hĕr′-bĭd. a. Covered with herbs.

HERBOUS, hĕr′-bŭs. a. Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT, hĕr′-bŭ-lĕnt. a. Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, hĕrb′-wŭm-ŭn. ſ. A woman that ſells herbs.

HERBY, hĕrb′-ў. a. Having the nature of herbs.

HERD, hĕrd′. ſ. A number of beaſts together; a company of men, in contempt or deteſtation; it anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, a ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition, as goatherd.

To HERD, hĕrd′. v. n. To run in herds or companies; to aſſociate.

HERDGROOM, hĕrd′-grōm. ſ. A keeper of herds.

HERDMAN, hĕrd′-măn. } ſ. One employed
HERDSMAN, hĕrd′z-măn. } in tending herds.

HERE, hē′re. ad. In this place; in the preſent ſtate; it is often oppoſed to There.

HEREABOUTS, hē′r-ă-bouts. ad. About this place.

HEREAFTER, hēr-ăf′-tŭr. ad. In a future ſtate.

HEREAT, hēr-ăt′. ad. At this.

HEREBY, hēr-bў′. ad. By this.

HEREDITABLE, hē-rĕd′-ĭt-ăbl. a. Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, hē-rĕd′-ĭ-tă-mĕnt. ſ. A law term denoting inheritance.

HEREDITARY, hē-rĕd′-ĭ-tĕr-ў. a. Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance.

HEREDITARILY, hē-rĕd′-ĭ-tĕr-ĭ-lў. ad. By inheritance.

HEREIN, hēr-ĭn′. ad. In this.

HEREMITICAL, hĕr-ē-mĭt′-ĭk-ăl. a. Solitary, ſuitable to a hermit.

HEREOF, hēr-ŏv′. ad. From this, of this.

HEREON, hēr-ŏn′. ad. Upon this.

HEREOUT, hēr-ou′t. ad. Out of this place.

HERESY, hĕr′-ē-ſў. ſ. An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

HERESIARCH, hē-rē′-ſyărk. ſ. A leader in hereſy.

HERETICK, hĕr′-ē-tĭk. ſ. One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.

HERETICAL, hē-rĕt′-ĭk-ăl. a. Containing hereſy.

HERETICALLY, hē-rĕt′-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. With hereſy.

HERETO, hēr-tō′. ad. To this, add to this.

HERETOFORE, hēr-tō-fō′re. ad. Formerly, anciently.

HEREUNTO, hēr-ŭn-tō′. ad. To this.

HEREWITH, hēr-wĭth′. ad. With this.

HERITABLE, hĕr′-ĭ-tăbl. a. Capable of being inherited.

HERITAGE, hĕr′-ў-tĭdzh. ſ. Inheritance, devolved by ſucceſſion; in divinity, the people of God.

HERMAPHRODITE, hĕr-măf′-frō-dīte. ſ. An animal uniting two ſexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL, hĕr-măf-frō-dĭt′-ĭ-kăl. a. Partaking of both ſexes.

HERMETICAL, hĕr-mĕt′-ĭ-kăl. } a. Chymi-
HERMETICK, hĕr-mĕt′-ĭk. } cal.

HERMETICALLY, hĕr-mĕt′-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. According to the hermetical or chemick art.

HERMIT, hĕr′-mĭt. ſ. A ſolitary, an anchoret, one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion; a beadſman, one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE, hĕr′-mĭt-ĭdzh. ſ. The cell or habitation of a hermit.

HERMITESS, hĕr′-mĭt-tĕs. ſ. A woman retired to devotion.

HERMETICAL, hĕr-mĭt′-ĭ-kăl. a. Suitable to a hermit.

HERN, hĕrn. ſ. Contracted from HERON.

HERNIA, hĕr′-nyă. ſ. Any kind of rupture.

HERO, hē′-rō. ſ. A man eminent for bravery; a man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

HEROICAL, hē-rō′-ĭ-kăl. a. Befitting an hero, heroick.

HEROICALLY, hē-rō′-ĭ-kăl-ў. ad. After the way of a hero.

HEROICK, hē-rō′-ĭk. a. Productive of heroes; noble, ſuitable to a hero, brave, magnanimous; reciting the acts of heroes.

HEROICKLY, hē-rō′-ĭk-lў. ad. Suitably to an hero.

HEROINE, hĕr′-ō-ĭn. ſ. A female hero.

HEROISM, hĕr′-ō-ĭzm. ſ. The qualities or character of an hero.

HERON, hĕrn′. ſ. A bird that feeds upon fiſh.

HERONRY, hĕrn′-rў. } ſ. A place where
HERONSHAW, hĕrn′-ſhă. } herons breed.

HERPES, hĕr′-pēz. ſ. A cutaneous inflammation.

HERRING, hĕr′-rĭng. ſ. A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

HERS, hŭrz. pron. The female poſſeſſive, as this is her houſe, this houſe is hers.

HERSE, hĕrſe. ſ. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave; the carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave.

To HERSE, hĕrſe. v. a. To put into an herſe.

HERSELF, hŭr-ſĕlf′. pronoun. The female perſonal pronoun, in the oblique caſes reciprocal.

HERSELIKE, hĕr′ſe-like. a. Funereal, ſuitable to funerals.

HESITANCY, hĕz′-ĭ-tăn-ſў. ſ. Dubiouſneſs, uncertainty.

To HESITATE, hĕz′-ĭ-tāte. v. a. To be doubtful, to delay, to pauſe.

HESITATION, hĕz-ĭ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Doubt, uncertainty, difficulty made; intermiſſion of ſpeech, want of volubility.

HEST, hĕſt′. ſ. Command, precept, injunction.

HETEROCLITE, hĕt′′-ĕ-rō-klīte. ſ. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion; any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITICAL, hĕt′-ĕ-rō-klĭt′′-ĭ-kăl, a. Deviating from the common rule.

HETERODOX, hĕt′-ĕr-ō-dŏks. a. Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion, not orthodox.

HETEROGENEAL, hĕt-ĕr-ō-gē′-nyăl. a. Not of the ſame nature, not kindred.

HETEROGENEITY, hĕt-ĕr-ō-gĕ-nē′-ĭ-tў. ſ. Oppoſition of nature, contrariety of qualities; oppoſite or diſſimilar part.

HETEROGENEOUS, hĕt-ĕr-ō-gē′-nyŭs. a. Not kindred, oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature.

To HEW, hū′. v. a. part. Hewn or Hewed. To cut with an edged inſtrument, to hack; to chop, to cut; to fell as with an axe; to form or ſhape with an axe; to form laboriouſly.

HEWER, hū′-ŭr. ſ. One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone.

HEXAGON, hĕks′-ă-gŏn. ſ. A figure of ſix ſides or angles.

HEXAGONAL, hĕkſ-ăg′-ō-năl. a. Having ſix ſides.

HEXAGONY, hĕkſ-ăg′-gŭn-ў. ſ. A figure of ſix angles.

HEXAMETER, hĕgz-ăm′-ĕ-tŭr. ſ. A verſe of ſix feet.

HEXANGULAR, hĕkſ-ăng′-gū-lăr. a. Having ſix corners.

HEXASTICK, hĕgz-ăs′-tĭk. ſ. A poem of ſix lines.

HEY, hī′. interj. An expreſſion of joy.

HEYDAY, hī′-dā. interj. An expreſſion of frolick and exultation.

HEYDAY, hē′-dā. ſ. A frolick, wildneſs.

HIATUS, hī-ā′-tŭs. ſ. An aperture, a breach; the opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of ſome of the vowels.

HIBERNAL, hī-bĕr′-năl. a. Belonging to the winter.

HICCOUGH, hĭk′-kŭp. ſ. A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs.

To

To HICCOUGH, hik'-kup. v. n. To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HICKUP, hik'-kup. v. n. To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach.

HID, hid'. } part. paſſ. of Hide.
HIDDEN, hid'n. }

To HIDE, hi'de. v. a. preter. Hid, part. paſſ. Hid or hidden. To conceal, to withold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

To HIDE, hi'de. v. n. To lye hid, to be concealed.

HIDE AND SEEK, hi'de-and-ſe'k. ſ. A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

HIDE, hi'de. ſ. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed; the human ſkin, in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDEBOUND, hi'de-bound. a. A horſe is ſaid to be hidebound when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other; in trees, being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth; harſh, unbractable.

HIDEOUS, hid'-yus. a. Horrible, dreadful.

HIDEOUSLY, hid'-yuſ-ly. ad. Horribly, dreadfully.

HIDEOUSNESS, hid'-yuſ-nis. ſ. Horribleneſs, dreadfulneſs.

HIDER, hi'-dur. ſ. He that hides.

To HIE, hi'. v. n. To haſten, to go in haſte.

HIERARCH, hi'-e-rark. ſ. The chief of a ſacred order.

HIERARCHICAL, hi-e-ra'r-ky-kal. a. Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HIERARCHY, hi'-e-rar-ky. ſ. A ſacred government, rank or ſubordination of holy beings; eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

HIEROGLYPHICK, hi-e-ro-glif'-ik. ſ. An emblem, a figure by which a word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL, hi e-ro-glif'-i-kal. a. Emblematical, expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hi-e-ro-glif'-i-kal-y. ad. Emblematically.

HIEROGRAPHY, hi-e-rog'-graf-y. ſ, Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT, hi'-e-ro-fant'. ſ. One who teaches rules of religion.

To HIGGLE, hig'l. v. n. To chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go ſelling proviſions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hik'l-dy-pik'l-dy. ad. A cant word, corrupted from higgle, which denotes any confuſed maſs.

HIGGLER, hig'-lur. ſ. One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH, hi'. a. A great way upwards, riſing above; elevated in place, raiſed aloft; exalted in nature; elevated in rank or condition; exalted in ſentiment; difficult, abſtruſe; boaſtful, oſtentatious; arrogant, proud, lofty; noble, illuſtrious; violent, tempeſtuous, applied to the wind; tumultuous, turbulent, ungovernable; full, complete; ſtrong taſted; at the moſt perfect ſtate, in the meridian; far advanced into antiquity; dear, exorbitant in price; capital, great, oppoſed to little, as high treaſon.

HIGH, hi'. ſ. High place, elevation, ſuperior region.

HIGH-BLEST, hi'-bleſt'. a. Supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hi'-blo'n. Swelled much with wind, much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, hi'-ba'rn. Of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, hi'-kul'-lurd. Having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, hi'-de-si'-ning. Having great ſchemes.

HIGHFLIER, hi'-fli'-ur. ſ. One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, hi'-flon. a. Elevated, proud; turgid, extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, hi'-fly-ing. a. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HEAPED, hi'-he'pd. a. Covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTLED, hi'-mettld. Proud or ardent of ſpirit.

HIGHMINDED, hi'-min-did. Proud, arrogant.

HIGH-RED, hi'-red'. Deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, hi'-ſe'-zund. Piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hi'-ſpir'-it-id. Bold, daring, inſolent.

HIGH-

HIGH-STOMACHED, hī′-stŭm′-mŭkt. Obstinate, lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, hī′-tāst-tĕd. Gustful, piquant.

HIGH-VICED, hī′-vīsd. Enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī′-rāt. Accurately finished.

HIGHLAND, hī′-lănd. s. Mountainous regions.

HIGHLANDER, hī′-lăn-dŭr. s. An inhabitant of mountains.

HIGHLY, hī′-lȳ. ad. With elevation as to place and situation; in a great degree; proudly, arrogantly, ambitiously; with esteem, with estimation.

HIGHMOST, hī′-mŭst. a. Highest, topmost.

HIGHNESS, hī′-nĭs. s. Elevation above the surface; the title of princes, anciently of kings; dignity of nature, supremacy.

HIGHT, hī′te. Was named, was called; called, named.

HIGHWATER, hī′-wā′-tŭr. s. The utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hī′-wā′. s. Great road, publick path.

HIGHWAYMAN, hī′-wā-măn. s. A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

HILARITY, hĭl-lăr′-ĭt-ȳ. s. Merriment, gayety.

HILDING, hĭl′-dĭng. s. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow; it is used likewise for a mean woman.

HILL, hĭl′. s. An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, hĭl′-lŏk. s. A little hill.

HILLY, hĭl′-lȳ. a. Full of hills, unequal in the surface.

HILT, hĭlt′. s. The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

HIM, hĭm′. The oblique case of He.

HIMSELF, hĭm-sĕlf′. pron. In the nominative, He; in ancient authors, Itself; in the oblique cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN, hĭn′. s. A measure of liquids among the Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, hī′nd. a. compar. Hinder, superl. Hindmost. Backward, contrary in position to the face.

HIND, hī′nd. s. The she to a stag; a servant; a peasant, a boor.

HINDBERRIES, hĭnd′-bĕr-rȳz. s. The same as raspberries.

To HINDER, hĭn′-dŭr. v. a. To obstruct, to stop, to impede.

HINDER, hĭn′-dŭr. a. That which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, hĭn′-drăns. s. Impediment, let, stop.

HINDERER, hĭn′-dĕr-rŭr. s. He or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, hĭn′-dŭr-lĭng. s. A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, hĭn′-dŭr-mŭst. a. Hindmost, last, in the rear.

HINDMOST, hĭnd′-mŭst. a. The last, the last.

HINGE, hĭndzh′. s. Joints upon which a gate or door turns; the cardinal points of the world; a governing rule or principle; To be off the hinges, to be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

To HINGE, hĭndzh′. v. a. To furnish with hinges; to bend as an hinge.

To HINT, hĭnt′. v. a. To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

HINT, hĭnt′. s. Faint notice given to the mind, remote allusion; suggestion, intimation.

HIP, hĭp′. s. The joint of the thigh, the fleshy part of the thigh; To have on the hip, to have an advantage over another. A low phrase.

HIP, hĭp′. s. The fruit of the briar.

To HIP, hĭp′. v. a. To sprain or shoot the hips; Hip-hop, a cant word formed by the reduplication of Hop.

HIP, hĭp′. interj. An exclamation, or calling to one.

HIPPISH, hĭp′ pĭsh. a. A corruption of Hipochondriack.

HIPPOCENTAUR, hĭp′-pŏ-sĕn′-tăr. s. A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, hĭp′-pŏ-krăs. s. A medicated wine.

HIPPOGRIFF, hĭp′-pŏ-grĭf. ſ. A winged horſe.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hĭp-pŏt′-ă-mŭs. ſ. The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, hĭp′-ſhŏt. a. Sprained or diſlocated in the hip.

HIPWORT, hĭp′-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

To HIRE, hī′re. v. a. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price; to engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages; to bribe; to engage himſelf for pay.

HIRE, hī′re. ſ. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing; wages paid for ſervice.

HIRELING, hī′re-lĭng. ſ. One who ſerves for wages; a mercenary, a proſtitute.

HIRELING, hī′re-lĭng. a. Serving for hire, venal, mercenary, doing what is done for money.

HIRER, hī′re-rŭr. ſ. One who uſes any thing paying a recompence, one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSUTE, hĕr-ſū′t. a. Rough, rugged.

HIS, hĭz′. pronoun poſſeſſive. The maſculine poſſeſſive, belonging to him; anciently Its.

To HISS, hĭſs′. v. n. To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals.

To HISS, hĭſs′. v. a. To condemn by hiſſing, to explode; to procure hiſſes or diſgrace.

HISS, hĭſs′. ſ. The voice of a ſerpent; cenſure, expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres.

HIST, hĭſt′. interj. An exclamation commanding ſilence.

HISTORIAN, hĭſ-tō′-ryăn. ſ. A writer of facts and events.

HISTORICAL, hĭſ-tŏr′-ĭk-ăl. } a. Pertaining
HISTORICK, hĭſ-tŏr′-rĭk. } to hiſtory.

HISTORICALLY, hĭſ-tŏr′-rĭk-ăl-ў. ad. In the manner of hiſtory, by way of narration.

To HISTORIFY, hĭſ-tŏr′-ў-fў. v. a. To relate, to record in hiſtory.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, hĭſ-tŏr″-yō-grăf′-ŭr. ſ. An hiſtorian, a writer of hiſtory.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, hĭſ-tŏr″-yō-grăf′-ў. ſ. The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HISTORY, hĭs′-tŭr-ў. ſ. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity; narration, relation; the knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY PIECE, hĭs′-tŭr-ў-pē′s. ſ. A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event.

HISTRIONICAL, hĭſ-trў-ŏn′-ў-kăl. } a. Be-
HISTRIONICK, hĭſ-trў-ŏn′-ĭk. } fitting the ſtage, ſuitable to a player.

HISTRIONICALLY, hĭſ-trў-ŏn′-ў-kăl-ў. ad. Theatrically, in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT, hĭt′. v. a. To ſtrike, to touch with a blow; to touch the mark, not to miſs; to attain, to reach the point; to ſtrike a ruling paſſion; To hit off, to ſtrike out, to fix or determine luckily.

To HIT, hĭt′. v. n. To claſh, to collide; to chance luckily, to ſucceed by accident; to ſucceed, not to miſcarry; to light on.

HIT, hĭt′. ſ. A ſtroke; a lucky chance.

To HITCH, hĭtſh′. v. n. To catch, to move by jerks.

HITHE, hī′th. ſ. A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats.

HITHER, hĭth′-ŭr. ad. To this place from ſome place; Hither and Thither, to this place and that; to this end, to this deſign.

HITHER, hĭth′-ŭr. a. ſuperl. Hithermoſt. Nearer, towards this part.

HITHERMOST, hĭth′-ŭr-mŭſt. a. Neareſt on this ſide.

HITHERTO, hĭth′-ŭr-tō. ad. To this time, yet, in any time till now; at every time till now.

HITHERWARD, hĭth′-ŭr-wărd. } ad. This
HITHERWARDS, hĭth′-ŭr-wărdz. } way, towards this place.

HIVE, hī′ve. ſ. The habitation or cell of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

To HIVE, hī′ve. v. a. To put into hives, to harbour; to contain in hives.

To HIVE, hī′ve. v. n. To take ſhelter together.

HIVER, hī′v-ŭr. ſ. One who puts bees in hives.

HO, } hō′. } interj. A call, a ſudden exclama-
HOA, } } tion to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.

HOAR, hō'r. a. White; grey with age; white with froſt.

HOAR-FROST, hō'r-frōſt'. ſ. The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.

HOARD, hō'rd. ſ. A ſtore laid up in ſecret, a hidden ſtock, a treaſure.

To HOARD, hō'rd. v. n. To make hoards, to lay up ſtore.

To HOARD, hō'rd. v. a. To lay in hoards, to huſband privily.

HOARDER, hō'rd-ur. ſ. One that ſtores up in ſecret.

HOARHOUND, hō'r-hound. ſ. A plant.

HOARINESS, hō'r-ỳ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being whitiſh, the colour of old mens hair.

HOARSE, hō'rs. a. Having the voice rough, as with a cold, having a rough ſound.

HOARSELY, hō'rſ-lỳ. ad. With a rough harſh voice.

HOARSENESS, hō'rſ-nis. ſ. Roughneſs of voice.

HOARY, hō'-rỳ. a. White, whitiſh; white or grey with age; white with froſt; mouldy, moſſy, ruſty.

To HOBBLE, hŏb'l. v. n. To walk lamely or aukwardly upon one leg more than the other; to move roughly or unevenly.

HOBBLE, hŏb'l. ſ. Uneven aukward gait.

HOBBLINGLY, hŏb'-ling-lỳ. ad. Clumſily, aukwardly, with a halting gait.

HOBBY, hŏb'-bỳ. ſ. A ſpecies of hawk; an Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride; a ſtupid fellow.

HOBGOBLIN, hŏb-gŏb'-lin. ſ. A ſprite, a fairy.

HOBNAIL, hŏb'-nāl. ſ. A nail uſed in ſhoeing a horſe.

HOBNAILED, hŏb'-nāld. a. Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, hŏb'-nŏb'. This is corrupted from Hab Nab.

HOCK, hŏk'. ſ. The joint between the knee and fetlock.

To HOCK, hŏk'. v. a. To diſable in the hock.

HOCK, hŏk'. ſ. Old ſtrong rheniſh.

HOCKHERB, hŏk'-hĕrb. ſ. A plant, the ſame with mallows.

To HOCKLE, hŏk'l. v. a. To hamſtring.

HOCUS POCUS, hō'-kŭs-pō'-kŭs. ſ. A juggle, a cheat.

HOD, hŏd'. ſ. A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons.

HODMAN, hŏd'-mán. ſ. A labourer that carries mortar.

HODGE-PODGE, hŏdzh'-pŏdzh'. ſ. A medley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, hō-dỳ-ĕr'-nál. a. Of to-day.

HOE, hō'. ſ. An inſtrument to cut up the earth.

To HOE, hō'. v. a. To cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, hŏg'. ſ. The general name of ſwine; a caſtrated boar; To bring hogs to a fair market, to fail of one's deſign.

HOGCOTE, hŏg'-kōt. ſ. A houſe for hogs.

HOGGEREL, hŏg'-grĭl. ſ. A two years old ewe.

HOGHERD, hŏg'-hĕrd. ſ. A keeper of hogs.

HOGGISH, hŏg'-giſh. a. Having the qualities of an hog, brutiſh, ſelfiſh.

HOGGISHLY, hŏg'-giſh-lỳ. ad. Greedily, ſelfiſhly.

HOGGISHNESS, hŏg'-giſh-nis. ſ. Brutality, greedineſs, ſelfiſhneſs.

HOGSBEANS, hŏgz'-bēnz.
HOGSBREAD, hŏgz'-brĕd.
HOGSMUSHROOMS, hŏgz'-mŭſh'-rōmz. } ſ. Plants.

HOGSFENNEL, hŏgz'-fĕn'-nĭl. ſ. A plant.

HOGSHEAD, hŏgz'-ĭd. ſ. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty gallons; any large barrel.

HOGSTY, hŏg'-ſtỳ. ſ. The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed.

HOGWASH, hŏg'-wŏſh. ſ. The draff which is given to ſwine.

HOIDEN, hoi'dn. ſ. An ill-taught, aukward country girl.

To HOIDEN, hoi'dn. v. n. To romp indecently.

To HOISE, hoi'z. } v. a. To raiſe up on
To HOIST, hoi'st. } high.

To HOLD, hō'ld. v. a. preter. Held, part. paſſ. Held or Holden. To graſp in the hand, to gripe, to clutch; to keep, to retain, to gripe faſt;

faſt; to maintain as an opinion; to conſider as good or bad, to hold in regard; to have any ſtation; to poſſeſs, to enjoy; to poſſeſs in ſubordination; to ſuſpend, to refrain; to ſtop, to reſtrain; to fix to any condition; to confine to a certain ſtate; to detain; to retain, to continue; to offer, to propoſe; to maintain; to carry on, to continue; To hold forth, to exhibit; To hold in, to govern by the bridle, to reſtrain in general; To hold off, to keep at a diſtance; To hold on, to continue, to protract; To hold out, to extend, to ſtretch forth, to offer, to propoſe, to continue to do or ſuffer; To hold up, to raiſe aloft, to ſuſtain, to ſupport.

To HOLD, hōld. v. n. To ſtand, to be right, to be without exception; to continue unbroken or unſubdued; to laſt, to endure; to continue; to refrain; to ſtand up for, to adhere; to be dependent on; to derive right; To hold forth, to harangue, to ſpeak in publick; To hold in, to reſtrain one's ſelf, to continue in luck; To hold off, to keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers; To hold on, to continue, not to be interrupted, to proceed; To hold out, to laſt, to endure, not to yield, not to be ſubdued; To hold together, to be joined, to remain in union; To hold up, to ſupport himſelf, not to be foul weather, to continue the ſame ſpeed.

HOLD, hōld. interj. Forbear, ſtop, be ſtill.

HOLD, hōld. ſ. The act of ſeizing, gripe, graſp, ſeizure; ſomething to be held, ſupport; catch, power of ſeizing or keeping; priſon, place of cuſtody; power, influence; cuſtody; Hold of a ſhip, all that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck; a lurking place; a fortified place, a fort.

HOLDER, hōl'-dŭr. ſ. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand; a tenant, one that holds land under another.

HOLDERFORTH, hōl'-dŭr-fōrth. ſ. An haranguer, one who ſpeaks in publick.

HOLDFAST, hōld-fāſt. ſ. Any thing which takes hold, a catch, a hook.

HOLDING, hōl'-ding. ſ. Tenure, farm; it ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong.

HOLE, hōle. ſ. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal; a perforation, a ſmall vacuity; a cave, a hollow place; a cell of an animal; a mean habitation; ſome ſubterfuge or ſhift.

HOLIDAM, hŏl'-ў-dăm. ſ. Bleſſed lady.

HOLILY, hō'-lĭ-lў. ad. Piouſly, with ſanctity; inviolably, without breach.

HOLINESS, hō'-lў-nĭs. ſ. Sanctity, piety, religious goodneſs; the ſtate of being hallowed, dedication to religion; the title of the pope.

HOLLA, hŏl-lō'. interj. A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

HOLLAND, hŏl'-lŭnd. ſ. Fine linen made in Holland.

HOLLOW, hŏl'-lō. a. Excavated, having a void ſpace within, not ſolid; noiſy, like ſound reverberated from a cavity; not faithful, not ſound, not what one appears.

HOLLOW, hŏl'-lō. ſ. Cavity, concavity; cavern, den, hole; pit; any opening or vacuity; paſſage, canal.

To HOLLOW, hŏl'-lō. v. a. To make hollow, to excavate.

To HOLLOW, hŏl'-lō. v. n. To ſhout, to hoot.

HOLLOWLY, hŏl'-lō-lў. ad. With cavities; unfaithfully, inſincerely, diſhoneſtly.

HOLLOWNESS, hŏl'-lō-nĭs. ſ. Cavity, ſtate of being hollow; deceit, inſincerity, treachery.

HOLLOWROOT, hŏl'-lō-rōt. ſ. A plant.

HOLLY, hŏl'-lў. ſ. A tree.

HOLLYHOCK, hŏl'-lў-hŏk. ſ. Roſemallow.

HOLLYROSE, hŏl'-lў-rōze. ſ. A plant.

HOLOCAUST, hŏl'-ō-kāſt. ſ. A burnt ſacrifice.

HOLP, hōlp. The old preterite and participle paſſive of Help.

HOLPEN, hōlpn. The old participle paſſive of Help.

HOLSTER, hōl'-ſtŭr. ſ. A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

HOLY, hō'-lў. a. Good, pious, religious; hallowed,

lowed, conſecrated to divine uſe; pure, immaculate; ſacred.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hō′-lȳ-thŭrz′-dā. ſ. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HOLY-WEEK, hō′-lȳ-wē′k. ſ. The week before Eaſter.

HOLYDAY, hŏl′-ȳ-dā. ſ. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival; anniverſary feaſt; a day of gayety and joy; a time that comes ſeldom.

HOMAGE, hŏm′-ĭdzh. ſ. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior lord; obeiſance, reſpect paid by external action.

HOMAGER, hŏm′-ĭdzh-ŭr. ſ. One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord.

HOME, hō′me. ſ. His own houſe, the private dwelling; his own country; the place of conſtant reſidence; united to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick.

HOME, hō′me. ad. To one's own habitation; to one's own country; cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs; to the point deſigned; united to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOMEBORN, hō′me-bārn. a. Native, natural; domeſtick, not foreign.

HOMEBRED, hō′me-brĕd. a. Bred at home; not poliſhed by travel, plain, rude, artleſs, uncultivated; domeſtick, not foreign.

HOMEFELT, hō′me-fĕlt. a. Inward, private.

HOMELILY, hō′me-lĭl-ȳ. ad. Rudely, inelegantly.

HOMELINESS, hō′me-lȳ-nĭs. ſ. Plainneſs, rudeneſs.

HOMELY, hō′me-lȳ. a. Plain, homeſpun, not elegant, not beautiful, not fine, coarſe.

HOMEMADE, hō′me-māde. ad. Made at home.

HOMER, hō′-mŭr. ſ. A meaſure of about three pints.

HOMESPUN, hō′me-ſpŭn. a. Spun or wrought at home, not made by regular manufacturers; not made in foreign countries; plain, coarſe, rude, homely, inelegant.

HOMESTALL, hō′me-ſtāl. } ſ. The place of
HOMESTEAD, hō′me-ſtĕd. } the houſe.

HOMEWARD, hō′me-wŭrd. } ad. Towards
HOMEWARDS, hō′me-wŭrdz. } home, towards the native place.

HOMICIDE, hŏm′-ȳ-ſide. ſ. Murder, manſlaying; deſtruction; a murderer, a manſlayer.

HOMICIDAL, hŏm-ȳ-sī′-dāl. a. Murderous, bloody.

HOMILETICAL, hŏm-ȳ-lĕt′-ĭk-āl. a. Social, converſible.

HOMILY, hŏm′-ĭl-ȳ. ſ. A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

HOMOGENEAL, hō-mō-gē′-nyāl. } a. Having
HOMOGENEOUS, hō-mō-gē′-nyŭs. } the ſame nature or principles.

HOMOGENEALNESS, hō-mō-gē′-nyāl-nĭs. }
HOMOGENEITY, hō-mō-gē′-nē′-ĭt-ȳ. }
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hō-mō-gē′-nyŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Participation of the ſame principles or nature, ſimilitude of kind.

HOMOGENY, hō-mŏg′-gē-nȳ. ſ. Joint nature.

HOMOLOGOUS, hō-mŏl′-ō-gŭs. a. Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS, hō-mŏn′-ȳ-mŭs. a. Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMONYMY, hō-mŏn′-ȳ-mȳ. ſ. Equivocation, ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS, hō-mŏt′-tō-nŭs. a. Equable, ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion.

HONE, hō′ne. ſ. A whetſtone for a razor.

HONEST, ŏn′-nĭſt. a. Upright, true, ſincere; chaſte; juſt, righteous, giving to every man his due.

HONESTLY, ŏn′-nĭſt-lȳ. ad. Uprightly, juſtly; with chaſtity, modeſtly.

HONESTY, on′-nĭſ-tȳ. ſ. Juſtice, truth, virtue, purity.

HONIED, hŭn′-nȳd. a. Covered with honey; ſweet, luſcious.

HONEY, hŭn′-nȳ. ſ. A thick, viſcous luſcious ſubſtance, which is collected and prepared by bees; ſweetneſs, luſciouſneſs; a name of tenderneſs, ſweet, ſweetneſs.

HONEY-

HONEY-BAG, hŭn′-nў-bag. f. The bag in which the bee carries the honey.

HONEY-COMB, hŭn′-nў-kōm. f. The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey.

HONEY-COMBED, hŭn′-nў-kōmd. a. Flawed with little cavities.

HONEY-DEW, hŭn′-nў-dū. f. Sweet dew.

HONEY-FLOWER, hŭn′-nў-flow-ŭr. f. A plant.

HONEY-GNAT, hŭn′-nў-nat. f. An inſect.

HONEY-MOON, hŭn′-nў-mōn. f. The firſt month after marriage.

HONEY-SUCKLE, hŭn′-nў-ſŭkl. f. Woodbine.

HONEYLESS, hŭn′-nў-lis. a. Without honey.

HONEY-WORT, hŭn′-nў-wŭrt. f. A plant.

HONORARY, ŏn′-nŭr-rĕr-ў. a. Done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

HONOUR, ŏn′-nŭr. f. Dignity; reputation; the title of a man of rank; nobleneſs; reverence, due veneration; chaſtity; glory, boaſt; publick mark of reſpect; privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid; ornament, decoration.

To HONOUR, ŏn′-nŭr. v. a. To reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify, to raiſe to greatneſs.

HONOURABLE, ŏn′-nŭr-ŭbl. a. Illuſtrious, noble; great, magnanimous, generous; conferring honour; accompanied with tokens of honour; without taint, without reproach; honeſt, without intention of deceit; equitable.

HONOURABLENESS, ŏn′-nŭr-ŭbl-nis. f. Eminence, magnificence, generoſity.

HONOURABLY, ŏn′-nŭr-ŭb-lў. ad. With tokens of honour; magnanimouſly, generouſly; reputably, with exemption from reproach.

HONORER, ŏn′-nŭr-rŭr. f. One that honours, one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, hŭd′. In compoſition, denotes quality, character, as knighthood, childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively, as brotherhood, a confraternity.

HOOD, hŭd′. f. The upper cover of a woman's head; any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it; a covering put over the hawk's eyes; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD, hŭd′. v. a. To dreſs in a hood; to blind as with a hood; to cover.

HOODMAN's-BLIND, hŭd′-mănz-blī″nd. f. A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

To HOODWINK, hŭd′-wink. v. a. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impoſe upon.

HOOF, hŏ′f. f. The hard horny ſubſtance which compoſes the feet of ſeveral ſorts of animals.

HOOK, hŏ′k. f. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold; the bended wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced; a ſnare, a trap; a ſickle to reap corn; an iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron; an inſtrument to cut or lop with; the part of the hinge fixed to the poſt; Hook or crook, one way or other, by any expedient.

To HOOK, hŏ′k. v. a. To catch with a hook; to intrap, to enſnare; to draw as with a hook; to faſten as with a hook; to be drawn by force or artifice.

HOOKED, hŏ′kt. a. Bent, curvated.

HOOKEDNESS, hŏ′-kĕd-nis. f. State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNOSED, hŏ′k-nōzd. a. Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle.

HOOP, hŏ′p. f. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels; part of a lady's dreſs; any thing circular.

To HOOP, hŏ′p. v. a. To bind or encloſe with hoops; to encircle, to claſp, to ſurround.

To HOOP, hŏ′p. v. n. To ſhout, to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

HOOPER, hŏ′-pŭr. f. A cooper, one that hoops tubs.

HOOPING-COUGH, hŏ′-ping-kŏf′. f. A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe.

To HOOT, hŏ′t. v. n. To ſhout in contempt; to cry as an owl.

To HOOT, hŏ′t. v. a. To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.

HOOT, hôt. s. Clamour, shout.

To HOP, hŏp'. v. n. To jump, to skip lightly; to leap on one leg; to walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

HOP, hŏp'. s. A jump, a light leap; a jump on one leg; a place where meaner people dance.

HOP, hŏp'. s. A plant, the flowers of which are used in brewing.

To HOP, hŏp'. v. a. To impregnate with hops.

HOPE, hō'pe. s. Expectation of some good, an expectation indulged with pleasure; confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body; that which gives hope; the object of hope.

To HOPE, hō'pe. v. n. To live in expectation of some good; to place confidence in futurity.

To HOPE, hō'pe. v. a. To expect with desire.

HOPEFUL, hō'pe-fŭl. a. Full of qualities which produce hope, promising; full of hope, full of expectation of success.

HOPEFULLY, hō'pe-fŭl-ȳ. ad. In such manner as to raise hope; with hope.

HOPEFULNESS, hō'pe-fŭl-nĭs. s. Promise of good, likelihood to succeed.

HOPELESS, hō'pe-lĭs. a. Without hope, without pleasing expectation; giving no hope, promising nothing pleasing.

HOPER, hō'-pŭr. s. One that has pleasing expectations.

HOPINGLY, hō'-pĭng-lȳ. ad. With hope, with expectation of good.

HOPPER, hŏp'-pŭr. s. He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HOPPER, hŏp'-pŭr. s. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground; a basket for carrying seed.

HOPPERS, hŏp'-pŭrz. s. A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HORAL, hō'-răl. a. Relating to the hour.

HORARY, hō'-rā-rȳ. a. Relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, hō'rd. s. A clan, a migratory crew of people; a body of Tartars.

HORIZON, hō-rī'-zŭn. s. The line that terminates the view.

HORIZONTAL, hŏr-ȳ-zŏn'-tăl. a. Near the horizon; parallel to the horizon, on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, hŏr-ȳ-zŏn'-tăl-ȳ. ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, hā'rn. s. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons; an instrument of wind-musick made of horn; the extremity of the waxing or waning moon; the feelers of a snail; a drinking cup made of horn; antler of a cuckold; Horn mad, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBEAK, hā'rn-bēk. } s. A kind of fish.
HORNFISH, hā'rn-fĭsh. }

HORNBEAM, hā'rn-bēm. s. A tree.

HORNBOOK, hā'rn-bŏk. s. The first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HORNED, hā'r-nĭd. a. Furnished with horns.

HORNER, hā'r-nŭr. s. One that works in horn, and sells horns.

HORNET, hā'r-nĭt. s. A very large strong stinging fly.

HORNFOOT, hā'rn-fŭt. a. Hoofed.

HORNOWL, hā'rn-owl. s. A kind of horned owl.

HORNPIPE, hā'rn-pīpe. s. A dance.

HORNSTONE, hā'rn-stōne. s. A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK, hā'rn-wŭrk. s. A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY, hā'r-nȳ. a. Made of horn; resembling horn; hard as horn, callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hŏ-rŏg'-grā-fȳ. s. An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE, hŏ'-rŏ-lŏdzh. } s. An instru-
HOROLOGY, hŏ'-rŏ-lŏ-dzhȳ. } ment that tells the hour, as a clock, a watch, an hour-glass.

HOROMETRY, hŏ-rŏm'-ĕ-trȳ. s. The art of measuring hours.

HOROSCOPE, hŏr'-rŏ-skōpe. s. The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORRIBLE, hŏr'-rĭbl. a. Dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, enormous.

HOR-

HORRIBLENESS, hŏr'-rĭbl-nĭs. ſ. Dreadfulneſs, hideouſneſs, terribleneſs.

HORRIBLY, hŏr'-rĭb-lў. ad. Dreadfully; hideouſly; to a dreadful degree.

HORRID, hŏr'-rĭd. a. Hideous, dreadful, ſhocking; rough, rugged.

HORRIDNESS, hŏr'-rĭd-nĭs. ſ. Hideouſneſs, enormity.

HORRIFICK, hŏr-rĭf'-ĭk. a. Cauſing horrour.

HORRISONOUS, hŏr-rĭs'-ſō-nŭs. a. Sounding dreadfully.

HORROUR, hŏr'-rŭr. ſ. Terrour mixed with deteſtation; gloom, drearineſs; in medicine, ſuch a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking.

HORSE, hŏrſe. ſ. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage; it is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry; ſomething on which any thing is ſupported; a wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment; joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe, as a horſeface, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE, hŏrſe. v. a. To mount upon a horſe; to carry one on the back; to ride any thing; to cover a mare.

HORSEBACK, hŏrſ-băk. ſ. The ſeat of the rider, the ſtate of being on a horſe.

HORSEBEAN, hŏrſ-bēn. ſ. A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes.

HORSEBLOCK, hŏrſ-blŏk. ſ. A block on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBOAT, hŏrſ-bŏt. ſ. A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBOY, hŏrſ-boy. ſ. A boy employed in dreſſing horſes, a ſtableboy.

HORSEBREAKER, hŏrſ-brē-kŭr. ſ. One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle.

HORSECHESNUT, hŏrſ-tſhĕs'-nŭt. ſ. A tree, the fruit of a tree.

HORSECOURSER, hŏrſ-kŏr-ſŭr. ſ. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race; a dealer in horſes.

HORSECRAB, hŏrſ-krăb. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

HORSECUCUMBER, hŏrſ-kou'-kŭm-ŭr. ſ. A plant.

HORSEDUNG, hŏrſ-dŭng. ſ. The excrements of horſes.

HORSEEMMET, hŏrſ-ĕm'-mĭt. ſ. Ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH, hŏrſ-flĕſh. ſ. The fleſh of horſes.

HORSEFLY, hŏrſ-flў. ſ. A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT, hŏrſ-fŭt. ſ. An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR, hŏrſ-hăr. ſ. The hair of horſes.

HORSEHEEL, hŏrſ-hēl. ſ. An herb.

HORSELAUGH, hŏrſ-lăf'. ſ. A loud violent rude laugh.

HORSELEECH, hŏrſ-lētſh. ſ. A great leech that bites horſes; a farrier.

HORSELITTER, hŏrſ-lĭt-tŭr. ſ. A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, on which the perſon carried lies along.

HORSEMAN, hŏrſ-măn. ſ. One ſkilled in riding; one that ſerves in wars on horſeback; a rider, a man on horſeback.

HORSEMANSHIP, hŏrſ-măn-ſhĭp. ſ. The art of riding, the art of managing a horſe.

HORSEMATCH, hŏrſ-mătſh. ſ. A bird.

HORSEMEAT, hŏrſ-mēt. ſ. Provender.

HORSEMINT, hŏrſ-mĭnt. ſ. A large coarſe mint.

HORSEMUSCLE, hŏrſ-mŭſl. ſ. A large muſcle.

HORSEPLAY, hŏrſ-plă. ſ. Coarſe, rough, rugged play.

HORSEPOND, hŏrſ-pŏnd. ſ. A pond for horſes.

HORSERACE, hŏrſ-răs. ſ. A match of horſes in running.

HORSERADISH, hŏrſ-răd'-ĭſh. ſ. A root acrid and biting, a ſpecies of ſcurvygraſs.

HORSESHOE, hŏrſ-ſhō. ſ. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes; an herb.

HORSESTEALER, hŏrſ-ſtēl-ŭr. ſ. A thief who takes away horſes.

HORSETAIL, hŏrſ-tāl. ſ. A plant.

HORSETONGUE, hŏr′ſ-tŭng. ſ. An herb.

HORSEWAY, hŏr′ſ-wā. ſ. A broad way by which horſes may travel.

HORTATION, hŏr-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of exhorting, advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HORTATIVE, hā′r-tă-tĭv. ſ. Exhortation, precept by which one incites or animates.

HORTATORY, hā′r-tă-tŭr-ў. a. Encouraging, animating, adviſing to any thing.

HORTICULTURE, hā′r-tў-kŭl′-tſhŭr. ſ. The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN, hā′r-tŭ-lăn. a. Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA, hŏ-zăn′-nă. ſ. An exclamation of praiſe to God.

HOSE, hō′ze. ſ. Breeches; ſtockings, covering for the legs.

HOSIER, hō′-zhŭr. ſ. One who ſells ſtockings.

HOSPITABLE, hŏs′-pĭ-tăbl. a. Giving entertainment to ſtrangers, kind to ſtrangers.

HOSPITABLY, hŏs′-pĭ-tăb-lў. ad. With kindneſs to ſtrangers.

HOSPITAL, ā′ſ-pĭ-tăl. ſ. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor; a place for ſhelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY, hŏſ-pў-tăl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

HOST, hō′ſt. ſ. One who gives entertainment to another; the landlord of an inn; an army, numbers aſſembled for war; any great number; the ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church.

To HOST, hō′ſt. v. n. To take up entertainment; to encounter in battle; to review a body of men, to muſter.

HOSTAGE, hŏs′-tĭdzh. ſ. One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL, hŏ-tĕl′. } ſ. An inn.
HOSTELRY, hō′-tĕl-rў. }

HOSTESS, hō′ſ-tĭs. ſ. A female hoſt, a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hō′ſ-tĭſ-ſhĭp. ſ. The character of an hoſteſs.

HOSTILE, hŏs′-tĭl. a. Adverſe, oppoſite, ſuitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY, hŏſ-tĭl′-ĭ-tў. ſ. The practices of an open enemy, open war, oppoſition in war.

HOSTLER, ŏs′-lŭr. ſ. One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

HOT, hŏt′. a. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat, fiery; luſtful, lewd; ardent, vehement, eager, keen in deſire; piquant, acrid.

HOTBED, hŏt′-bĕd. ſ. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED, hŏt′-brānd. a. Violent, vehement, furious.

HOTCOCKLES, hŏt′-kŏ′klz. ſ. A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.

HOTHEADED, hŏt′-hĕd-ĭd. a. Vehement, violent, paſſionate.

HOTHOUSE, hŏt′-hous. ſ. A bagnio, a place to ſweat and cup in; a houſe in which tender plants are raiſed and preſerved from the inclemency of the weather, and in which fruits are matured early.

HOTLY, hŏt′-lў. ad. With heat; violently, vehemently; luſtfully.

HOTMOUTHED, hŏt′-mouthd. a. Headſtrong, ungovernable.

HOTNESS, hŏt′-nĭs. ſ. Heat, violence, fury.

HOTCHPOTCH, hŏd′zh-pŏd′zh. ſ. A mingled haſh, a mixture.

HOTSPUR, hŏt′-ſpŭr. ſ. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate, and heady; a kind of pea of ſpeedy growth.

HOTSPURRED, hŏt′-ſpŭrd. a. Vehement, raſh, heady.

HOVE, hō′ve. The preterite of Heave.

HOVEL, hŏv′-ĭl. ſ. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead; a mean habitation, a cottage.

HOVEN, hō′vn. part. paſſ. Raiſed, ſwelled, tumefied.

To HOVER, hŏv′-ŭr. v. n. To hang fluttering in the air over head; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, hŏk′. ſ. The lower part of the thigh.

To HOUGH, hŏk′. v. a. To hamſtring, to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham; to cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOUND,

HOUND, hou'nd. ſ. A dog uſed in the chace.

To HOUND, hou'nd. v. a. To ſet on the chace; to hunt, to purſue.

HOUNDFISH, hou'nd-fiſh. ſ. A kind of fiſh.

HOUNDSTONGUE, hou'ndz-tŭng. ſ. A plant.

HOUR, ou'r. ſ. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the ſpace of ſixty minutes; a particular time; the time as marked by the clock.

HOURGLASS, ou'r-glȧs. ſ. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY, ou'r-lў. a. Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated.

HOURLY, ou'r-lў. ad. Every hour, frequently.

HOURPLATE, ou'r-plȧte. ſ. The dial, the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inſcribed.

HOUSE, hou'ſe. ſ. A place wherein a man lives, a place of human abode; any place of abode; places in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common; the manner of living, the table; ſtation of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered; family of anceſtors, deſcendants, and kindred, race; a body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively conſidered.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. a. To harbour, to admit to reſidence; to ſhelter, to keep under a roof.

To HOUSE, hou'z. v. n. To take ſhelter, to keep the abode, to reſide, to put into a houſe; to have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens.

HOUSEBREAKER, hou'ſ-brē-kŭr. ſ. Burglar, one who makes his way into houſes to ſteal.

HOUSEBREAKING, hou'ſ-brē-king. ſ. Burglary.

HOUSEDOG, hou'ſ-dȯg. ſ. A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe.

HOUSEHOLD, hou'ſ-hȯld. ſ. A family living together; family life, domeſtick management; it is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick, belonging to the family.

HOUSEHOLDER, hou'ſ-hȯl-dŭr. ſ. Maſter of a family.

HOUSEHOLDSTUFF, hou'ſ-hŭld-ſtŭf. ſ. Furniture of any houſe, utenſils convenient for a family.

HOUSEKEEPER, hou'ſ-kē-pŭr. ſ. Houſeholder, maſter of a family; one who lives much at home; a woman ſervant that has care of a family, and ſuperintends the ſervants.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou'ſ-kē-ping. a. Domeſtick, uſeful to a family.

HOUSEKEEPING, hou'ſ-kē-ping. ſ. The proviſions for a family; hoſpitality, liberal and plentiful table.

HOUSELEEK, hou'ſ-lēk. ſ. A plant.

HOUSELESS, hou'z-lis. a. Without abode, wanting habitation.

HOUSEMAID, hou'ſ-mȧde. ſ. A maid employed to keep the houſe clean.

HOUSEROOM, hou'ſ-rȯm. ſ. Place in a houſe.

HOUSESNAIL, hou'ſ-ſnȧle. ſ. A kind of ſnail.

HOUSEWARMING, hou'ſ-wȧr-ming. ſ. A feaſt or merrymaking upon going into a new houſe.

HOUSEWIFE, hŭz'-wif. ſ. The miſtreſs of a family; a female œconomiſt; one ſkilled in female buſineſs.

HOUSEWIFELY, hŭz'-wif-lў. a. Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

HOUSEWIFELY, hŭz'-wif-lў. ad. With the œconomy of a houſewife.

HOUSEWIFERY, hŭz'-wif-rў. ſ. Domeſtick or female buſineſs, management, female œconomy.

HOUSING, hȯ'-zing. ſ. Cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

HOW, how'. ad. In what manner, to what degree; for what reaſon, from what cauſe; by what means, in what ſtate; it is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence; it is much uſed in exclamation.

HOWBEIT, how-bē'-it. ad. Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, yet, however. Not now in uſe.

HOWDYE, how'-dy'-ye'. ad. In what ſtate is your health.

HOWEVER, how-ev'-vur. ad. In whatſoever manner, in whatſoever degree; at all events, happen what will, at leaſt; nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, yet.

To HOWL, how'l. v. n. To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter cries in diſtreſs; to ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone; it is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL, how'l. ſ. The cry of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being in horrour.

HOWSOEVER, how-ſo-ev'-vur. ad. In what manner ſoever; although.

HOY, hoy'. ſ. A large boat, ſometimes with one deck.

HUBBUB, hub'-bub. ſ. A tumult, a riot.

HUCKABACK, huk'-ka-bak. ſ. A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HUCKLEBACKED, huk'l-bakt. a. Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HUCKLEBONE, huk'l-bone. ſ. The hip-bone.

HUCKSTER, huks'-tur. } ſ. One who
HUCKSTERER, kuks'-tur-ur. } ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities; a trickiſh mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER, huks'-tur. v. n. To deal in petty bargains.

To HUDDLE, hud'l. v. a. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered, to mobble; to put on careleſsly in a hurry; to cover up in haſte; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confuſion.

To HUDDLE, hud'l. v. n. To come in a crowd or hurry.

HUDDLE, hud'l. ſ. Crowd, tumult, confuſion.

HUE, hu'. ſ. Colour, die; a clamour, a legal purſuit.

HUFF, huf'. ſ. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance.

To HUFF, huf'. v. a. To ſwell, to puff; to hector, to treat with inſolence and arrogance.

To HUFF, huf'. v. n. To bluſter, to ſtorm, to bounce. †

HUFFER, huf'-fur. ſ. A bluſterer, a bully.

HUFFISH, huf'-fiſh. a. Arrogant, inſolent, hectoring.

HUFFISHLY, huf'-fiſh-ly. ad. With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS, huf'-fiſh-nis. ſ. Petulance, arrogance, noiſy bluſter.

To HUG, hug'. v. a. To preſs cloſe in an embrace; to fondle, to treat with tenderneſs; to hold faſt.

HUG, hug'. ſ. Cloſe embrace.

HUGE, hu'je. a. Vaſt, immenſe; great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

HUGELY, hu'je-ly. ad. Immenſely, enormouſly; greatly, very much.

HUGENESS, hu'je-nis. ſ. Enormous bulk, greatneſs.

HUGGERMUGGER, hug'-gur-mug'-gur. ſ. Secrecy, bye-place. A cant word.

HULK, hulk'. ſ. The body of a ſhip; any thing bulky and unwieldy.

HULL, hul'. ſ. The huſk or integument of any thing, the outer covering; the body of a ſhip, the hulk.

HULLY, hul'-ly. a. Huſky, full of hulls.

To HUM, hum'. v. a. To make the noiſe of bees; to make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound; to pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath; to ſing low; to applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM, hum'. ſ. The noiſe of bees or inſects; the noiſe of buſtling crouds; any low dull noiſe; a pauſe with an articulate ſound; an expreſſion of applauſe.

HUM, hum'. interj. A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, hu'-man. a. Having the qualities of a man; belonging to man.

HUMANE, hu-ma'ne. a. Kind, civil, benevolent, good-natured.

HUMANELY, hu-ma'ne-ly. ad. Kindly, with good nature.

HUMANIST, hu'-ma-niſt. ſ. A philologer, a grammarian.

HUMA-

HUMANITY, hū-măn′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The nature of man; humankind, the collective body of mankind; kindneſs, tenderneſs; philology, grammatical ſtudies.

To HUMANIZE, hū′-mă-nize. v. a. To ſoften, to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence.

HUMANKIND, hū′-măn-kyī′nd. ſ. The race of man.

HUMANLY, hū′-măn-lў. ad. After the notions of men; kindly, with good-nature.

HUMBIRD, hŭm′-bŭrd, ſ. The humming bird.

HUMBLE, ŭm′bl. a. Not proud, modeſt, not arrogant; low, not high, not great.

To HUMBLE, ŭm′bl. v. a. To make humble, to make ſubmiſſive; to cruſh, to break, to ſubdue; to make to condeſcend; to bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE, ŭm′bl-bē. ſ. A buzzing wild bee, an herb.

HUMBLENESS, ŭm′bl-nĭs. ſ. Humility, abſence of pride.

HUMBLER, ŭm′-blŭr. ſ. One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED, ŭm′bl-mouthd. a. Mild, meek.

HUMBLEPLANT, ŭm′bl-plănt. ſ. A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant.

HUMBLES, ŭm′blz. ſ. Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLY, ŭm′-blў. ad. With humility; without elevation.

HUMDRUM, hŭm′-drŭm. a. Dull, droniſh, ſtupid.

To HUMECT, hū-mĕk′t. } v. a. To
To HUMECTATE, hū-mĕk′-tāte. } wet, to moiſten. Little uſed.

HUMECTATION, hū-mĕk-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of wetting, moiſtening.

HUMERAL, hū′-mĕ-răl. a. Belonging to the ſhoulder.

HUMID, hū′-mĭd, a. Wet, moiſt, watery.

HUMIDITY, hū-mĭd′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

HUMILIATION, hū-mĭl-ў-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Deſcent from greatneſs, act of humility; mortification, external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs; abatement of pride.

HUMILITY, hū-mĭl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Freedom from pride, modeſty, not arrogance; act of ſubmiſſion.

HUMMER, hŭm′-mŭr. ſ. One that hums.

HUMORAL, ū′-mŏ-răl. a. Proceeding from humours.

HUMORIST, ū′-mŭr-ĭſt. ſ. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy, one who gratifies his own humour.

HUMOROUS, ū′-mŭr-ŭs. a. Full of groteſque or odd images; capricious, irregular; pleaſant, jocular.

HUMOROUSLY, ū′-mŭr-ŭſ-lў. ad. Merrily, jocoſely; with caprice, with whim.

HUMOROUSNESS, ū′-mŭr-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Fickleneſs, capricious levity.

HUMORSOME, ū′-mŭr-ſŭm. a. Peeviſh, petulant; odd, humorous.

HUMORSOMELY, ū′-mŭr-ſŭm-lў. ad. Peeviſhly, petulantly.

HUMOUR, ū′-mŭr. ſ. Moiſture; the different kinds of moiſture in man's body; general turn or temper of mind; preſent diſpoſition; groteſque imagery, jocularity, merriment; diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition; petulance, peeviſhneſs; a trick; caprice, whim, predominant inclination.

To HUMOUR, ū′-mŭr. v. a. To gratify, to ſooth by compliance; to fit, to comply with.

HUMP, hŭmp′. ſ. A crooked back.

HUMPBACK, hŭmp′-băk′. ſ. Crooked back, high ſhoulders.

HUMPBACKED, hŭmp′-băkt′, a. Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH, hŭntſh′. v. a. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts; to crook the back.

HUNCHBACKED, hŭntſh′-băkt′. a. Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, hŭn′-drŭd. a. Conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten.

HUNDRED, hŭn′-drŭd. ſ. The number ten multiplied by ten; a company or body conſiſting of an hundred; a canton or diviſion of a county, conſiſting originally of tythings.

HUN-

HUNDREDTH, hŭn'-drĭdth. a. The ordinal of an hundred.

HUNG, hŭng'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of Hang.

HUNGER, hŭng'-gŭr. ſ. Deſire of food, the pain felt from faſting; any violent deſire.

To HUNGER, hŭng'-gŭr. v. n. To feel the pain of hunger; to deſire with great eagerneſs.

HUNGERBIT, hŭng'-gŭr-bĭt. } a. Pained or
HUNGERBITTEN, hŭng'-gŭr-bĭtn. } weakened with hunger.

HUNGERLY, hŭng'-gŭr-lў. a. Hungry, in want of nouriſhment.

HUNGERLY, hŭng'-gŭr-lў. ad. With keen appetite.

HUNGERSTARVED, hŭng'-gŭr-ſtä'rvd. a. Starved with hunger, pinched by want of food.

HUNGERED, hŭng'-gŭrd. a. Pinched by want of food.

HUNGRILY, hŭng'-grĭl-ў. ad. With keen appetite.

HUNGRY, hŭng'-grў. a. Feeling pain from want of food; not fat, not fruitful, not prolifick, greedy.

HUNKS, hŭnks'. ſ. A covetous ſordid wretch, a miſer.

To HUNT, hŭnt'. v. a. To chaſe wild animals; to purſue, to follow cloſe; to ſearch for; to direct or manage hounds in the chace.

To HUNT, hŭnt'. v. n. To follow the chace; to purſue or ſearch.

HUNT, hŭnt'. ſ. A pack of hounds; a chace; purſuit.

HUNTER, hŭn'-tŭr. ſ. One who chaces animals for paſtime; a dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey.

HUNTINGHORN, hŭn'-tĭng-hârn. a. A bugle, a horn uſed to cheer the hounds.

HUNTRESS, hŭn'-trĭs. ſ. A woman that follows the chace.

HUNTSMAN, hŭnts'-măn. ſ. One who delights in the chace; the ſervant whoſe office it is to manage the chace.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hŭnts'-măn-ſhĭp. ſ. The qualifications of a hunter.

HURDLE, hŭr'dl. ſ. A texture of ſticks, woven together.

HURDS, hŭrd'z. ſ. The refuſe of hemp or flax.

To HURL, hŭrl'. v. a. To throw with violence, to drive impetuouſly; to utter with vehemence; to play at a kind of game.

HURL, hŭrl'. ſ. Tumult, riot, commotion; a kind of game.

HURLBAT, hŭrl'-bät. ſ. Whirlbat.

HURLER, hŭr'-lŭr. ſ. One that plays at hurling.

HURLY, hŭr'-lў. } ſ. Tumult,
HURLYBURLY, hŭr'-lў-bŭr'-lў. } commotion, buſtle.

HURRICANE, hŭr'-rў-kâne. } ſ. A violent
HURRICANO, hŭr-rў-kä'-nō. } ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemiſphere.

To HURRY, hŭr'-rў. v. a. To haſten, to put into precipitation or confuſion.

To HURRY, hŭr'-rў. v. n. To move on with precipitation.

HURRY, hŭr'-rў. ſ. Tumult, precipitation, commotion, haſte.

To HURT, hŭrt'. v. a. preter. I Hurt, part. paſſ. I have Hurt. To miſchief, to harm; to wound, to pain by ſome bodily harm.

HURT, hŭrt'. ſ. Harm, miſchief; wound or bruiſe.

HURTER, hŭr'-tŭr. ſ. One that does harm.

HURTFUL, hŭrt'-fŭl. a. Miſchievous, pernicious.

HURTFULLY, hŭrt'-fŭl-ў. ad. Miſchievouſly, perniciouſly.

HURTFULNESS, hŭrt'-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Miſchievouſneſs, perniciouſneſs.

To HURTLE, hŭr'tl. v. n. To ſkirmiſh, to run againſt any thing, to joſtle.

HURTLEBERRY, hŭr'tl-bĕr-rў. ſ. Bilberry.

HURTLESS, hŭrt'-lĭs. a. Innocent, harmleſs, innoxious, doing no harm; receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY, hŭrt'-lĭſ-lў. ad. Without harm.

HURTLESSNESS, hŭrt'-lĕſ-nĭs. ſ. Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUS-

HUSBAND, hŭz′-bŭnd. ſ. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman; the male of animals; an œconomiſt, a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit; a farmer.

To HUSBAND, hŭz′-bŭnd. v. a. To ſupply with an huſband; to manage with frugality; to till, to cultivate the ground with proper management.

HUSBANDLESS, hŭz′-bŭnd-lĭs. a. Without a huſband.

HUSBANDLY, hŭz′-bŭnd-lў. a. Frugal, thrifty.

HUSBANDMAN, hŭz′-bŭnd-măn. ſ. One who works in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, hŭz′-bŭn-drў. ſ. Tillage, manner of cultivating land; thrift, frugality, parſimony; care of domeſtick affairs.

HUSH, hŭſh′. interj. Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

HUSH, hŭſh′. a. Still, ſilent, quiet.

To HUSH, hŭſh′. v. a. To ſtill, to ſilence, to quiet, to appeaſe.

HUSHMONEY, hŭſh′-mŭn-ў. ſ. A bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, hŭſk′. ſ. The outmoſt integument of ſome ſorts of fruit.

To HUSK, hŭſk′. v. a. To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HUSKED, hŭs′-kĭd. a. Bearing an huſk, covered with a huſk.

HUSKY, hŭs′-kў. a. Abounding in huſks.

HUSSY, hŭz′-zў. ſ. A ſorry or bad woman.

HUSTINGS, hŭs′-tĭngz. ſ. A council, a court held.

To HUSTLE, hŭs′l. v. a. To ſhake together.

HUSWIFE, hŭz′-zĭf. ſ. A bad manager, a ſorry woman; an œconomiſt, a thrifty woman.

To HUSWIFE, hŭz′-zĭf. v. a. To manage with œconomy and frugality.

HUSWIFERY, hŭz′-zĭf-rў. ſ. Management good or bad; management of rural buſineſs committed to women.

HUT, hŭt′. ſ. A poor cottage.

HUTCH, hŭtſh′. ſ. A corn cheſt.

To HUZZ, hŭz′. v. n. To buzz, to murmur.

HUZZA, hŭz-zä′. interj. A ſhout, a cry of acclamation.

To HUZZA, hŭz-zä′. v. n. To utter acclamation.

To HUZZA, hŭz-zä′. v. a. To receive with acclamation.

HYACINTH, hī′-ä-sĭnth. ſ. A plant; a kind of precious ſtone.

HYACINTHINE, hī-ä-sĭn′-thĭn. a. Made of hyacinths.

HYADES, hī′-ä-dēz. } ſ. A watry conſtella-
HYADS, hī′-ädz. } tion.

HYALINE, hī′-ä-lĭn. a. Glaſſy cryſtalline.

HYBRIDOUS, hĭb′-brў-dŭs. a. Begotten between animals of different ſpecies; produced from plants of different kinds.

HYDATIDES, hī-dät′-ў-dēz. ſ. Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part, moſt common in dropſical perſons.

HYDRA, hī′-drä. ſ. A monſter with many heads ſlain by Hercules.

HYDRAGOGUES, hī′-drä-gŏgz. ſ. Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours.

HYDRAULICAL, hī-drä′-lў-käl. } a. Re-
HYDRAULICK, hī-drä′-lĭk. } lating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAULICKS, hī-drä′-lĭks. ſ. The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCELE, hī′-drŏ-ſēl. ſ. A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hī-drŏ-ſĕf′-fä-lŭs. ſ. A dropſy in the head.

HYDROGRAPHER, hī-drŏg-grä′-fŭr. ſ. One who draws maps of the ſea.

HYDROGRAPHY, hī-drŏg′-grä-fў. ſ. Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY, hī′-drŏ-măn′-ſў. ſ. Prediction by water.

HYDROMEL, hī′-drŏ-mĕl. ſ. Honey and water.

HYDROMETER, hī-drŏm′-mē-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

HYDROMETRY, hī-drŏm′-mē-trў. ſ. The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, hī-drō-fō-bē′-ā. ſ. Dread of water.

HYDROPICAL, hī-drŏp′-pȳ-kăl. } a. Dropſical, diſeaſed with extravaſated water.
HYDROPICK, hī-drŏp′-pĭk. }

HYDROSTATICAL, hī-drō-ſtăt′-ĭ-kăl. a. Relating to hydroſtaticks, taught by hydroſtaticks.

HYDROSTATICALLY, hī-drō-ſtăt′-ȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. According to hydroſtaticks.

HYDROSTATICKS, hī-drō-ſtăt′-ĭks. ſ. The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICK, hī-drŏt′-ĭk. ſ. Purger of water or phlegm.

HYEN, hȳ′ĕn. } ſ. An animal like a
HYENA, hȳ-ē′-nā. } wolf.

HYGROMETER, hȳ-grŏm′-mē-tŭr. ſ. An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture.

HYGROSCOPE, hȳ′-grō-ſkōpe. ſ. An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme.

HYM, hĭm. ſ. A ſpecies of dog.

HYMEN, hȳ′-mĕn. ſ. The god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

HYMENEAL, hĭm-ȳ-nē′-ăl. } ſ. A marriage
HYMENEAN, hĭm-ȳ-nē′-ăn. } ſong.

HYMENEAL, hĭm-ȳ-nē′-ăl. } a. Pertaining
HYMENEAN, hĭm-ȳ-nē′-ăn. } to marriage.

HYMN, hĭm′. ſ. An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperior being.

To HYMN, hĭm′. v. a. To praiſe in ſong, to worſhip with hymns.

To HYMN, hĭm′. v. n. To ſing ſongs of adoration.

HYMNICK, hĭm′-nĭk. a. Relating to hymns.

HYMNING, hĭm′-nĭng. p. a. Celebrating in hymns.

To HYP, hĭp′. v. a. To make melancholy, to diſpirit.

HYPALLAGE, hȳ-păl′-lă-jē. ſ. A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

HYPER, hī′-pŭr. ſ. A hypercritick.

HYPERBOLA, hȳ-pĕr′-bō-lă. ſ. A term in mathematicks.

HYPERBOLE, hȳ-pĕr′-bō-lē. ſ. A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth.

HYPERBOLICAL, hȳ-pĕr-bŏl′-lȳ-kăl. } a. Belonging to the hyperbola; exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.
HYPERBOLICK, hȳ-pĕr-bŏl′-ĭk. }

HYPERBOLICALLY, hȳ-pĕr-bŏl′-lȳ-kăl-lȳ. ad. In form of an hyperbole; with exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBOLIFORM, hȳ-pĕr-bŏl′-lȳ-fārm. a. Having the form, or nearly the form, of the hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN, hȳ-pĕr-bō′-ryăn. a. Northern.

HYPERCRITICK, hȳ-pĕr-krĭt′-ĭk. ſ. A critick exact or captious beyond uſe or reaſon.

HYPERCRITICAL, hȳ-pĕr-krĭt′-ȳ-kăl. a. Critical beyond uſe.

HYPERMETER, hȳ-pĕr′-mē-tŭr. ſ. Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires.

HYPERSARCOSIS, hȳ-pĕr-ſăr-kō′-sĭs. ſ. The growth of fungous or proud fleſh.

HYPHEN, hȳ′-fĕn. ſ. A note of conjunction, as vir-tue, ever-living.

HYPNOTICK, hĭp-nŏt′-ĭk. ſ. Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, hĭp-pō-kŏn-drī′-ă-kăl. } a.
HYPOCHONDRIACK, hĭp-pō-kŏn-drī′-ăk. }

Melancholy, diſordered in the imagination; producing melancholy.

HYPOCIST, hȳ′-pō-ſĭſt. ſ. An aſtringent medicine of conſiderable power.

HYPOCRISY, hĭp-pŏk′-krĭſ-ȳ. ſ. Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYPOCRITE, hĭp′-pō-krĭt. ſ. A diſſembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICAL, hĭp-pō-krĭt′-ĭk-kăl. } a.
HIPOCRITICK, hĭp-pō-krĭt′-ĭk. }

Diſſembling, inſincere, appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRITICALLY, hĭp-pō-krĭt′-ĭk-kăl-ȳ. ad. With diſſimulation, without ſincerity.

HYPOGASTRICK, hȳ-pō-găs′-trĭk. a. Seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGEUM, hȳ-pō-gē′-ŭm. ſ. A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, hȳ-pŏs′-tă-sĭs. ſ. Diſtinct ſubſtance; perſonality, a term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTATICAL, hȳ-pō-ſtăt′-ȳ-kăl. a. Conſtitutive, conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients; perſonal, diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENUSE, hȳ-pŏt′-ē-nūſe. ſ. The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle, the ſubtenſe.

HYPOTHESIS, hĭp-pŏth′-thē-sĭs. ſ. A ſuppoſition, a ſyſtem formed under ſome principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL, hĭp-pō-thĕt′-tȳ-kăl. } a.
HYPOTHETICK, hĭp-pō-thĕt′-tĭk. }
Including a ſuppoſition, conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hĭp-pō-thĕt′-tȳ-kăl-ȳ. ad. Upon ſuppoſition, conditionally.

HYSSOP, hĭz′-ſŭp. ſ. A plant. It hath been a great diſpute, whether the hyſſop commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture.

HYSTERICAL, hĭſ-tĕr′-rȳ-kăl. } a. Troubled
HYSTERICK, hĭſ-tĕr′-rĭk. } with fits, diſordered in the regions of the womb; proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

HYSTERICKS, hĭſ-tĕr′-rĭks. ſ. Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

I, ī′. pronoun perſonal. gen. Me, plural We, gen. Us. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, myſelf; I is more than once, in Shakeſpeare, written for ay or yes.

To JABBER, dzhăb′-bŭr. v. n. To talk idly, without thinking, to chatter.

JABBERER, dzhăb′-bĕr-rŭr. ſ. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, dzhā′-ſĕnt. a. Lying at length.

IACINTH, ī′-ă-sĭnth. ſ. The ſame with hyacinth; a precious ſtone.

JACK, dzhăk′. ſ. The diminutive of John; the name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots; an engine which turns the ſpit; a young pike; a cup of waxed leather; a ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; a part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal; the male of ſome animals; a ſupport to ſaw wood on; the colours or enſign of a ſhip; a cunning fellow.

JACK BOOTS, dzhăk′-bōts. ſ. Boots which ſerve as armour.

JACK PUDDING, dzhăk-pŭd′-dĭng. ſ. A zany, a merry Andrew.

JACK WITH A LANTHORN, dzhăk′-with-ă-lăn′-tŭrn. ſ. An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT, dzhăk-ă-lĕnt′. ſ. A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

JACKAL, dzhăk′-kăl. ſ. A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, dzhăk′-ăn-āps. ſ. A monkey, an ape; a coxcomb, an impertinent.

JACKDAW, dzhăk-dā′. ſ. A ſmall ſpecies of crow.

JACKET, dzhăk′-kĭt. ſ. A ſhort coat, a cloſe waiſtcoat.

JACOBINE, dzhăk′-ō-bīne. ſ. A pigeon with a high tuft; a monk of a particular order.

JACTITATION, dzhăk-tȳ-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Toſſing, motion, reſtleſſneſs.

JACULATION, dzhăk-ū-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of throwing miſſive weapons.

JADE, dzhā′de. ſ. A horſe of no ſpirit, a hired horſe, a worthleſs nag; a ſorry woman.

To JADE, dzā́de. v. a. To tire, to haraſs, to diſpirit, to weary; to overbear; to employ in vile offices; to ride, to rule with tyranny.

JADISH, dzhā́-diſh. a. Vitious, bad; unchaſte, uncontinent.

To JAGG, dzhăǵ. v. a. To cut into indentures, to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw.

JAGG, dzhăǵ. ſ. A protuberance or denticulation.

JAGGY, dzhăǵ-gy̆. a. Uneven, denticulated.

JAGGEDNESS, dzhăǵ-gid-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being denticulated, unevenneſs.

JAIL, dzhā́l. ſ. A gaol, a priſon.

JAILBIRD, dzhā́l-bŭrd. ſ. One who has been in a jail.

JAILER, dzhā́-lŭr. ſ. The keeper of a priſon.

JAKES, dzhā́ks. ſ. A houſe of office, a privy.

JALAP, dzhŏĺ-lŭp. ſ. A purgative root.

JAM, dzhăḿ. ſ. A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

JAMB, dzhăḿ. ſ. Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door.

IAMBICK, i-ăḿ-bik. ſ. Verſes compoſed of a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately.

To JANGLE, dzhănǵ-gl. v. n. To quarrel, to bicker in words.

JANGLER, dzhănǵ-glŭr. ſ. A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

JANIZARY, dzhăń-ny̆-zăr-y̆. ſ. One of the guards of the Turkiſh king.

JANTY, zhā́n-ty̆. a. Showy, fluttering.

JANUARY, dzhăń-nū-ĕr-y̆. ſ. The firſt month of the year.

JAPAN, dzhă-păń. ſ. Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours.

To JAPAN, dzhă-păń. v. a. To varniſh, to embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures; to black ſhoes, a low phraſe.

JAPANNER, dzhă-păń-nŭr. ſ. One ſkilled in japan work; a ſhoeblacker.

To JAR, dzhā́r. v. n. To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle; to ſtrike or ſound untuneably; to claſh, to interfere, to act in oppoſition; to quarrel, to diſpute.

JAR, dzhā́r. ſ. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound; claſh, diſcord, debate; a ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt; an earthen veſſel.

JARGON, dzhā́r-gŭn. ſ. Unintelligible talk; gabble, gibberiſh.

JARGONELLE, dzhār-gŏ-nĕĺ. ſ. A ſpecies of pear.

JASMINE, dzhăś-să-min. ſ. A flower.

JASPER, dzhăś-pŭr. ſ. A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white.

JAVELIN, dzhăv́-lin. ſ. A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe.

JAUNDICE, dzhăń-dis. ſ. A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver.

JAUNDICED, dzhań-dist. a. Infected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, dzhănt́. v. n. To wander here and there; to make little excurſions for air or exerciſe.

JAUNTINESS, zhā́n-ty̆-nis. ſ. Airineſs, flutter, genteelneſs.

JAW, dzhā́. ſ. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.

JAY, dzhā́. ſ. A bird.

ICE, ī́ſe. ſ. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold; concreted ſugar; To break the ice, to make the firſt opening to any attempt.

To ICE, ī́ſe. v. a. To cover with ice, to turn to ice; to cover with concreted ſugar.

ICEHOUSE, ī́ſe-hous. ſ. A houſe in which ice is repoſited.

ICHNEUMEN, ik-nū́-mŭn. ſ. A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY, ik-nū́-mŭn-flȳ́. ſ. A ſort of fly.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ik-nŏǵ-gră-fy̆. ſ. The groundplot.

ICHOR, ī́-kŭr. ſ. A thin watery humour like ſerum.

ICHOROUS, ī́-kŏ-rŭs. a. Sanious, thin, undigeſted.

ICHTHYOLOGY, ik-thy̆-ŏĺ-ŏ-dzhy̆. ſ. The doctrine of the nature of fiſh.

ICICLE,

ICICLE, ī′-sĭkl. ſ. A ſhoot of ice hanging down.

ICINESS, ī′-ſȳ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of generating ice.

ICON, ī′-kŏn. ſ. A picture or repreſentation.

ICONOCLAST, ī-kŏn′-ō-klăſt. ſ. A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY, ī-kō-nŏl′-ō-dzhȳ. ſ. The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICTERICAL, ĭk-tĕr′-ȳ-kăl. ſ. Afflicted with the jaundice, good againſt the jaundice.

ICY, ī′-ſȳ. a. Full of ice, covered with ice, cold, froſty; cold, free from paſſion; frigid, backward.

I'D, īd. Contracted for I would.

IDEA, ī-dē′-ă. ſ. Mental imagination.

IDEAL, ī-dē′-ăl. a. Mental, intellectual.

IDEALLY, ī-dē′-ăl-lȳ. ad. Intellectually, mentally.

IDENTICAL, ī-dĕn′-tȳ-kăl. } a. The ſame,
IDENTICK, ī-dĕn′-tĭk. } implying the ſame thing.

IDENTITY, ī-dĕn′-tĭ-tȳ. ſ. Sameneſs, not diverſity.

IDES, īdz. ſ. A term anciently uſed among the Romans with regard to time; and meant the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; and the thirteenth of every other month.

IDIOCRACY, ĭd-yŏk′-kră-ſȳ. ſ. Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRATICAL, ĭd-yō-krăt′-tȳ-kăl. a. Peculiar in conſtitution.

IDIOCY, ĭd′-yō-ſȳ. ſ. Want of underſtanding.

IDIOM, ĭd′-yŭm. ſ. A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATICAL, ĭd-yō-măt′-ȳ-kăl. } a. Peculiar to a tongue, phraſeological.
IDIOMATICK, ĭd-yō-măt′-tĭk. }

IDIOPATHY, ĭd-ȳ-ŏp′-pă-thȳ. ſ. A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, ĭd-yō-sĭn′-kră-ſȳ. ſ. A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another.

IDIOT, ĭd′-yŭt. ſ. A fool, a natural, a changeling.

IDIOTISM, ĭd′-yō-tĭzm. ſ. Peculiarity of expreſſion; folly, natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE, ī′dl. a. Lazy, averſe from labour; not buſy; not employed; uſeleſs, vain; trifling, of no importance.

To IDLE, ī′dl. v. n. To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

IDLEHEADED, ī′dl-hĕd-dĭd. a. Fooliſh, unreaſonable.

IDLENESS, ī′dl-nĭs. ſ. Lazineſs, ſloth, ſluggiſhneſs; omiſſion of buſineſs; trivialneſs; uſeleſſneſs; worthleſſneſs.

IDLER, ī′d-lŭr. ſ. A lazy perſon, a ſluggard; one who trifles away his time.

IDLY, ī′d-lȳ. ad. Lazily, without employment; fooliſhly, in a trifling manner; careleſsly, without attention; ineffectually, vainly.

IDOL, ī′-dŭl. ſ. An image worſhipped as God; an image; a repreſentation; one loved or honoured to adoration.

IDOLATER, ī-dŏl′-lă-tŭr. ſ. One who pays divine honours to images, one who worſhips the creature inſtead of the Creator.

To IDOLATRIZE, ī-dŏl′-lă-trīze. v. a. To worſhip idols.

IDOLATROUS, ī-dŏl′-lă-trŭs. a. Tending to idolatry, compriſing idolatry.

IDOLATROUSLY, ī-dŏl′-lă-trŭſ-lȳ. ad. In an idolatrous manner.

IDOLATRY, ī-dŏl′-lă-trȳ. ſ. The worſhip of images.

IDOLIST, ī′-dō-lĭſt. ſ. A worſhipper of images.

To IDOLISE, ī′-dō-līz. v. a. To love or reverence to adoration.

IDONEOUS, ī-dō′-nyŭs. a. Fit, proper, convenient.

IDYL, ī′-dĭl. ſ. A ſmall ſhort poem.

JEALOUS, dzhĕl′-lŭs. a. Suſpicious in love; emulous; zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour; ſuſpiciouſly vigilant; ſuſpiciouſly fearful.

JEALOUSLY, dzhĕl′-lŭſ-lȳ. ad. Suſpiciouſly, emulouſly.

JEALOUSNESS, dzhĕl′-lŭſ-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being jealous.

JEALOUSY, dzhĕl-′-lŭſ-ſy. ſ. Suſpicion in love; ſuſpicious fear; ſuſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, dzhē′r. v. n. To ſcoff, to flout, to make mock.

To JEER, dzhē′r. v. a. To treat with ſcoffs.

JEER, dzhē′r. ſ. Scoff, taunt, biting jeſt, flout.

JEERER, dzhē′r-rŭr. ſ. A ſcoffer, a ſcorner, a mocker.

JEERINGLY, dzhē′r-ĭng-lў. ad. Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

JEHOVAH, dzhē-hō′-vă. ſ. The proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JEJUNE, dzhē-dzhō′n. a. Wanting, empty; hungry; dry, unaffecting.

JEJUNENESS, dzhē-dzhō′n-nĭs. ſ. Penury, poverty; dryneſs, want of matter that can engage the attention.

JELLIED, dzhĕl′-lўd. a. Glutinous, brought to a viſcous ſtate.

JELLY, dzhĕl′-lў. ſ. See GELLY. Any thing brought to a glutinous ſtate; a kind of tender coagulation.

JENNETING, dzhĕn′-nĕ-tĭng. ſ. A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe.

JENNET, dzhĕn′-nĭt. ſ. See GENNET. A Spaniſh horſe.

To JEOPARD, dzhĕp′-pŭrd. v. a. To hazard, to put in danger.

JEOPARDOUS, dzhĕp′-pŭr-dŭs. a. Hazardous, dangerous.

JEOPARDY, dzhĕp′-pŭr-dў. ſ. Hazard, danger, peril.

To JERK, dzhĕrk′. v. a. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow, to laſh.

To JERK, dzhĕrk′. v. n. To ſtrike up.

JERK, dzhĕrk′. ſ. A ſmart quick laſh; a ſudden ſpring, a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts.

JERKEN, dzhĕr′-kĭn. ſ. A jacket, a ſhort coat; a kind of hawk.

JERSEY, dzhĕr′-zў. ſ. Fine yarn of wool.

JESS, dzhĕs′. ſ. Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt.

JESSAMINE, dzhĕs′-ſă-mĭn. ſ. See JASMINE. A fragrant flower.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES, dzhē-rō′-ſă-lĕm-ă″r-tў-tſhŏks. ſ. Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies.

To JEST, dzhĕſt′. v. n. To divert, to make merry by words or actions; not to ſpeak in earneſt.

JEST, dzhĕſt′. ſ. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter; the object of jeſts, laughing-ſtock; a thing ſaid in joke, not in earneſt.

JESTER, dzhĕs′-tŭr. ſ. One given to merriment and pranks; one given to ſarcaſm; buffoon, jackpudding.

JET, dzhĕt′. ſ. A very beautiful foſſil, of a fine deep black colour; a ſpout or ſhoot of water.

To JET, dzhĕt′. v. n. To ſhoot forward, to ſhoot out, to intrude, to jut out; to ſtrut; to jolt.

JETTY, dzhĕt′-tў. a. Made of jet; black as jet.

JEWEL, dzhō′-ĭl. ſ. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones; a precious ſtone, a gem; a name of fondneſs.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office, dzō′-ĭl-hous. ſ. The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

JEWELLER, dzhō′-ĭl-lŭr. ſ. One who traffics in precious ſtones.

JEWS-EARS, dzhō′z-ērz. ſ. A fungus.

JEWS-MALLOW, dzhō′z-măl-lō. ſ. An herb.

JEWS-STONE, dzhō′z-ſtōn. ſ. An extraneous foſſil, being the clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth.

JEWS-HARP, dzhō′z-hărp. ſ. A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth.

IF, ĭf. conjunction. Suppoſe that, allow that; whether or no; though I doubt whether, ſuppoſe it be granted that.

IGNEOUS, ĭg′-nyŭs. a. Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire.

IGNIPOTENT, ĭg-nĭp′-pō-tĕnt. a. Preſiding over fire.

IGNIS FATUUS, ig'-nis-fat'-ù-ùs. ſ. Will with the wiſp, Jack with the lantern.

To IGNITE, ig-nite'. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire.

IGNITION, ig-niſh'-ùn. ſ. The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire.

IGNITIBLE, ig'-ni-tibl. a. Inflammable, capable of being ſet on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, ig-niv'-vò-mùs. a. Vomiting fire.

IGNOBLE, ig-nò'bl. a. Mean of birth; worthleſs, not deſerving honour.

IGNOBLY, ig-nò'-bly. ad. Ignominiouſly, meanly, diſhonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS, ig-nò-min'-yùs. a. Mean, ſhameful, reproachful.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ig-nò-min'-yùſ-ly. ad. Meanly, ſcandalouſly, diſgracefully.

IGNOMINY, ig'-nò-min-y. ſ. Diſgrace, reproach, ſhame.

IGNORAMUS, ig-nò-rà'-mùs. ſ. The indorſement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, when they apprehend there is not ſufficient foundation for the proſecution; a fooliſh fellow, a vain uninſtructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, ig'-nò-ràns. ſ. Want of knowledge, unſkilfulneſs; want of knowledge, diſcovered by external effect: in this ſenſe it has a plural.

IGNORANT, ig'-nò-rànt. a. Wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninſtructed; unknown, undiſcovered; unacquainted with; ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, ig'-nò-rànt. ſ. One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed.

IGNORANTLY, ig'-nò-rànt-ly. ad. Without knowledge, unſkilfully, without information.

To IGNORE, ig-nò're. v. a. Not to know, to be ignorant of.

IGNOSCIBLE, ig-nòs'-sibl. a. Capable of pardon.

JIG, dzhig'. ſ. A light careleſs dance or tune.

To JIG, dzhig'. v. n. To dance careleſsly, to dance.

JIGMAKER, dzhig'-mà-kùr. ſ. One who dances or plays merrily.

JIGUMBOB, dzig'-gùm-bòb. ſ. A trinket, a knick-knack. A cant word.

JILT, dzhilt'. ſ. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him; a name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT, dzhilt'. v. a. To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To JINGLE, dzhing'-gl. v. n. To clink, to ſound correſpondently.

JINGLE, dzhing'-gl. ſ. Correſpondent ſounds; any thing ſounding, a rattle, a bell.

ILE, ile. ſ. A walk or alley in a church or publick building.

ILEX, i'-lex. ſ. The ſcarlet oak.

ILIAC, il'-yak. a. Relating to the lower bowels.

ILIAC PASSION, il'-yak-paſh'-ùn. ſ. A kind of nervous cholick, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILL, il'. a. Bad in any reſpect, contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral, evil; ſick, diſordered, not in health.

ILL, il'. ſ. Wickedneſs; misfortune, miſery.

ILL, il'. ad. Not well, not rightly in any reſpect; not eaſily.

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with l, ſtands for In.

ILLACHRYMABLE, il-lak'-kry-mabl. a. Incapable of weeping.

ILLAPSE, il-lap's. ſ. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another; ſudden attack, caſual coming.

To ILLAQUEATE, il-là'-qwe-àte. v. a. To entangle, to entrap, to enſnare.

ILLAQUEATION, il-là-qwà-à'-ſhùn. ſ. The act of catching or enſnaring; a ſnare, any thing to catch.

ILLATION, il-lā′-shŭn. s. Inference, concluſion drawn from premiſes.

ILLATIVE, il′-lā-tiv. a. Relating to illation or concluſion.

ILLAUDABLE, il-lâ′-dâbl. s. Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, il-lâ′-dâb-ly. ad. Unworthily, without deſerving praiſe.

ILLEGAL, il-lē′-gâl. a. Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, il-lē-gâl′-li-ty. s. Contrariety to law.

ILLEGALLY, il-lē′-gâl-ly. ad. In a manner contrary to law.

ILLEGIBLE, il-lĕdzh′-ibl. a. What cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, il-lē-dzhit′-y-mâ-sy. s. State of baſtardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, il-lē-dzhit′-ti-mĕt. a. Unlawfully begotten, not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, il-lē-dzhit′-ti-mĕt-ly. ad. Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION, il-lē-dzhit-ty-mâ′-shŭn. s. The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE, il-lĕv′-vy-âbl. a. What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVOURED, il-fā′-vŭrd. a. Deformed.

ILLFAVOUREDLY, il-fā′-vŭrd-ly. ad. With deformity.

ILLFAVOUREDNESS, il-fā′-vŭr-dnis. s. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL, il-lib′-bĕr-răl. a. Not noble, not ingenuous; not generous, ſparing.

ILLIBERALITY, il-lib-bĕr-răl′-li-ty. s. Parſimony, niggardlineſs.

ILLIBERALLY, il-lib′-bĕr-răl-y. ad. Diſingenuouſly, meanly.

ILLICIT, il-lis′-sit. a. Unlawful.

To ILLIGHTEN, il-lī′tn. v. n. To enlighten, to illuminate.

ILLIMITABLE, il-lim′-my-tâbl. a. That which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLIMITABLY, il-lim′-my-tâb-ly. ad. Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED, il-lim′-my-tid. a. Unbounded, interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS, il-lim′-my-tĕd-nis. s. Exemption from all bounds.

ILLITERATE, il-lit′-tē-rĕt. a. Unlettered, untaught, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, il-lit′-tē-rĕt-nis. s. Want of learning, ignorance of ſcience.

ILLITERATURE, il-lit′-tē-rā-tŭre. s. Want of learning.

ILLNESS, il′-nis. s. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; ſickneſs, malady; wickedneſs.

ILLNATURE, il-nā′-tshŭr. s. Habitual malevolence.

ILLNATURED, il-nā′-tshŭrd. a. Habitually malevolent; miſchievous; untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY, il-nā′-tshŭrd-ly. ad. In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS, il-nā′-tshŭrd-nis. s. Want of kindly diſpoſition.

ILLOGICAL, il-lŏdzh′-ik-ăl. a. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning; contrary to the rules of reaſon.

ILLOGICALLY, il-lŏdzh′-y-kăl-y. ad. In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE, il-lū′d. v. a. To deceive, to mock.

To ILLUME, il-lū′m. v. a. To enlighten, to illuminate; to brighten, to adorn.

To ILLUMINE, il-lū′-min. v. a. To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

To ILLUMINATE, il-lū′-my-nāte. v. a. To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to adorn with feſtal lamps or bonefires; to enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illuſtrate.

ILLUMINATION, il-lū-my-nā′-shŭn. s. The act of ſupplying with light; that which gives light; feſtal light hung out as a token of joy; brightneſs, ſplendour; infuſion of intellectual light, knowledge or grace.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lū′-my-nā-tiv. a. Having the power to give light.

ILLU-

ILLUMINATOR, il-lu′-my-na-tur. ſ. One who gives light; one whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLUSION, il-lu′-zhun. ſ. Mockery, falſe ſhow, counterfeit appearance, errour.

ILLUSIVE, il-lu′-siv. a. Deceiving by falſe ſhow.

ILLUSORY, il-lu′-ſur-y. a. Deceiving, fraudulent.

To ILLUSTRATE, il-lus′-trat. v. a. To brighten with light; to brighten with honour; to explain, to clear, to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, il-luſ-tra′-ſhun. ſ. Explanation, elucidation, expoſition.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lus′-tra-tiv. a. Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLUSTRATIVELY, il-lus′-tra-tiv-ly. ad. By way of explanation.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lus′-tryus. a. Conſpicuous, noble, eminent for excellence.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, il-lus′-try-uſ-ly. ad. Conſpicuouſly, nobly, eminently.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, il-lus′-try-uſ-nis. ſ. Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

I'M. i′m. Contracted from I am.

IMAGE, im′-midzh. ſ. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues, a ſtatue, a picture; an idol, a falſe god; a copy, repreſentation, likeneſs; an idea, a repreſentation of any thing to the mind.

To IMAGE, im′-midzh. v. a. To copy by the fancy, to imagine.

IMAGERY, im′-midzh-ry. ſ. Senſible repreſentations; ſhow, appearance; copies of the fancy, falſe ideas, imaginary phantaſms.

IMAGINABLE, im-madzh′-in-abl. a. Poſſible to be conceived.

IMAGINANT, im-madzh′-in-ant. a. Imagining, forming ideas.

IMAGINARY, im-madzh′-in-ar-y. a. Fancied, viſionary, exiſting only in the imagination.

IMAGINATION, im-madzh-in-a′-ſhun. ſ. Fancy, the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others; conception, image in the mind, idea; contrivance, ſcheme.

IMAGINATIVE, im-madzh′-in-a-tiv. a. Fantaſtick, full of imagination.

To IMAGINE, im-madzh′-in. v. a. To fancy, to paint in the mind; to ſcheme, to contrive.

IMAGINER, im-madzh′-in-ur. ſ. One who forms ideas.

IMBECILE, im-be-si′l. a. Weak, feeble, wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

IMBECILITY, im-be-sil′-lit-y. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, im-bi′be. v. a. To drink in, to draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench, to ſoak.

IMBIBER, im-bi′-bur. ſ. That which drinks or ſucks.

IMBIBITION, im-bi-biſh′-un. ſ. The act of ſucking or drinking in.

To IMBITTER, im-bit′-tur. v. a. To make bitter; to deprive of pleaſure, to make unhappy; to exaſperate.

To IMBODY, im-bod′-dy. v. a. To condenſe to a body; to inveſt with matter; to bring together into one maſs or company.

To IMBODY, im-bod′-dy. v. n. To unite into one maſs, to coaleſce.

To IMBOLDEN, im-bo′ldn. v. a. To raiſe to confidence, to encourage.

To IMBOSOM, im-bo′-zum. v. a. To hold on the boſom, to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBOUND, im-bou′nd. v. a. To incloſe, to ſhut in.

To IMBOW, im-bow′. v. a. To arch, to vault.

IMBOWMENT, im-bow′-ment. ſ. Arch, vault.

To IMBOWER, im-bow′-ur. v. a. To cover with a bower, to ſhelter with trees.

To IMBRANGLE, im-brang′-gl. v. a. To intangle. A low word.

IMBRICATED, im′-bry-ka-tid. a. Indented with concavities.

I M M

IMBRICATION, im-bry-kā′-shun. ſ. Concave indenture.

To IMBROWN, im-brow′n. v. a. To make brown, to darken, to obſcure, to cloud.

To IMBRUE, im-brȯ′. v. a. To ſteep, to ſoak, to wet much or long.

To IMBRUTE, im-brȯ′t. v. a. To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRUTE, im-brȯ′t. v. n. To ſink down to brutality.

To IMBUE, im-bū′. v. a. To tincture deep, to infuſe any tincture or dye.

To IMBURSE, im-bŭr′ſe. v. a. To ſtock with money.

IMITABILITY, im-my-tā-bil′-it-y. ſ. The quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE, im′-mi-tȧbl. a. Worthy to be imitated; poſſible to be imitated.

To IMITATE, im′-mi-tāte. v. a. To copy, to endeavour to reſemble; to counterfeit; to purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

IMITATION, im-my-tā′-shun. ſ. The act of copying, attempt to reſemble; that which is offered as a copy; a method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

IMITATIVE, im′-my-tā-tiv. a. Inclined to copy.

IMITATOR, im′-my-tā-tŭr. ſ. One that copies another, one that endeavours to reſemble another.

IMMACULATE, im-mȧk′-kū-lȧt. a. Spotleſs, pure, undefiled.

To IMMANACLE, im-mȧn′-nȧkl. v. a. To fetter, to confine.

IMMANE, im-mā′ne. a. Vaſt, prodigiouſly great.

IMMANENT, im′-mȧ-nȧnt. a. Intrinſick, inherent, internal.

IMMANIFEST, im-mȧn′-ny-fēſt. a. Not manifeſt, not plain.

IMMANITY, im-mȧn′-nit-y. ſ. Barbarity, ſavageneſs.

IMMARCESSIBLE, im′-mȧr-sēs′-sibl. a. Unfading.

IMMARTIAL, im-mā′r-shȧl. a. Not warlike.

To IMMASK, im-mȧsk′. v. a. To cover, to diſguiſe.

IMMATERIAL, im-mȧ-tē′-ryȧl. a. Incorporeal, diſtinct from matter, void of matter; unimportant, impertinent.

IMMATERIALITY, im-mȧ-tē′-ryȧl-it-ty. ſ. Incorporeity, diſtinctneſs from body or matter.

IMMATERIALLY, im-mȧ-tē′-ryȧl-y. ad. In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATERIALIZED, im-mȧ-tē′-ryȧl-izd. a. Diſtinct from matter, incorporeal.

IMMATERIALNESS, im-mȧ-tē′-ryȧl-nis. ſ. Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATERIATE, im-mȧ-tē′-ryȧt. a. Not conſiſting of matter, incorporeal, without body.

IMMATURE, im-mȧ-tū′re. a. Not ripe; not arrived at fulneſs or completion; haſty, early, come to paſs before the natural time.

IMMATURELY, im-mȧ-tū′r-ly. ad. Too ſoon, too early, before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATURENESS, im-mȧ-tū′r-nis. } ſ. Unripeneſs, incompleteneſs, a ſtate ſhort of completion.
IMMATURITY, im-mȧ-tū′-rit-y. }

IMMEABILITY, im-mē-ȧ-bil′-it-y. ſ. Want of power to paſs.

IMMEASURABLE, im-mēz′-zhŭr-rȧbl. a. Immenſe, not to be meaſured, indefinitely extenſive.

IMMEASURABLY, im-mēz′-zhŭr-rȧb-ly. ad. Immenſely, beyond all meaſure.

IMMECHANICAL, im-mē-kȧn′-ni-kȧl. a. Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

IMMEDIACY, im-mē′-dyȧs-y. ſ. Perſonal greatneſs, power of acting without dependance.

IMMEDIATE, im-mē′-dyȧt. a. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; not acting by ſecond cauſes; inſtant, preſent with regard to time.

IMMEDIATELY, im-mē′-dyȧt-ly. ad. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event;

event; inſtantly, at the time preſent, without delay.

IMMEDIATENESS, im-mē′-dyāt-nis. ſ. Preſence with regard to time; exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMMEDICABLE, im-mĕd′-dy-kābl. a. Not to be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE, im-mĕm′-mō-rābl. a. Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, im-mē-mō′-ryāl. a. Paſt time of memory, ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMMENSE, im-mĕn′ſe. a. Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

IMMENSELY, im-mĕn′ſ-ly. ad. Infinitely, without meaſure.

IMMENSITY, im-mĕn′-sit-y. ſ. Unbounded greatneſs, infinity.

IMMENSURABILITY, im-mĕn′-ſhū-rā-bil″-it-y. ſ. Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMMENSURABLE, im-mĕn′-ſhūr-ābl. a. Not to be meaſured.

To IMMERGE, im-mĕrdzh′. v. a. To put under water.

IMMERIT, im-mĕr′-rit. ſ. Want of worth, want of deſert.

IMMERSE, im-mĕrs′e. a. Buried, covered, ſunk deep.

To IMMERSE, im-mĕrs′e. v. a. To put under water; to ſink or cover deep; to depreſs.

IMMERSION, im-mĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface; the ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid; the ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect.

IMMETHODICAL, im-mē-thŏd′-y-kāl. a. Confuſed, being without regularity, being without method.

IMMETHODICALLY, im-mē-thŏd′-y-kāl-y. ad. Without method.

IMMINENCE, im′-my-nĕns. ſ. Any ill impending; immediate, or near danger.

IMMINENT, im′-my-nĕnt. a. Impending, at hand, threatening.

To IMMINGLE, im-ming′-gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix, to unite.

IMMINUTION, im-my-nū′-ſhŭn. ſ. Diminution, decreaſe.

IMMISCIBILITY, im-mis′-sy-bil″-it-y. ſ. Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMISCIBLE, im-mis′-sibl. a. Not capable of being mingled.

IMMISSION, im-miſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of ſending in, contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMIT, im-mit′. v. n. To ſend in.

To IMMIX, im-miks′. v. a. To mingle.

IMMIXABLE, im-miks′-ābl. a. Impoſſible to be mingled.

IMMOBILITY, im-mō-bil′-it-y. ſ. Unmoveableneſs, want of motion, reſiſtance to motion.

IMMODERATE, im-mŏd′-dĕr-rāt. a. Exceſſive, exceeding the due mean.

IMMODERATELY, im-mŏd′-dĕr-rāt-ly. ad. In an exceſſive degree.

IMMODERATION, im-mŏd-dē-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of moderation, exceſs.

IMMODEST, im-mŏd′-diſt. a. Wanting ſhame, wanting delicacy or chaſtity; unchaſte, impure; obſcene; unreaſonable, exorbitant.

IMMODESTY, im-mŏd′-diſ-ty. ſ. Want of modeſty.

To IMMOLATE, im′-mō-lāte. v. a. To ſacrifice, to kill in ſacrifice.

IMMOLATION, im-mō-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſacrificing; a ſacrifice offered.

IMMOMENT, im-mō′-mĕnt. a. Trifling, of no importance or value.

IMMORAL, im-mŏr′-rāl. a. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion, contrary to honeſty, diſhoneſt.

IMMORALITY, im-mō-rāl′-y-ty. ſ. Diſhoneſty, want of virtue, contrariety to virtue.

IMMORTAL, im-mā′r-tāl. a. Exempt from death, never to die; never ending, perpetual.

IMMORTALITY, im-mŏr-tāl′-y-ty. ſ. Exemption from death, life never to end.

To IMMORTALIZE, im-mā′r-tā-lize. v. a. To make immortal, to perpetuate, to exempt from death.

IMMORTALLY, im-mā′r-tāl-y. ad. With exemption from death, without end.

IMMOVE-

IMMOVEABLE, im-mo͞o′v-ȧbl. a. Not to be forced from its place; unſhaken.

IMMOVEABLY, im-mo͞o′v-ȧb-lў. ad. In a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

IMMUNITY, im-mu͞′-nў-tў. ſ. Diſcharge from any obligation; privilege, exemption; freedom.

To IMMURE, im-mu͞′re. v. a. To incloſe within walls, to confine, to ſhut up.

IMMUSICAL, im-mu͞′-zў-kȧl. a. Unmuſical, inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, im-mu͞-tȧ-bil′-it-ў. ſ. Exemption from change, invariableneſs.

IMMUTABLE, im-mu͞′-tȧbl. a. Unchangeable, invariable, unalterable.

IMMUTABLY, im-mu͞′-tȧb-lў. ad. Unalterably, invariably, unchangeably.

IMP. imp′. ſ. A ſon, the offspring, progeny; a ſubaltern devil, a puny devil.

To IMP. imp′. v. a. To enlarge with any thing adſcititious; to aſſiſt.

To IMPACT, im-pȧkt′. v. a. To drive cloſe or hard.

To IMPAINT, im-pā′nt. v. a. To paint, to decorate with colours. Not in uſe.

To IMPAIR, im-pā′re. v. a. To diminiſh, to injure, to make worſe.

To IMPAIR, im-pā′re. v. n. To be leſſened or worn out.

IMPAIRMENT, im-pā′r-mėnt. ſ. Diminution, injury.

IMPALPABLE, im-pȧl′-pȧbl. a. Not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPARADISE, im-pȧr′-ȧ-dīſe. v. a. To put in a ſtate reſembling paradiſe.

IMPARITY, im-pȧr′-it-ў. ſ. Inequality, diſproportion; oddneſs, indiviſibility into equal parts.

To IMPARK, im-pȧ′rk. v. a. To incloſe with a park, to ſever from a common.

To IMPART, im-pȧ′rt. v. a. To grant, to give; to communicate.

IMPARTIAL, im-pȧr′-ſhȧl. a. Equitable, free from regard or party, indifferent, diſintereſted, equal in diſtribution of juſtice.

IMPARTIALITY, im-pȧr-ſhȧl′-it-ў. ſ. Equitableneſs, juſtice.

IMPARTIALLY, im-pā′r-ſhȧl-ў. ad. Equitably, with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment, without regard to party or intereſt.

IMPARTIBLE, im-pā′rt-ibl. a. Communicable, to be conferred or beſtowed.

IMPASSABLE, im-pȧs′-ſȧbl. a. Not to be paſſed, not admitting paſſage, impervious.

IMPASSABILITY, im-pȧſ-ſў-bil′-lit-ў. ſ. Exemption from ſuffering.

IMPASSIBLE, im-pȧs′-ſible. a. Incapable of ſuffering, exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPASSIBLENESS, im-pȧs′-ſibl-nis. ſ. Impaſſibility, exemption from pain.

IMPASSIONED, im-pȧs′-ſhu͞nd. a. Seized with paſſion.

IMPASSIVE, im-pȧs′-ſiv. a. Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

IMPASTED, im-pā′ſ-tid. a. Covered as with paſte.

IMPATIENCE, im-pā′-ſhėns. ſ. Inability to ſuffer pain, rage under ſuffering; vehemence of temper, heat of paſſion; inability to ſuffer delay, eagerneſs.

IMPATIENT, im-pā′-ſhėnt. a. Not able to endure, incapable to bear; furious with pain; unable to bear pain; vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion; eager, ardently deſirous, not able to endure delay.

IMPATIENTLY, im-pā′-ſhėnt-lў. ad. Paſſionately, ardently; eagerly, with great deſire.

To IMPAWN, im-pȧ′n. v. a. To give as a pledge, to pledge.

To IMPEACH, im-pē′tſh. v. a. To hinder, to impede; to accuſe by publick authority.

IMPEACH, im-pē′tſh. ſ. Hindrance, let, impediment.

IMPEACHABLE, im-pē′tſh-ȧbl. a. Accuſable, chargeable.

IMPEACHER, im-pēt′ſh-ur. ſ. An accuſer, one who brings an accuſation againſt another.

IMPEACHMENT, im-pē′tſh-mėnt. ſ. Hindrance, let, impediment, obſtruction; publick accuſation, charge preferred.

To IMPEARL, impėr′l. v. a. To form in reſemblance of pearls; to decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABILITY, im-pek′-kă-bil″-it-y. ſ. Exemption from ſin, exemption from failure.

IMPECCABLE, im-pek′-kăbl. a. Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

To IMPEDE, im-pē′d. v. a. To hinder, to let, to obſtruct.

IMPEDIMENT, im-pĕd′-y-mĕnt. ſ. Hindrance, let, impeachment, obſtruction, oppoſition.

To IMPEL, im-pĕl′. v. a. To drive on towards a point, to urge forward, to preſs on.

IMPELLENT, im-pĕl′-lĕnt. ſ. An impulſive power, a power that drives forward.

To IMPEND, im-pĕnd′. v. n. To hang over, to be at hand, to preſs nearly.

IMPENDENT, im-pĕn′-dĕnt. a. Imminent, hanging over, preſſing cloſely.

IMPENDENCE, im-pĕn′-dĕns. ſ. The ſtate of hanging over, near approach.

IMPENETRABILITY, im-pĕn′-ē-tră-bil″-it-y. ſ. Quality of not being pierceable; inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPENETRABLE, im-pĕn′-ē-trăbl. a. Not to be pierced, not to be entered by any external force; impervious; not to be taught; not to be moved.

IMPENETRABLY, im-pĕn′-ē-trăb-ly. ad. With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion.

IMPENITENCE, im-pĕn′-y-tĕns. } ſ. Ob-
IMPENITENCY, im-pĕn′-y-tĕn-ſy. } duracy, want of remorſe for crimes, final diſregard of God's threatnings or mercy.

IMPENITENT, im-pĕn′-y-tĕnt. a. Finally negligent of the duty of repentance, obdurate.

IMPENITENTLY, im-pĕn′-y-tĕnt-ly. ad. Obdurately, without repentance.

IMPENNOUS, im-pĕn′-nŭs. a. Wanting wings.

IMPERATE, im′-pē-răte. a. Done with conſciouſneſs, done by direction of the mind.

IMPERATIVE, im-pĕr′-ră-tiv. a. Commanding, expreſſive of command.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-pĕr-ſĕp′-tibl. a. Not to be diſcovered, not to be perceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, im-pĕr-ſĕp′-tibl-nis. ſ. The quality of eluding obſervation.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, im-pĕr-ſĕp′-tib-ly. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, im-pĕr′-fĕct. a. Not complete, not abſolutely finiſhed, defective; frail, not completely good.

IMPERFECTION, im-pĕr-fĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Defect, failure, fault, whether phyſical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, im-pĕr′-fĕkt-ly. ad. Not completely, not fully.

IMPERFORABLE, im-pĕr′-fō-răbl. a. Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE, im-pĕr′-fō-răte. a. Not pierced through, without a hole.

IMPERIAL, im-pē′-ryăl. a. Royal, poſſeſſing royalty; betokening royalty; belonging to an emperor or monarch, regal, monarchical.

IMPERIALIST, im-pē′-ryă-liſt. ſ. One that belongs to an emperor.

IMPERIOUS, im-pē′-ryŭs. a. Commanding, tyrannical; haughty, arrogant, aſſuming, overbearing.

IMPERIOUSLY, im-pē′-ryŭſ-ly. ad. With arrogance of command, with inſolence of authority.

IMPERIOUSNESS, im-pē′-ryŭſ-nis. ſ. Authority, air of command; arrogance of command.

IMPERISHABLE, im-pĕr′-riſh-ăbl. a. Not to be deſtroyed.

IMPERSONAL, im-pĕr′-ſŭn-ăl. a. Not varied according to the perſons.

IMPERSONALLY, im-pĕr′-ſŭn-ăl-y. ad. According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUASIBLE, im-pĕr-ſwā′-ſibl. a. Not to be moved by perſuaſion.

IMPERTINENCE, im-pĕr′-tin-ĕns. } ſ. That
IMPERTINENCY, im-pĕr′-tin-ĕn-ſy. } which is of no preſent weight, that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, rambling thought; troubleſomeneſs, intruſion; trifle, thing of no value.

IMPERTINENT, im-pĕr′-tin-ĕnt. a. Of no relation to the matter in hand, of no weight;

importunate, intruſive, meddling, fooliſh, trifling.

IMPERTINENT, im-pér'-tin-ent. ſ. A trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

IMPERTINENTLY, im-pér'-tin-ent-ly. ad. Without relation to the preſent matter; troubleſomely, officiouſly, intruſively.

IMPERVIOUS, im-pér'-vyus. a. Unpaſſable, impenetrable.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, im-pér'-vyuſ-nis. ſ. The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPERTRANSIBILITY, im-pér'-trăn-ſy-bil''-lit-y. ſ. Impoſſibility to be paſſed through.

IMPETRABLE, im'-pē-trăbl. a. Poſſible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE, im'-pē-trāte. v. a. To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION, im-pē-trā'-ſhun. ſ. The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty.

IMPETUOSITY, im-pĕt'-ū-ŏs''-sit-y. ſ. Violence, fury, vehemence, force.

IMPETUOUS, im-pĕt'-tū-us. a. Violent, forcible, fierce; vehement, paſſionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, im-pĕt'-tū-uſ-ly. ad. Violently, vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, im-pĕt'-tū-uſ-nis. ſ. Violence, fury.

IMPETUS, im'-pē-tus. ſ. Violent tendency to any point, violent effort.

IMPIERCEABLE, im-pér'-ſibl. a. Impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPIETY, im-pī'-ĕ-ty. ſ. Irreverence to the Supreme Being, contempt of the duties of religion; an act of wickedneſs, expreſſion of irreligion.

To IMPIGNORATE, im-pig'-nŏ-rāte. v. a. To pawn, to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION, im-pig-nŏ-rā'-ſhun. ſ. The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE, im-pindzh'. v. n. To fall againſt, to ſtrike againſt, to claſh with.

To IMPINGUATE, im-ping'-gwāte. v. a. To fatten, to make fat.

IMPIOUS, im'-pyus. a. Irreligious, wicked, profane.

IMPIOUSLY, im'-pyuſ-ly. ad. Profanely, wickedly.

IMPLACABILITY, im-plă-kă-bil''-it-y. ſ. Inexorableneſs, irreconcilable enmity, determined malice.

IMPLACABLE, im-plă'-kăbl. a. Not to be pacified, inexorable, malicious, conſtant in enmity.

IMPLACABLY, im-plă'-kăb-ly. ad. With malice not to be pacified, inexorably.

To IMPLANT, im-plănt'. v. a. To infix, to inſert, to place, to engraft.

IMPLANTATION, im-plăn-tā'-ſhun. ſ. The act of ſetting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, im-plă'-sibl. a. Not ſpecious, not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

IMPLEMENT, im'-plē-ment. ſ. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants; tool, inſtrument of manufacture; utenſil.

IMPLETION, im-plē'-ſhun. ſ. The act of filling, the ſtate of being full.

IMPLEX, im'-pleks. a. Intricate, entangled, complicated.

To IMPLICATE, im'-ply-kāte. v. a. To entangle, to embarraſs, to unfold.

IMPLICATION, im-ply-kā'-ſhun. ſ. Involution, entanglement; inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLICIT, im-plis'-sit. a. Entangled, infolded, complicated; inferred, tacitly compriſed, not expreſſed; entirely obedient.

IMPLICITLY, im-plis'-sit-ly. ad. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed; by connexion with ſomething elſe, dependently, with unreſerved confidence or obedience.

To IMPLORE, im-plō're. v. a. To call upon in ſupplication, to ſolicit; to aſk, to beg.

IMPLORER, im-plō'-rur. ſ. One that implores.

IMPLUMED, im-plū'md. a. Without feathers.

To IMPLY, im-ply'. v. a. To infold, to cover, to intangle; to involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant.

To IMPOISON, im-poi'zn. v. a. To corrupt with poiſon; to kill with poiſon.

IMPO-

IMPOLITICAL, im-pŏ-lit′-ĭ-kăl. } a. Impru-
IMPOLITICK, im-pŏl′-it-tik. } dent, indiſcreet, void of art or foreçaſt.

IMPOLITICALLY, im-pŏ-lit′-ĭ-kăl-ĭ. }
IMPOLITICKLY, im-pŏl′-it-tik-lĭ. } ad. Without art or forecaſt.

IMPONDEROUS, im-pŏn′-dĕr-ŭs. a. Void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, im-pŏ-rŏs′-sit-ĭ. ſ. Abſence of interſtices, compactneſs, cloſeneſs.

IMPOROUS, im-pō′-rŭs. a. Free from pores, free from vacuities or interſtices.

To IMPORT, im-pōrt′. v. a. To carry into any country from abroad; to imply, to infer; to produce in conſequence; to be of moment.

IMPORT, im′-pōrt. ſ. Importance, moment, conſequence; tendency; any thing imported from abroad.

IMPORTANCE, im-pār′-tăns. ſ. Thing imported or implied; matter, ſubject; conſequence, moment; importunity.

IMPORTANT, im-pār′-tănt. a. Momentous, weighty, of great conſequence.

IMPORTATION, im-pŏr-tā′-shŭn. ſ. The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPORTER, im-pō′r-tŭr. ſ. One that brings in from abroad.

IMPORTUNATE, im-pār′-tŭ-nĕt. a. Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations, not to be repulſed.

IMPORTUNATELY, im-pār′-tŭ-nĕt-lĭ. ad. With inceſſant ſolicitation, pertinaciouſly.

IMPORTUNATENESS, im-pār′-tŭ-nĕt-nĭs. ſ. Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPORTUNE, im-pŏr-tūn′. v. a. To teize, to haraſs with ſlight vexation perpetually recurring, to moleſt.

IMPORTUNE, im-pŏr-tūn′. a. Conſtantly recurring, troubleſome by frequency; troubleſome, vexatious; unſeaſonable, coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time.

IMPORTUNELY, im-pŏr-tūn′-lĭ. ad. Troubleſomely, inceſſantly; unſeaſonably, improperly.

IMPORTUNITY, im-pŏr-tū′-nĭ-tĭ. ſ. Inceſſant ſolicitation.

To IMPOSE, im-pō′ze. v. a. To lay on as a burthen or penalty; to enjoin as a duty or law; to obtrude fallaciouſly; To impoſe on, to put a cheat on, to deceive.

IMPOSE, im-pō′ze. ſ. Command; injunction.

IMPOSEABLE, im-pō′-zăbl. a. To be laid as obligatory on any body.

IMPOSER, im-pō′-zŭr. ſ. One who enjoins.

IMPOSITION, im-pŏ-zĭsh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of laying any thing on another; injunction of any thing as a law or duty; conſtraint, oppreſſion; cheat, fallacy, impoſture.

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pŏs′-sĭbl. a. Not to be done, impracticable.

IMPOSSIBILITY, im-pŏs′-sĭ-bĭl″-ĭt-ĭ. ſ. Impracticability; that which cannot be done.

IMPOST, im′-pŏst. ſ. A tax, a toll, cuſtom paid.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pŏs′-tŭ-măte. v. n. To form an abſceſs, to gather, to form a cyſt or bag containing matter.

To IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pŏs′-tŭ-măte. v. a. To afflict with an impoſthume.

IMPOSTHUMATION, im-pŏſ-tŭ-mā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of forming an impoſthume, the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

IMPOSTHUME, im-pŏs′-tŭm. ſ. A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt.

IMPOSTOR, im-pŏs′-tŭr. ſ. One who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPOSTURE, im-pŏs′-tshŭr. ſ. Cheat.

IMPOTENCE, im′-pŏ-tĕns. } ſ. Want of
IMPOTENCY, im′-pŏ-tĕn-sĭ. } power, inability, imbecility; ungovernableneſs of paſſion; incapacity of propagation.

IMPOTENT, im′-pŏ-tĕnt. a. Weak, feeble, wanting force, wanting power; diſabled by nature or diſeaſe; without power of reſtraint; without power of propagation.

IMPOTENTLY, im′-pŏ-tĕnt-lĭ. ad. Without power.

To IMPOUND, impou′nd. v. a. To incloſe as in a pound, to ſhut in, to confine; to ſhut up in a pinfold.

IMPRACTICABLE, im-prăk′-tĭ-kăbl. a. Not

to be performed, unfeaſible, impoſſible; untractable, unmanageable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS, im-prăk′-tȳ-kăbl-nis. ſ. Impoſſibility.

To IMPRECATE, im′-prē-kāte. v. a. To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECATION, im-prē-kā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Curſe, prayer by which any evil is wiſhed.

IMPRECATORY, im-prĕk′-kă-tŭr-ȳ. a. Containing wiſhes of evil.

To IMPREGN, im-prēn′. v. a. To fill with young, to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPREGNABLE, im-prĕg′-năbl. a. Not to be ſtormed, not to be taken; unſhaken, unmoved, unaffected.

IMPREGNABLY, im-prĕg′-năbl-ȳ. ad. In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility.

To IMPREGNATE, im-prĕg′-nāte. v. a. To fill with young, to make prolifick; to fill, to ſaturate.

IMPREGNATION, im-prĕg-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making prolifick; fecundation; that with which any thing is impregnated; ſaturation.

IMPREJUDICATE, im-prē-dzhō′-dȳ-kăt. a. Unprejudiced, not prepoſſeſſed, impartial.

IMPREPARATION, im-prĕp-ă-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Unpreparedneſs, want of preparation.

To IMPRESS, im-prĕs′. v. a. To print by preſſure, to ſtamp; to fix deep; to force into ſervice.

IMPRESS, im′-pres. ſ. Mark made by preſſure; mark of diſtinction, ſtamp; device, motto; act of forcing any into ſervice.

IMPRESSION, im-prĕſh′-ŭn. ſ. The act of preſſing one body upon another; mark made by preſſure, ſtamp; image fixed in the mind; operation, influence; edition, number printed at once, one courſe of printing; effect of an attack.

IMPRESSIBLE, im-prĕs′-sibl. a. What may be impreſſed.

IMPRESSURE, im-prĕſh′-ŭr. ſ. The mark made by preſſure, the dent, the impreſſion.

To IMPRINT, im-print′. v. a. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure; to ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types; to fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, im-priz′n. v. a. To ſhut up, to confine, to keep from liberty.

IMPRISONMENT, im-priz′n-mĕnt. ſ. Confinement, ſtate of being ſhut in priſon.

IMPROBABILITY, im-prŏb′-ă-bil″-it-ȳ. ſ. Unlikelihood, difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE, im-prŏb′-ăbl. a. Unlikely, incredible.

IMPROBABLY, im-prŏb′-ăb-lȳ. ad. Without likelihood.

To IMPROBATE, im′-prō-bāte. v. a. Not to approve.

IMPROBATION, im-prō-bā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Act of diſallowing.

IMPROBITY, im-prŏb′-it-ȳ. ſ. Want of honeſty, diſhoneſty, baſeneſs.

To IMPROLIFICATE, im-prō-lif′-fȳ-kāte. v. a. To impregnate, to fecundate.

IMPROPER, im-prŏp′-pŭr. a. Not well adapted, unqualified; unfit, not conducive to the right end; not juſt, not accurate.

IMPROPERLY, im-prŏp′-pŭr-lȳ. ad. Not fitly, incongruouſly; not juſtly, not accurately.

To IMPROPRIATE, im-prō′-prȳ-āte. v. a. To convert to private uſe, to ſeize to himſelf; to put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.

IMPROPRIATION, im-prō-prȳ-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. An impropriation is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman, and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe.

IMPOPRIATOR, im-prō-prȳ-ā′-tŭr. ſ. A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRIETY, im-prō-prī′-ĕ-tȳ. ſ. Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs, inaccuracy, want of juſtneſs.

IMPROSPEROUS, im-prŏs′-pŭr-ŭs. a. Unhappy, unfortunate, not ſucceſsful.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, im-prŏs′-pŭr-ŭſ-lȳ. ad. Unhappily, unſucceſsfully, with ill fortune.

IMPROVABLE, im-prō′-văbl. a. Capable of being advanced to a better ſtate.

IMPROV-

IMPROVABLENESS, ĭm-prōō′-vȧbl-nĭs. ſ. Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPROVABLY, ĭm-prōō′-vȧb-lў. ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE, ĭm-prōō′v. v. a. To advance any thing nearer to perfection, to raiſe from good to bĕtter.

To IMPROVE, ĭm-prōō′v. v. n. To advance in goodneſs.

IMPROVEMENT, ĭm-prōō′v-mĕnt. ſ. Melioration, advancement from good to better; act of improving; progreſs from good to better; inſtruction, edification; effect of melioration.

IMPROVER, ĭm-prōō′-vŭr. ſ. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better; any thing that meliorates.

IMPROVIDED, ĭm-prō-vī′-dĭd. a. Unforeſeen, unexpected, unprovided againſt.

IMPROVIDENCE, ĭm-prŏv′-ў-dĕns. ſ. Want of forethought, want of caution.

IMPROVIDENT, ĭm-prŏv′-ў-dĕnt. a. Wanting forecaſt, wanting care to provide.

IMPROVIDENTLY, ĭm-prŏv′-ў-dĕnt-lў. ad. Without forethought, without care.

IMPROVISION, ĭm-prō-vĭzh′-ŭn. ſ. Want of forethought.

IMPRUDENCE, ĭm-prōō′-dĕns. ſ. Want of prudence, indiſcretion, negligence, inattention to intereſt.

IMPRUDENT, ĭm-prōō′-dĕnt. a. Wanting prudence, injudicious, indiſcreet, negligent.

IMPUDENCE, ĭm′-pū-dĕns. } ſ. Shameleſſ-
IMPUDENCY, ĭm′-pū-dĕn-ſў. } neſs, immodeſty.

IMPUDENT, ĭm′-pū-dĕnt. a. Shameleſs, wanting modeſty.

IMPUDENTLY, ĭm′-pū-dĕnt-lў. ad. Shameleſly, without modeſty.

To IMPUGN, ĭm-pūō′n. v. a. To attack, to aſſault.

IMPUGNER, ĭm-pūō′-nŭr. ſ. One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE, ĭm-pūō′-ĭſ-ſȧns. ſ. Impotence, inability, weakneſs, feebleneſs.

IMPULSE, ĭm′-pŭls. ſ. Communicated force, the effect of one body acting upon another; influence acting upon the mind, motion, idea.

IMPULSION, ĭm-pŭl′-ſhŭn. ſ. The agency of body in motion upon body; influence operating upon the mind.

IMPULSIVE, ĭm-pŭl′-sĭv. a. Having the power of impulſe, moving, impellent.

IMPUNITY, ĭm-pū′-nў-tў. ſ. Freedom from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

IMPURE, ĭm-pūō′r. a. Contrary to ſanctity, unhallowed, unholy; unchaſte; feculent, foul with extraneous mixtures, droſſy.

IMPURELY, ĭm-pūō′r-lў. ad. With impurity.

IMPURENESS, ĭm-pūō′r-nĭs. } ſ. Want of ſanc-
INPURITY, ĭm-pūō′-rў-tў. } tity, want of holineſs; act of unchaſtity; feculent admixture.

To IMPURPLE, ĭm-pŭr′pl. v. a. To make red, to colour as with purple.

IMPUTABLE, ĭm-pūō′-tȧbl. a. Chargeable upon any one; accuſable, chargeable with a fault.

IMPUTABLENESS, ĭm-pūō′-tȧbl-nĭs. ſ. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTATION, ĭm-pū-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Attribution of any thing, generally of ill; cenſure, reproach; hint, reflection.

IMPUTATIVE, ĭm-pūō′-tā-tĭv. a. Capable of being imputed, belonging to imputation.

To IMPUTE, ĭm-pūō′t. v. a. To charge upon, to attribute, generally ill; to reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPUTER, ĭm-pūō′-tŭr. ſ. He that imputes.

IN, ĭn′. prep. Noting the place where any thing is preſent; noting the ſtate preſent at any time; noting the time; noting power; noting proportion; concerning; In that, becauſe; In as much, ſince, ſeeing that.

IN. ad. Within ſome place, not out; engaged to any affair; placed in ſome ſtate; noting entrance; into any place; cloſe connection with.

IN has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe. In before r is changed into r, before 1 into l, and into m before ſome other conſonants.

INABILITY, ĭn-ȧ-bĭl′-ў-tў. ſ. Impuiſſance, impotence, want of power.

INABSTINENCE, in-ab′-ſtȳ-nens. ſ. Intemperance, want of power to abſtain.

INACCESSIBLE, in-ak-ses′-sibl. a. Not to be reached, not to be approached.

INACCURACY, in-ak′-kū-ra-ſy. ſ. Want of exactneſs.

INACCURATE, in-ak′-kū-ret. a. Not exact, not accurate.

INACTION, in-ak′-ſhun. ſ. Ceſſation from labour, forbearance of labour.

INACTIVE, in-ak′-tiv. a. Idle, indolent, ſluggiſh.

INACTIVELY, in-ak′-tiv-ly. ad. Idly, ſluggiſhly.

INACTIVITY, in-ak-tiv′-y-ty. ſ. Idleneſs, reſt, ſluggiſhneſs.

INADEQUATE, in-ad′-e-kwat. a. Not equal to the purpoſe, defective.

INADEQUATELY, in-ad′-e-kwat-ly. ad. Defectively, not completely.

INADVERTENCE, in-ad-ver′-tens. } ſ.
INADVERTENCY, in-ad-ver′-ten-ſy. }
Careleſſneſs, negligence, inattention; act or effect of negligence.

INADVERTENT, in-ad-ver′-tent. a. Negligent, careleſs.

INADVERTENTLY, in-ad-ver′-tent-ly. ad. Careleſsly, negligently.

INALIENABLE, in-a′-lyen-abl. a. That cannot be alienated.

INALIMENTAL, in-al-y-men′-tal. a. Affording no nouriſhment.

INAMISSABLE, in-a-mis′-sibl. a. No to be loſt.

INANE, in-na′n. a. Empty, void.

To INANIMATE, in-an-′y-mate. v. a. To animate, to quicken.

INANIMATE, in an′-y-mate. } a. Void
INANIMATED, in-an′-y-ma-tid. } of life, without animation.

INANITION, in-a-niſh′-un. ſ. Emptineſs of body, want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal.

INANITY, in-an′-ny-ty. ſ. Emptineſs, void ſpace.

INAPPETENCY, in-ap′-pe-ten-ſy. ſ. Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE, in-ap′-ply-kabl. a. Not to be put to a peculiar uſe.

INAPPLICATION, in-ap-ply-ka′-ſhun. ſ. Indolence, negligence.

INARABLE, in-ar′-rabl. a. Not capable of tillage.

To INARCH, in-a′rtſh. v. a. Inarching is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTICULATE, in-ar-tik′-kū-let. a. Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech.

INARTICULATELY, in-ar-tik′-kū-let-ly. ad. Not diſtinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ar-tik′-kū-let-nis. ſ. Confuſion of ſounds, want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFICIAL, in-ar-ty-fiſh′-al. a. Contrary to art.

INARTIFICIALLY, in-ar-ty-fiſh′-al-y. ad. Without art, in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, in-at-ten′-ſhun. ſ. Diſregard, negligence, neglect.

INATTENTIVE, in-at-ten′-tiv. a. Careleſs, negligent, regardleſs.

INAUDIBLE, in-a′-dibl. a. Not to be heard, void of ſound.

To INAUGURATE, in-a′-gū-rate. v. a. To conſecrate, to inveſt with a new office by ſolemn rites.

INAUGURATION, in-a-gū-ra′-ſhun. ſ. Inveſtiture by ſolemn rites.

INAURATION, in-a-ra′-ſhun. ſ. The act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-oſ-piſh′-us. a. Ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

INBORN, in′-barn. a. Innate, implanted by nature.

INBREATHED, in-bre′thd. a. Inſpired, infuſed by inſpiration.

INBRED, in′-bred. a. Produced within; hatched or generated within.

To

To INCAGE, in-kā′dzh. v. a. To coop up, to ſhut up, to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace.

INCALESCENCE, in-kă-lĕs′-sĕns. } ſ. The
INCALESCENCY, in-kă-lĕs′-sĕn-sy. } ſtate of growing warm, warmth, incipient heat.

INCANTATION, in-kăn-tā′-shŭn. ſ. Enchantment.

INCANTATORY, in-kăn′-tă-tŭr-y. a. Dealing by enchantment, magical.

To INCANTON, in-kăn′-tŭn. v. a. To unite to a canton or ſeparate community.

INCAPABILITY, in-kā-pă-bil′-it-y. } ſ. Ina-
INCAPABLENESS, in-kā′-păbl-nis. } bility natural, diſqualification legal.

INCAPABLE, in-kā′-păbl. a. Wanting power, wanting underſtanding, unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand; not able to receive any thing; unable, not equal to any thing; diſqualified by law.

INCAPACIOUS, in-kă-pā′-shŭs. a. Narrow, of ſmall content.

INCAPACIOUSNESS, in-kă-pā′-shŭs-nis. ſ. Narrowneſs, want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPACITATE, in-kă-păs′-sy-tāte. v. a. To diſable, to weaken; to diſqualify.

INCAPACITY, in-kă-păs′-it-y. ſ. Inability, want of natural power, want of power of body, want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind.

To INCARCERATE, in-kā′r-sē-rāte. v. a. To impriſon, to confine.

INCARCERATION, in-kăr-sē-rā′-shŭn. ſ. Impriſonment, confinement.

To INCARN, in-kā′rn. v. a. To cover with fleſh.

To INCARN, in-kā′rn. v. n. To breed fleſh.

To INCARNADINE, in-kā′r-nă-dine. v. a. To dye red. This word I find only once.

To INCARNATE, in-kā′r-nāte. v. a. To cloath with fleſh, to embody with fleſh.

INCARNATE, in-kā′r-nĕt. partic. a. Cloathed with fleſh, embodied in fleſh.

INCARNATION, in-kăr-nā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of aſſuming body; the ſtate of breeding fleſh.

INCARNATIVE, in-kā′r-nă-tiv. ſ. A medicine that generates fleſh.

To INCASE, in-kā′ſe. v. a. To cover, to incloſe, to inwrap.

INCAUTIOUS, in-kā′-shŭs. a. Unwary, negligent, heedleſs.

INCAUTIOUSLY, in-kā′-shŭſ-ly. ad. Unwarily, heedleſsly, negligently.

INCENDIARY, in-ſĕn′-dzhăr-y. ſ. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery; one who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

INCENSE, in′-ſĕns. ſ. Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

To INCENSE, in-ſĕns′. v. a. To enkindle to rage, to inflame with anger, to enrage, to provoke, to exaſperate.

INCENSEMENT, in-ſĕns′-mĕnt. ſ. Rage, heat, fury.

INCENSION, in-ſĕn′-shŭn. ſ. The act of kindling, the ſtate of being on fire.

INCENSOR, in-ſĕn′-ſŭr. ſ. A kindler of anger, an inflamer of paſſions.

INCENSORY, in′-ſĕn-ſŭr-y. ſ. The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered.

INCENTIVE, in-ſĕnt′-iv. ſ. That which kindles, that which provokes, that which encourages, incitement, motive, encouragement, ſpur.

INCENTIVE, in-ſĕnt′-iv. a. Inciting, encouraging.

INCEPTION, in-ſĕp′-shŭn. ſ. Beginning.

INCEPTIVE, in-ſĕp′-tiv. a. Noting a beginning.

INCEPTOR, in-ſĕp′-tŭr. ſ. A beginner, one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION, in-ſē-rā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of covering with wax.

INCERTITUDE, in-ſĕr′-ty-tūd. ſ. Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

INCESSANT, in-ſĕs′-sănt. a. Unceaſing, uninterrupted, continual, uninterrupted.

INCESSANTLY, in-ſĕs′-ſănt-ly. ad. Without intermiſſion, continually.

INCEST, in′-ſĕſt. ſ. Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited.

INCESTUOUS, in-ſĕs′-tū-ŭs. a. Guilty of inceſt, guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCESTUOUSLY, in-ſĕs′-tū-ŭſ-ly. ad. With unnatural love.

INCH, ĭntſh′. ſ. The twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial name for a ſmall quantity; a nice point of time.

To INCH, ĭntſh′. v. a. To drive by inches; to deal by inches, to give ſparingly.

INCHED, ĭntſht′. a. Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHMEAL, ĭntſh′-mēl. ſ. A piece an inch long.

To INCHOATE, ĭn′-kō-āte. v. a. To begin, to commence.

INCHOATION, ĭn-kō-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Inception, beginning.

INCHOATIVE, ĭn-kō′-ā-tĭv. a. Inceptive, noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE, ĭn-sī′de. v. a. Medicines Incide which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided.

INCIDENCE, ĭn′-ſў-dēns. } ſ. The direc-
INCIDENCY, ĭn′-ſў-dēn-ſў. } tion with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of Incidence; accident, hap, caſualty.

INCIDENT, ĭn′-ſў-dēnt. a. Caſual, fortuitous, occaſional, happening accidentally, falling in beſide the main deſign; happening, apt to happen.

INCIDENT, ĭn′-ſў-dēnt. ſ. Something happening beſide the main deſign, caſualty, an event.

INCIDENTAL, ĭn-ſў-dēn′-tăl. a. Incident, caſual, happening by chance.

INCIDENTALLY, ĭn-ſў-dēn′-tăl-ў. ad. Beſide the main deſign, occaſionally.

INCIDENTLY, ĭn′-ſў-dēnt-lў. ad. Occaſionally, by the bye, by the way.

To INCINERATE, ĭn-sĭn′-nēr-āte. v. a. To burn to aſhes.

INCINERATION, ĭn-sĭn-nēr-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of burning any thing to aſhes.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, ĭn′-ſēr-kŭm-ſpēk″-ſhŭn. ſ. Want of caution, want of heed.

INCISED, ĭn-sī′zd. a. Cut, made by cutting.

INCISION, ĭn-sĭz′-zhŭn. ſ. A cut, a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument; diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.

INCISIVE, ĭn-sī′-sĭv. a. Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCISOR, ĭn-sī′-ſŭr. ſ. Cutter, tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, ĭn-sī′-ſŭr-ў. a. Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE, ĭn-sĭz′-zhŭr. ſ. A cut, an aperture.

INCITATION, ĭn-ſў-tā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Incitement, incentive, motive, impulſe.

To INCITE, ĭn-sī′te. v. a. To ſtir up, to puſh forward in a purpoſe, to animate, to ſpur, to urge on.

INCITEMENT, ĭn-sī′te-mĕnt. ſ. Motive, incentive, impulſe, inciting power.

INCIVIL, ĭn-sĭv′-vĭl. a. Unpoliſhed.

INCIVILITY, ĭn-ſў-vĭl′-lў-tў. ſ. Want of courteſy, rudeneſs; act of rudeneſs.

INCLEMENCY, ĭn-klĕm′-mĕn-ſў. ſ. Unmercifulneſs, cruelty, ſeverity, harſhneſs, roughneſs.

INCLEMENT, ĭn-klĕm′-mĕnt. a. Unmerciful, unpitying, void of tenderneſs, harſh.

INCLINABLE, ĭn-klī′-năbl. a. Having a propenſion of will, favourably diſpoſed, willing; having a tendency.

INCLINATION, ĭn-klў-nā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Tendency towards any point; natural aptneſs; propenſion of mind, favourable diſpoſition; love, affection; the tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.

INCLINATORY, ĭn-klī′-nā-tŭr-ў. a. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

INCLINATORILY, ĭn-klī′-nā-tŭr-rў-lў. ad. Obliquely, with inclination to one ſide or the other.

To INCLINE, ĭn-klī′ne. v. n. To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to be favourably diſpoſed to, to feel deſire beginning.

To INCLINE, ĭn-klī′ne. v. a. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate; to turn the deſire towards any thing; to bend, to incurvate.

To

To INCLIP, in-klip′. v. a. To graſp, to incloſe, to ſurround.

To INCLOISTER, in-kloi′ſ-tur. v. a. To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLOUD, in-klou′d. v. a. To darken, to obſcure.

To INCLUDE, in-klu′d. v. a. To incloſe, to ſhut; to compriſe, to comprehend.

INCLUSIVE, in-klu′-siv. a. Incloſing, encircling; comprehended in the ſum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, in-klu′-siv-ly. ad. The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOAGULABLE, in-ko-ag′-gu-labl. a. Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXISTENCE, in′-ko-eg-zis′-tens. ſ. The quality of not exiſting together.

INCOG, in-kog′. ad. Unknown in private.

INCOGITANCY, in-kodzh′-y-tan-ſy. ſ. Want of thought.

INCOGITATIVE, in-kodzh′-y-ta-tiv. a. Wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNITO, in-kog′-ny-to. ad. In a ſtate of concealment.

INCOHERENCE, in-ko-he′-rens. } ſ. Want
INCOHERENCY, in-ko-he′-ren-ſy. } of connection, incongruity, inconſequence, want of dependance of one part upon another; want of coheſion, looſeneſs of material parts.

INCOHERENT, in-ko-he′-rent. a. Inconſequential, inconſiſtent; without coheſion, looſe.

INCOHERENTLY, in-ko-he′-rent-ly. ad. Inconſiſtently, inconſequentially.

INCOLUMITY, in-kol-lu′-mit-y. ſ. Safety, ſecurity.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kom-bus′-ty-bil″-it-y. ſ. The quality of reſiſting fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kom-bus′-tibl. a. Not to be conſumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kom-bus′-tibl-nis. ſ. The quality of not being waſted by fire.

INCOME, in′-kum. ſ. Revenue, produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kom′-men-ſu-ra-bil″-it-y. ſ. The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kom-men′-ſu-rabl. a. Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kom-men′-ſu-ret. a. Not admitting one common meaſure.

To INCOMMODATE, in-kom′-mo-date } v. a.
To INCOMMODE, in-kom-mo′de. } To be inconvenient to, to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury.

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kom-mo′-dyus. a. Inconvenient, vexatious without great miſchief.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kom-mo′-dyuſ-ly. ad. Inconveniently, not at eaſe.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kom-mo′-dyuſ-nis. ſ. Inconvenience.

INCOMMODITY, in-kom-mod′-it-y. ſ. Inconvenience, trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kom-mu′-ny-ka-bil″-it-y. ſ. The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kom-mu′-ny-kabl. a. Not impartible, not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one; not to be expreſſed, not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kom-mu′-ny-kab-ly. ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, in-kom-mu′-ny-ka-ting. a. Having no intercourſe with each other.

INCOMPACT, in-kom-pakt′. } a. Not
INCOMPACTED, in-kom-pak′-tid. } joined, not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, in-kom′-pa-rabl. a. Excellent above compare, excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLY, in-kom′-pa-rab-ly. ad. Beyond compariſon, without competition; excellently, to the higheſt degree.

INCOMPASSIONATE, in-kom-pas′-ſho-net. a. Void of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, in-kom-pat′-y-bil′-it-y ſ. Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kom-pat′-ibl. a. Inconſiſtent

ſiſtent with ſomething elſe, ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe.

INCOMPATIBLY, in-kom-pat'-ib-ly. ad. Inconſiſtently.

INCOMPETENCY, in-kom'-pe-ten-ſy. ſ. Inability, want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT, in-kom'-pe-tent. a. Not ſuitable, not adequate, not proportionate.

INCOMPETENTLY, in-kom'-pe-tent-ly. ad. Unſuitably, unduly.

INCOMPLETE, in-kom-ple't. a. Not perfect, not finiſhed.

INCOMPLETENESS, in-kom-ple't-nis. ſ. Imperfection, unfiniſhed ſtate.

INCOMPLIANCE, in-kom-pli'-ans. ſ. Untractableneſs, impracticableneſs, contradictious temper; refuſal of compliance.

INCOMPOSED, in-kom-po'zd. a. Diſturbed, diſcompoſed, diſordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, in-kom'-poſ-ſy-bil''-it-y. ſ. Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething.

INCOMPOSSIBLE, in-kom-pos'-sibl. a. Not poſſible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in-kom'-pre-hen-ſy-bil''-it-y. ſ. Unconceivableneſs, ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kom-pre-hen'-sibl. a. Not to be conceived, not to be fully underſtood.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in-kom-pre-hen'-sibl-nis. ſ. Unconceivableneſs.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in-kom-pre-hen'-sib-ly. ad. In a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kom-pres'-sibl. a. Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in-kom-pres'-sy-bil''-it-y. ſ. Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCURRING, in-kon-kur'-ring. a. Not agreeing.

INCONCEALABLE, in-kon-ſe'l-abl. a. Not to be hid, not to be kept ſecret.

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kon-ſe'v-abl. a. Incomprehenſible, not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY, in-kon-ſe'v-ab-ly. ad. In a manner beyond comprehenſion.

INCONCEPTIBLE, in-kon-ſep'-tibl. a. Not to be conceived, incomprehenſible.

INCONCLUDENT, in-kon-klu'-dent. a. Inferring no conſequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kon-klu'-siv. a. Not enforcing any determination of the mind, not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY, in-kon-klu'-siv-ly. ad. Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, in-kon-klu'-siv-nis. ſ. Want of rational cogency.

INCONCOCT, in-kon-kokt'. } a. Un-
INCONCOCTED, in-kon-kok'-tid. } ripened, immature.

INCONCOCTION, in-kon-kok'-ſhun. ſ. The ſtate of being indigeſted.

INCONDITE, in-kon-di'te. a. Irregular, rude, unpoliſhed.

INCONDITIONAL, in-kon-diſh'-un-ul. a. Without exception, without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE, in-kon-diſh'-un-et. a. Not limited, not reſtrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY, in-kon-fa'r-mit-y. ſ. Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONGRUENCE, in-kon'-gro-ens. ſ. Unſuitableneſs, want of adaptation.

INCONGRUITY, in-kon-gro'-it-y. ſ. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another; inconſiſtency, abſurdity, impropriety; diſagreement of parts, want of ſymmetry.

INCONGRUOUS, in-kon'-gro-us. a. Unſuitable, not fitting; inconſiſtent, abſurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY, in-kon'-gro-uſ-ly. ad. Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEXEDLY, in-kon-nek'-ſed-ly. ad. Without any connexion or dependance.

INCONSCIONABLE, in-kon'-ſhun-ubl. a. Void of the ſenſe of good and evil, unreaſonable.

INCON-

INCONSEQUENCE, in-kŏn'-sē-kwĕns. ſ. Inconcluſiveneſs, want of juſt inference.

INCONSEQUENT, in-kŏn'-sē-kwĕnt. a. Without juſt concluſion, without regular inference.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kŏn-sid'-ĕr-ăbl. a. Unworthy of notice, unimportant.

INCONSIDERABLENESS, in-kŏn-sid'-dĕr-ăbl-nis. ſ. Small importance.

INCONSIDERATE, in-kŏn'-sid-dĕr-ĕt. a. Careleſs, thoughtleſs, negligent, inattentive, inadvertent; wanting due regard.

INCONSIDERATELY, in-kŏn-sid'-dĕr-ĕt-lў. ad. Negligently, thoughtleſsly.

INNCONSIDERATENESS, in-kŏn-sid'-dĕr-ĕt-nis. ſ. Careleſſneſs, thoughtleſſneſs, negligence.

INCONSIDERATION, in-kŏn-sid-dĕr-ā'-shŭn. ſ. Want of thought, inattention, inadvertence.

INCONSISTING, in-kŏn-sis'-ting. a. Not conſiſtent, incompatible with.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kŏn-sis'-tĕns. } ſ.
INCONSISTENCY, in-kŏn-sis'-tĕn-ſў. }
Such oppoſition as that one propoſition infers the negation of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together; abſurdity in argument or narration, argument or narrative where one part deſtroys the other; incongruity; unſteadineſs, changeableneſs.

INCONSISTENT, in-kŏn-sis'-tĕnt. a. Incompatible, not ſuitable, incongruous; contrary, abſurd.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kŏn-sis'-tĕnt-lў. ad. Abſurdly, incongruouſly, with ſelf-contradiction.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kŏn-sō'-lăbl. a. Not to be comforted, ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort.

INCONSONANCY, in-kŏn'-sō-năn-ſў. ſ. Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kŏn-ſpik'-ū-ŭs. a. Indiſcernible, not perceptible by the ſight.

INCONSTANCY, in-kŏn'-ſtăn-ſў. ſ. Unſteadineſs, want of ſteady adherence, mutability.

INCONSTANT, in-kŏn'-ſtănt. a. Not firm in reſolution, not ſteady in affection; changeable, mutable, variable.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kŏn-ſū'-măbl. a. Not to be waſted.

INCONSUMPTIBLE, in-kŏn-ſŭmp'-tibl. a. Not to be ſpent, not to be brought to an end.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kŏn-tĕs'-tăbl. a. Not to be diſputed, not admitting debate, uncontrovertible.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kŏn-tĕs'-tăb-lў. ad. Indiſputably, incontrovertibly.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kŏn-tig'-gū-ŭs. a. Not touching each other, not joined together.

INCONTINENCE, in-kŏn'-tў-nĕns. } ſ.
INCONTINENCY, in-kŏn'-tў-nĕn-ſў. }
Inability to reſtrain the appetites, unchaſtity.

INCONTINENT, in-kŏn'-tў-nĕnt. a. Unchaſte, indulging unlawful pleaſure; ſhunning delay, immediate. An obſolete ſenſe.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kŏn'-tў-nĕnt-lў. ad. Unchaſtely, without reſtraint of the appetites; immediately, at once. An obſolete ſenſe.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kŏn-trō-vĕr'-tibl. a. Indiſputable, not to be diſputed.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kŏn-trō-vĕr'-tib-lў. ad. To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kŏn-vē'-nyĕns. }
INCONVENIENCY, in-kŏn-vē'-nyĕn-ſў. }
ſ. Unfitneſs, inexpedience; diſadvantage, cauſe of uneaſineſs, difficulty.

INCONVENIENT, in-kŏn-vē'-nyĕnt. a. Incommodious, diſadvantageous; unfit, inexpedient.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kŏn-vē'-nyĕnt-lў. ad. Unfitly, incommodiouſly; unſeaſonably.

INCONVERSABLE, in-kŏn-vĕr'-ſăbl. a. Incommunicative, unſocial.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kŏn-vĕr'-tibl. a. Not tranſmutable.

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kŏn-vin'-sibl. a. Not to be convinced.

INCONVINCIBLY, in-kŏn-vin'-sib-lў. ad. Without admitting conviction.

INCOR-

INCORPORAL, in-kâ'r-pô-râl. a. Immaterial, diſtinct from matter, diſtinct from body.

INCORPORALITY, in-kâr-pô-râl'-it-y. ſ. Immmaterialneſs.

INCORPORALLY, in-kâ'r-pô-râl-y. ad. Without matter.

To INCORPORATE, in-kâ'r-pô-râte. v. a. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs; to conjoin inſeparably; to form into a corporation or body politick; to unite, to aſſociate; to embody.

To INCORPORATE, in-kâ'r-pô-râte. v. n. To unite into one maſs.

INCORPORATE, in-kâ'r-pô-rêt. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPORATION, in-kâr-pô-râ'-ſhun. ſ. Union of divers ingredients in one maſs; formation of a body politick; adoption, union, aſſociation.

INCORPOREAL, in-kôr-pô'-ryal. a. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kôr-pô'-ryal-y. ad. Immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-kâr-pô-rê'-it-y. ſ. Immateriality.

To INCORPS, in-kâ'rps. v. a. To incorporate.

INCORRECT, in-kôr-rêkt'. a. Not nicely finiſhed, not exact.

INCORRECTLY, in-kôr-rêkt'-ly. ad. Inaccurately, not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kôr-rêkt'-nis. ſ. Inaccuracy, want of exactneſs.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kôr'-ridzh-ibl. a. Bad beyond correction, depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kôr'-ridzh-ibl-nis. ſ. Hopeleſs depravity, badneſs beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kôr'-ridzh-ib-ly. ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRUPT, in-kôr-rupt'. } a. Free
INCORRUPTED, in-kôr-rup'-tid. } from foulneſs or depravation; pure of manners, honeſt, good.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kôr-rup'-ty-bil''-it-y. ſ. Inſuſceptibility of corruption, incapacity of decay.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kôr-rup'-tibl. a. Not capable of corruption, not admitting decay.

INCORRUPTION, in-kôr-rup'-ſhun. ſ. Incapacity of corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kôr-rupt'-nis. ſ. Purity of manners, honeſty, integrity; freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRASSATE, in-kras'-ſate. v. a. To thicken, the contrary to attenuate.

INCRASSATION, in-kraſ-ſâ'-ſhun. ſ. The act of thickening; the ſtate of growing thick.

INCRASSATIVE, in-kras'-sâ-tiv. ſ. Having the quality of thickening.

To INCREASE, in-krê's. v. n. To grow more or greater.

To INCREASE, in-krê's. v. a. To make more or greater.

INCREASE, in-krê's. ſ. Augmentation, the ſtate of growing more or greater; increment, that which is added to the original ſtock; produce; generation; progeny; the ſtate of waxing greater.

INCREASER, in-krê'-ſur. ſ. He who increaſes.

INCREATED, in-krê-â'-tid. a. Not created.

INCREDIBILITY, in-krêd-dy-bil'-it-y. ſ. The quality of ſurpaſſing belief.

INCREDIBLE, in-krêd'-ibl. a. Surpaſſing belief, not to be credited.

INCREDIBLENESS, in-krêd'-ibl-nis. ſ. Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, in-krêd'-ib-ly. ad. In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDULITY, in-krê-dû'-lit-y. ſ. Quality of not believing, hardneſs of belief.

INCREDULOUS, in-krêd'-û-lus. a. Hard of belief, refuſing credit.

INCREDULOUSNESS, in-krêd'-û-luſ-nis. ſ. Hardneſs of belief, incredulity.

INCREMENT, in'-krê-ment. ſ. Act of growing greater; increaſe, cauſe of growing more; produce.

To

To INCREPATE, in′-krẽ-pāte. v. a. To chide, to reprehend.

INCREPATION, in-krẽ-pā′-shŭn. ſ. Reprehenſion, chiding.

To INCRUST, in-krŭſt′. } v. a. To
To INCRUSTATE, in-krŭs′-tāte. } cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTATION, in-krŭſ-tā′-shŭn. ſ. An adherent covering, ſomthing ſuperinduced.

To INCUBATE, in′-kŭ-bāte. v. n. To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBATION, in-kŭ-bā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, in′-kŭ-bŭs. ſ. The night-mare.

To INCULCATE, in-kŭl′-kāte. v. a. To impreſs by frequent admonitions.

INCULCATION, in-kŭl-kā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition.

INCULT, in-kŭlt′. a. Uncultivated, untilled.

INCULPABLE, in-kŭl′-pābl. a. Unblameable.

INCULPABLY, in-kŭl′-pāb-lў. ad. Unblameably.

INCUMBENCY, in-kŭm′-bẽn-ſў. ſ. The act of lying upon another; the ſtate of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, in-kŭm′-bẽnt. a. Reſting upon, lying upon; impoſed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, in-kŭm′-bẽnt. ſ. He who is in preſent poſſeſſion of a benefice.

To INCUMBER, in-kŭm′-bŭr. v. a. To embarraſs.

To INCUR, in-kŭr′. v. a. To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion; to occur, to preſs on the ſenſes.

INCURABILITY, in-kŭ-rā-bil′-it-ў. ſ. Impoſſibility of cure.

INCURABLE, in-kū′-rābl. a. Not admitting remedy, not to be removed by medicine, irremediable, hopeleſs.

INCURABLENESS, in-kū′-rābl-nis. ſ. State of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, in-kū′-rāb-lў. ad. Without remedy.

INCURIOUS, in-kū′-ryŭs. a. Negligent, inattentive, without curioſity.

INCURSION, in-kŭr′-shŭn. ſ. Attack, miſchievous occurrence; invaſion, inroad, ravage.

INCURVATION, in-kŭr-vā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of bending or making crooked; flexion of the body in token of reverence.

To INCURVATE, in-kŭr′-vāte. v. a. To bend, to crook.

INCURVITY, in-kŭr′-vit-ў. ſ. Crookedneſs, the ſtate of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, in′-dā-gāte. v. a. To ſearch, to examine.

INDAGATION, in-dā-gā′-shŭn. ſ. Search, enquiry, examination.

INDAGATOR, in′-dā-gā-tŭr. ſ. A ſearcher, an enquirer, an examiner.

To INDART, in-dā′rt. v. a. To dart in, to ſtrike in.

To INDEBT, in-dẽt′. v. a. To put into debt; to oblige, to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, in-dẽt′-tid. part. a. Obliged by ſomething received, bound to reſtitution, having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, in-dē′-ſẽn-ſў. ſ. Any thing unbecoming, any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, in-dē′-ſẽnt. a. Unbecoming, unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, in-dē′-ſẽnt-lў. ad. Without decency, in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECIDUOUS, in-dē-sid′-ū-ŭs. a. Not falling, not ſhed.

INDECLINABLE, in-dē-klī′-nābl. a. Not varied by terminations.

INDECOROUS, in-dē-kō′-rŭs. a. Indecent, unbecoming.

INDECORUM, in-dē-kō′-rŭm. ſ. Indecency, ſomething unbecoming.

INDEED, in-dē′d. ad. In reality, in truth; above the common rate; this is to be granted that; it is uſed to note a full conceſſion.

INDEFATIGABLE, in-dē-fāt′-tў-gābl. a. Unwearied, not tired, not exhauſted by labour.

INDEFATIGABLY, in-dē-fāt′-tў-gāb-lў. ad. Without wearineſs.

INDEFECTIBILITY, in-dē-fēk′-tў-bil″-it-ў.

ſ. The quality of ſuffering no decay, of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFECTIBLE, in-dē-fēk′-tibl. a. Unfailing, not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFENSIBLE, in-dē-fēn′-sibl. a. What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDEFESIBLE, in-dē-fē′-zibl. a. Not to be cut off, not to be vacated, irrevocable.

INDEFINITE, in-dēf′-fin-it. a. Not determined, not limited, not ſettled; large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

INDEFINITELY, in-dēf′-fin-it-ly. ad. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation; to a degree indefinite.

INDEFINITUDE, in-dē-fin′-y-tūd. ſ. Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

INDELIBERATE, in-dē-lib′-bur-ēt. } a.
INDELIBERATED, in-dē-lib′-bur-ā-tid. }
Unpremeditated, done without conſideration.

INDELIBLE, in-dēl′-libl. a. Not to be blotted out or effaced; not to be annulled.

INDELICACY, in-dēl′-y-kā-ſy. ſ. Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency.

INDELICATE, in-dēl′-y-kēt. a. Wanting decency, void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dēm′-ny-fy-kā″-ſhūn. ſ. Security againſt loſs or penalty; reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY, in-dēm′-ny-fy. v. a. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty; to maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY, in-dēm′-ni-ty. ſ. Security from puniſhment, exemption from puniſhment.

To INDENT, in-dēnt′. v. a. To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth.

To INDENT, in-dēnt′. v. n. To contract, to make a compact.

INDENT, in-dēnt′. ſ. Inequality, inciſure, indentation.

INDENTATION, in-dēn-tā′-ſhūn. ſ. An indenture, waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, in-dēnt′-ſhūr. ſ. A covenant ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEBENDENCE, in-dē-pēn′-dens. } ſ.
INDEPENDENCY, in-dē-pēn′-dēn-ſy. }
Freedom, exemption from reliance or controul, ſtate over which none has power.

INDEPENDENT, in-dē-pēn′-dēnt. a. Not depending, not ſupported by any other, not relying on another, not controlled; not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperiour.

INDEPENDENT, in-dē-pēn′-dēnt. ſ. One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPENDENTLY, in-dē-pēn′-dēnt-ly. ad. Without reference to other things.

INDESERT, in-dē-zērt′. ſ. Want of merit.

INDESINENTLY, in-dēs′-ſy-nēnt-ly. ad. Without ceſſation.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-diſ-ſtrūk′-tibl. a. Not to be deſtroyed.

INDETERMINABLE, in-dē-tēr′-my-nabl. a. Not to be fixed, not to be defined or ſettled.

INDETERMINATE, in-dē-tēr′-my-nēt. a. Unfixed, not defined, indefinite.

INDETERMINATELY, in-dē-tēr′-my-nēt-ly. ad. Indefinitely, not in any ſettled manner.

INDETERMINED, in-dē-tēr′-mind. a. Unſettled, unfixed.

INDETERMINATION, in-dē-tēr-my-nā′-ſhūn. ſ. Want of determination, want of reſolution.

INDEVOTION, in-dē-vō′-ſhūn. ſ. Want of devotion, irreligion.

INDEVOUT, in-dē-vout′. a. Not devout, not religious, irreligious.

INDEX, in′-dēks. ſ. The diſcoverer, the pointer out; the hand that points to any thing; the table of contents to a book.

INDEXTERITY, in-dēkſ-tēr′-it-y. ſ. Want of dexterity, want of readineſs.

INDIAN, in′-dyan. ſ. A native of India.

INDIAN, in′-dyan. a. Belonging to India.

INDICANT, in′-dy-kant. a. Showing, pointing out, that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To INDICATE, in′-dy-kāte. v. a. To ſhow, to point out; in phyſick, to point out a remedy.

INDI-

INDICATION, in-dy-kā″-shun. ſ. Mark, token, ſign, note, ſymptom; diſcovery made, intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, in-dik′-kā-tiv. a. Showing, informing, pointing out; in grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication.

INDICATIVELY, in-dik′-kā-tiv-ly. ad. In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

To INDICT, in-dī″te. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDICTION, in-dik′-shun. ſ. Declaration, proclamation; an epocha of the Roman calendar, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dif′-fē-rens. } ſ. Neu-
INDIFFERENCY, in-dif′-fē-ren-sy. } trality, ſuſpenſion; impartiality; negligence, want of affection, unconcernedneſs; ſtate in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates.

INDIFFERENT, in-dif′-fē-rent. a. Neutral, not determined to either ſide; unconcerned, inattentive, regardleſs; impartial, diſintereſted; paſſable, of a middling ſtate; in the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dif′-fē-rent-ly. ad. Without diſtinction, without preference; in a neutral ſtate, without wiſh or averſion; not well, tolerably, paſſably, middlingly.

INDIGENCE, in′-dy-dzhens. } ſ. Want, pe-
INDIGENCY, in′-dy-dzhen-sy. } nury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS, in-didzh′-ē-nus. a. Native to a country.

INDIGENT, in′-dy-dzhent. a. Poor, needy, neceſſitous; in want, wanting; void, empty.

INDIGEST, in-dy-dzhēſt′. } a. Not ſe-
INDIGESTED, in-dy-dzhes′-tid. } parated into diſtinct orders; not formed, or ſhaped; not concocted in the ſtomach; not brought to ſuppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-dy-dzhes′-tibl. a. Not conquerable in the ſtomach.

INDIGESTION, in-dy-dzhes′-tſhun. ſ. The ſtate of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, in-didzh′-y-tāte. v. a. To point out, to ſhow.

INDIGITATION, in-didzh-y-tā″-shun. ſ. The act of pointing out or ſhowing.

INDIGN, in-dī″n. a. Unworthy, undeſerving; bringing indignity.

INDIGNANT, in-dig′-nant. a. Angry, raging, inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

INDIGNATION, in-dig-nā″-shun. ſ. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt; the anger of a ſuperiour; the effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, in-dig′-nit-y. ſ. Contumely, contemptuous injury, violation of right accompanied with inſult.

INDIGO, in′-dy-gō. ſ. A plant, by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying for a blue colour.

INDIRECT, in-dy-rekt′. a. Not ſtraight, not rectilinear; not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to a point; not fair, not honeſt.

INDIRECTION, in-dy-rek′-shun. ſ. Oblique means, tendency not in a ſtraight line; diſhoneſt practice.

INDIRECTLY, in-dy-rekt′-ly. ad. Not in a right line, obliquely; not in expreſs terms; unfairly, not rightly.

INDIRECTNESS, in-dy-rekt′-nis. ſ. Obliquity; unfairneſs.

INDISCERNIBLE, in-diz-zer′-nibl. a. Not perceptible, not diſcoverable.

INDISCERNIBLY, in-diz-zer′-nib-ly. ad. In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBLE, in-diſ-ſerp′-tibl. a. Not to be ſeparated, incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, in-diſ-ſerp′-ty-bil″-it-y. ſ. Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCOVERY, in-diſ-kuv′-ur-y. ſ. The ſtate of being hidden.

INDISCREET, in-diſ-krē′t. a. Imprudent, incautious, inconſiderate, injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, in-diſ-krē′t-ly. ad. Without prudence.

INDISCRETION, in-diſ-kresh′-un. ſ. Imprudence, raſhneſs, inconſideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-diſ-krim′-in-et. a. Undiſtin-

Undiſtinguiſhable, not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, ĭn-dĭſ-krĭm′-ĭn-ĕt-lў. ad. Without diſtinction.

INDISPENSABLE, ĭn-dĭſ-pĕn′-ſăbl. a. Not to be remitted, not to be ſpared, neceſſary.

INDISPENSABLENESS, ĭn-dĭſ-pĕn′-ſăbl-nĭs. ſ. State of not being to be ſpared, neceſſity.

INDISPENSABLY, ĭn-dĭſ-pĕn′-ſăb-lў. ad. Without diſpenſation, without remiſſion, neceſſarily.

To INDISPOSE, ĭn-dĭſ-pō′ze. v. a. To make unfit; to diſincline, to make averſe; to diſorder, to diſqualify for its proper functions; to diſorder ſlightly with regard to health; to make unfavourable.

INDISPOSEDNESS, ĭn-dĭſ-pō′zd-nĭs. ſ. State of unfitneſs or diſinclination, depraved ſtate.

INDISPOSITION, ĭn-dĭſ-pŏ-zĭſh′-ŭn. ſ. Diſorder of health, tendency to ſickneſs; diſinclination, diſlike.

INDISPUTABLE, ĭn-dĭs′-pū-tăbl. a. Uncontrovertable, inconteſtable.

INDISPUTABLENESS, ĭn-dĭs′-pū-tăbl-nĭs. ſ. The ſtate of being indiſputable, certainty.

INDISPUTABLY, ĭn-dĭs′-pū-tăb-lў. ad. Without controverſy, certainly; without oppoſition.

INDISSOLVABLE, ĭn-dĭz-zā′l-văbl. a. Indiſſoluble, not ſeparable as to its parts; not to be broken, binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBILITY, ĭn-dĭs′-sŏ-lū-bĭl″-ĭt-ў. ſ. Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power, firmneſs, ſtableneſs.

INDISSOLUBLE, ĭn-dĭs′-sŏ-lūbl. a. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts, firm, ſtable; binding for ever, ſubſiſting for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENESS, ĭn-dĭs′-sŏ-lūbl-nĭs. ſ. Indiſſolubility, reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts.

INDISSOLUBLY, ĭn-dĭs′-sŏ-lūb-lў. ad. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation; for ever, obligatorily.

INDISTINCT, ĭn-dĭſ-tĭnkt′. a. Not plainly marked, confuſed; not exactly diſcerning.

INDISTINCTION, ĭn-dĭſ-tĭnk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Confuſion, uncertainty; omiſſion of diſcrimination.

INDISTINCTLY, ĭn-dĭſ-tĭnkt′-lў. ad. Confuſedly, uncertainly; without being diſtinguiſhed.

INDISTINCTNESS, ĭn-dĭſ-tĭnkt′-nĭs. ſ. Confuſion, uncertainty.

INDISTURBANCE, ĭn-dĭſ-tŭr′-bŭns. ſ. Calmneſs, freedom from diſturbance.

INDIVIDUAL, ĭn-dў-vĭd′-ū-ăl. a. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies, ſingle, numerically one; undivided, not to be parted or disjoined.

INDIVIDUALITY, ĭn-dў-vĭd-ū-ăl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Separate or diſtinct exiſtence.

INDIVIDUALLY, ĭn-dў-vĭd′-ū-ăl-ў. ad. With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence, numerically.

To INDIVIDUATE, ĭn-dў-vĭd′-ū-āte. v. a. To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies, to make ſingle.

INDIVIDUATION, ĭn-dў-vĭd-ū-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. That which makes an individual.

INDIVIDUITY, ĭn-dў-vĭd-ū′-ĭt-ў. ſ. The ſtate of being an individual, ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVISIBILITY, ĭn-dĭv-vĭz-ў-bĭl′-ĭt-ў. } ſ.
INDIVISIBLENESS, ĭn-dĭv-vĭz′-ĭbl-nĭs. }
State in which no more diviſion can be made.

INDIVISIBLE, ĭn-dĭv-vĭz′-ĭbl. a. What cannot be broken into parts, ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller.

INDIVISIBLY, ĭn-dĭv-vĭz′-ĭb-lў. ad. So as it cannot be divided.

INDOCIBLE, ĭn-dŏs′-ĭbl. a. Unteachable, inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDOCIL, ĭn-dŏs′-sĭl. a. Unteachable, incapable of being inſtructed.

INDOCILITY, ĭn-dŏ-sĭl′-ĭt-ў. ſ. Unteachableneſs, refuſal of inſtruction.

To INDOCTRINATE, ĭn-dŏk′-trĭn-āte. v. a. To inſtruct, to tincture with any ſcience or opinion.

INDOCTRINATION, ĭn-dŏk-trĭn-ā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Inſtruction, information.

INDOLENCE, ĭn′-dŏ-lĕns. }
INDOLENCY, ĭn′-dŏ-lĕn-ſў. } ſ. Freedom from pain; lazineſs, inattention, liſtleſſneſs.

INDOLENT, ĭn′-dŏ-lĕnt. a. Free from pain; careleſs, lazy, inattentive, liſtleſs.

INDOLENTLY, ĭn′-dŏ-lĕnt-lў. ad. With freedom

freedom from pain; carelesly, lazily, inattentively, listlesly.

To INDOW, in-dow'. v. a. To portion, to enrich with gifts. See ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT, in'-draft. s. An opening in the land into which the sea flows; inlet, passage inwards.

To INDRENCH, in-drentsh'. v. a. To soak, to drown.

INDUBIOUS, in-dū'-byus. a. Not doubtful, not suspecting, certain.

INDUBITABLE, in-dū'-by-tabl. a. Undoubted, unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, in-dū'-by-tab-ly. ad. Undoubtedly, unquestionably.

INDUBITATE, in-dū'-by-tate. a. Unquestioned, certain, apparent, evident.

To INDUCE, in-dū's. v. a. To persuade, to influence any thing; to produce by persuasion or influence; to offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning; to produce; to introduce, to bring into view.

INDUCEMENT, in-dū's-ment. s. Motive to any thing, that which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDUCER, in-dū'-sur. s. A persuader, one that influences.

To INDUCT, in-dŭk't. v. a. To introduce, to bring in; to put in actual possession of a benefice.

INDUCTION, in-dŭk'-shŭn. s. Introduction, entrance; induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; the act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE, in-dŭk'-tiv. a. Leading, persuasive, with To; capable to infer or produce.

To INDUE, in-dū'. v. a. To invest.

To INDULGE, in-dŭldzh'. v. a. To fondle, to favour, to gratify with concession; to grant not of right, but favour.

To INDULGE, in-dŭldzh'. v. n. To be favourable.

INDULGENCE, in-dŭl'-dzhens. } s. Fond-
INDULGENCY, in-dŭl'-dzhen-sy. } ness, fond kindness; forbearance, tenderness, opposite to

rigour; favour granted; grant of the church of Rome.

INDULGENT, in-dŭl'-dzhent. a. Kind, gentle; mild, favourable; gratifying, favouring, giving way to.

INDULGENTLY, in-dŭl'-dzhent-ly. ad. Without severity, without censure.

INDULT, in-dŭlt'. } s. Privilege or ex-
INDULTO, in dŭl'-to. } emption.

To INDURATE, in'-dū-rate. v. n. To grow hard, to harden.

To INDURATE, in'-dū-rate. v. a. To make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURATION, in-dū-ra'-shŭn. s. The state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy, hardness of heart.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dŭs'-try-ŭs. a. Diligent, laborious; designed, done for the purpose.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dŭs'-try-ŭs-ly. ad. Diligently, laboriously, assiduously; for the set purpose, with design.

INDUSTRY, in'-dŭs-try. s. Diligence, assiduity.

To INEBRIATE, in-ē'-bry-ate. v. a. To intoxicate, to make drunk.

INEBRIATION, in-ē-bry-a'-shŭn. s. Drunkenness, intoxication.

INEFFABILITY, in-ef-fa-bil'-it-y. s. Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, in-ef'-fabl. a. Unspeakable.

INEFFABLY, in-ef'-fab-ly. ad. In a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFECTIVE, in-ef-fek'-tiv. a. That which can produce no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, in-ef-fek'-tū-al. a. Unable to produce its proper effect, weak, without power.

INEFFECTUALLY, in-ef-fek'-tū-al-y. ad. Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, in-ef-fek'-tū-al-nis. s. Inefficacy, want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICACIOUS. in-ef-fy-ka'-shŭs. a. Unable to produce effects, weak, feeble.

INEFFICACY, in-ef'-fy-ka-sy. s. Want of power, want of effect.

INELEGANCE, in-ĕl′-ĕ-gans. } s. Abſence
INELEGANCY, in-ĕl′-ĕ-gan-ſy. } of beauty, want of elegance.

INELEGANT, in-ĕl′-ĕ-gant. a. Not becoming, not beautiful, oppoſite to elegant; mean, deſpicable, contemptible.

INELOQUENT, in-ĕl′-ō-kwent. a. Not perſuaſive, not oratorical.

INEPT, in-ept′. a. Unfit, uſeleſs, trifling, fooliſh.

INEPTLY, in-ept′-ly. ad. Triflingly, fooliſhly, unfitly.

INEPTITUDE, in-ep′-ty-tud. ſ. Unfitneſs.

INEQUALITY, in-ē-kwal′-it-y. ſ. Difference of comparative quantity; unevenneſs, interchange of higher and lower parts; diſproportion to any office or purpoſe, ſtate of not being adequate, inadequateneſs; change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; difference of rank or ſtation.

INERRABILITY, in-er-ra-bil′-it-y. ſ. Exemption from errour.

INERRABLE, in-er′-rabl. a. Exempt from errour.

INERRABLENESS, in-er′-rabl-nis. ſ. Exemption from errour.

INERRABLY, in-er′-rab-ly. ad. With ſecurity from errour, infallibly.

INERRINGLY, in-er′-ring-ly. ad. Without errour.

INERT, in-ert′. a. Dull, ſluggiſh, motionleſs.

INERTLY, in-ert′-ly. ad. Sluggiſhly, dully.

INESCATION, in-eſ-ka′-ſhun. ſ. The act of baiting.

INESTIMABLE, in-es′-ty-mabl. a. Too valuable to be rated, tranſcending all price.

INEVIDENT, in-ev′-y-dent. a. Not plain, obſcure.

INEVITABILITY, in-ev-y-ta-bil′-it-y. ſ. Impoſſibility to be avoided, certainty.

INEVITABLE, in-ev′-vy-tabl. a. Unavoidable, not to be eſcaped.

INEVITABLY, in-ev′-vy-tab-ly. ad. Without poſſibility of eſcape.

INEXCUSABLE, in-ekſ-ku′-zabl. a. Not to be excuſed, not to be palliated by apology.

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-ekſ-ku′-zabl-nis. ſ. Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.

INEXCUSABLY, in-ekſ-ku′-zab-ly. ad. To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

INEXHALABLE, in-ekſ-ha′-labl. a. That which cannot evaporate.

INEXHAUSTED, in-ekſ-ha′ſ-tid. a. Unemptied, not poſſible to be emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-ekſ-ha′ſ-tibl. a. Not to be ſpent.

INEXISTENT, in-egz-is′-tent. a. Not having being, not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, in-egz-is′-tens. ſ. Want of being, want of exiſtence.

INEXORABLE, i-eks′-ō-rabl. a. Not to be intreated, not to be moved by intreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-ekſ-pē′-dyens. } ſ.
INEXPEDIENCY, in-ekſ-pē′-dyen-ſy. } Want of fitneſs, want of propriety, unſuitableneſs to time or place.

INEXPEDIENT, in-ekſ-pē′-dyent. a. Inconvenient, unfit, improper.

INEXPERIENCE, in-ekſ-pē′-ryens. ſ. Want of experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, in-ekſ-pē′-ryenſt. a. Not experienced.

INEXPERT, in-ekſ-pert′. a. Unſkilful, unſkilled.

INEXPIABLE, in-eks′-py-abl. a. Not to be atoned; not to be mollified by atonement.

INEXPIABLY, in-eks′-py-ab-ly. ad. To a degree beyond atonement.

INEXPLICABLE, in-eks′-ply-kabl. a. Incapable of being explained.

INEXPLICABLY, in-eks′-ply-kab-ly. ad. In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-ekſ-pres′-sibl. a. Not to be told, not to be uttered, unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, in-ekſ-pres′-sib-ly. ad. To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.

INEXPUGNABLE, in-ekſ-pug′-nabl. a. Impregnable, not to be taken by aſſault, not to be ſubdued.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-ekſ-ting′-gwiſh-abl. a. Unquenchable.

INEX-

INEXTRICABLE, in-ĕks'-try-kăbl. a. Not to be diſintangled, not to be cleared.

INEXTRICABLY, in-ĕks'-try-kăb-ly. ad. To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled.

To INEYE, in-ī'. v. n. To inoculate, to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.

INFALLIBILITY, in-făl-ly-bil'-it-y. } ſ. In-
INFALLIBLENESS, in-făl'-ibl-nis. } erra-bility, exemption from errour.

INFALLIBLE, in-făl'-ibl. a. Privileged from errour, incapable of miſtake.

INFALLIBLY, in-făl'-ib-ly. ad. Without danger of deceit, with ſecurity from errour, certainly.

To INFAME, in-fā'me. v. a. To repreſent to diſadvantage, to defame, to cenſure publickly.

INFAMOUS, in'-fă-mŭs. a. Publickly branded with guilt, openly cenſured.

INFAMOUSLY, in'-fă-mŭſ-ly. ad. With open reproach, with publick notoriety of reproach; ſhamefully, ſcandalouſly.

INFAMOUSNESS, in'-fă-mŭſ-nis. } ſ. Publick
INFAMY, in'-fă-my. } reproach, notoriety of bad character.

INFANCY, in'-făn-ſy. ſ. The firſt part of life; firſt age of any thing, beginning, original.

INFANT, in'-fănt. ſ. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year; in law, a young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFANTA, in-făn'-tă. ſ. A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFANTICIDE, in-făn'-ty-ſide. ſ. The ſlaughter of the infants by Herod.

INFANTILE, in'-făn-tile. a. Pertaining to an infant.

INFANTRY, in'-făn-try. ſ. The foot ſoldiers of an army.

To INFATUATE, in-făt'-ū-āte. v. a. To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.

INFATUATION, in-făt-ū-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſtriking with folly, deprivation of reaſon.

INFEASIBLE, in-fē'-zible. a. Impracticable.

To INFECT, in-fĕkt. v. a. To act upon by contagion, to affect with communicated qualities, to hurt by contagion; to fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious.

INFECTION, in-fĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. Contagion, miſchief by communication.

INFECTIOUS, in-fĕk'-ſhŭs. a. Contagious, influencing by communicated qualities.

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fĕk'-ſhŭſ-ly. ad. Contagiouſly.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fĕk'-ſhŭſ-nis. ſ. The quality of being infectious, contagiouſneſs.

INFECTIVE, in-fĕk'-tiv. a. Having the quality of contagion.

INFECUND, in-fē-kŭnd'. a. Unfruitful, infertile.

INFECUNDITY, in-fē-kŭn'-dit-y. ſ. Want of fertility.

INFELICITY, in-fē-lis'-sit-y. ſ. Unhappineſs, miſery, calamity.

To INFER, in-fĕr'. v. a. To bring on, to induce; to draw concluſions from foregoing premiſes.

INFERENCE, in'-fē-rens. ſ. Concluſion drawn from previous arguments.

INFERIBLE, in-fĕr'-ribl. a. Deducible from premiſed grounds.

INFERIORITY, in-fē-ryŏr'-it-y. ſ. Lower ſtate of dignity or value.

INFERIOUR, in-fē'-ryŭr. a. Lower in place; lower in ſtation or rank of life; lower in value or excellency; ſubordinate.

INFERIOUR, in-fē'-ryŭr. ſ. One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFERNAL, in-fĕr'-năl. a. Helliſh, tartarean.

INFERNAL, in-fĕr'-năl. ſ. One that comes from hell, one exceedingly wicked.

INFERNAL STONE, in-fĕr'-năl-ſtō'ne. ſ. The lunar cauſtick.

INFERTILE, in-fĕr'-til. a. Unfruitful, not productive.

INFERTILITY, in-fĕr-til'-it-y. ſ. Unfruitfulneſs.

To INFEST, in-fĕſt'. v. a. To haraſs, to diſturb, to plague.

INFESTIVITY, in-fĕs-tiv'-it-y. ſ. Mournfulneſs, want of cheerfulneſs.

INFESTRED, in-fés'-túrd. a. Rankling, inveterate.

INFEUDATION, in-fú-dá'-shún. ſ. The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.

INFIDEL, in'-fy-dél. ſ. An unbeliever, a miſcreant, a pagan, one who rejects Chriſtianity.

INFIDELITY, in-fy-dél'-it-y. ſ. Want of faith; diſbelief of Chriſtianity; treachery, deceit.

INFINITE, in'-fy-nit. a. Unbounded, unlimited, immenſe; it is hyperbolically uſed for large, great.

INFINITELY, in'-fy-nit-ly. ad. Without limits, without bounds, immenſely.

INFINITENESS, in'-fy-nit-nis. ſ. Immenſity, boundleſſneſs.

INFINITESIMAL, in-fy-ny-tés'-sy-mal. a. Infinitively divided.

INFINITIVE, in-fin'-it-tiv. a. Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expreſſes the action or being indeterminately.

INFINITUDE, in-fin'-y-túd. ſ. Infinity, immenſity; boundleſs number.

INFINITY, in-fin'-it-y. ſ. Immenſity, boundleſſneſs, unlimited qualities; endleſs number.

INFIRM, in-férm'. a. Weak, feeble, diſabled of body; weak of mind, irreſolute; not ſtable, not ſolid.

INFIRMARY, in-fér'-má-ry. ſ. Lodgings for the ſick.

INFIRMITY, in-fér'-my-ty. ſ. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper; failing, weakneſs, fault; diſeaſe, malady.

INFIRMNESS, in-férm'-nis. ſ. Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

To INFIX, in-fiks'. v. a. To drive in, to faſten.

To INFLAME, in-flá'me. v. a. To kindle, to ſet on fire; to kindle deſire; to exaggerate, to aggravate; to heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter; to provoke, to irritate; to fire with paſſion.

To INFLAME, in-flá'me. v. n. To grow hot, and painful by obſtructed matter.

INFLAMER, in-flá'-múr. ſ. The thing or perſon that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, in-flám-má-bil'-it-y. ſ. The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in-flám'-mábl. a. Eaſy to be ſet on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, in-flám'-mábl-nis. ſ. The quality of eaſily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, in-flám-má'-shún. ſ. The act of ſetting on flame; the ſtate of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occaſioned by obſtruction; the act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flám'-má-túr-y. a. Having the power of inflaming.

To INFLATE, in-flá'te. v. a. To ſwell with wind; to fill with the breath.

INFLATION, in-flá'-shún. ſ. The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind, flatulence.

To INFLECT, in-flékt'. v. a. To bend, to turn; to change or vary; to vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, in-flek'-shún. ſ. The act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, in-flékt'-tiv. a. Having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, in-fléks'-y-bil''-it-y. } ſ.
INFLEXIBLENESS, in-fléks'-ibl-nis. } Stiffneſs, quality of reſiſting flexure; obſtinacy, temper not to be bent, inexorable perſiſtance.

INFLEXIBLE, in-fléks'-ibl. a. Not to be bent; not to be prevailed on, immoveable; not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, in-fléks'-ib-ly. ad. Inexorably, invariably.

To INFLICT, in-flikt'. v. a. To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment.

INFLICTER, in-flikt'-túr. ſ. He who puniſhes.

INFLICTION, in-flik'-shún. ſ. The act of uſing puniſhments; the puniſhment impoſed.

INFLICTIVE, in-flikt'-tiv. a. That which is laid on as a puniſhment.

INFLUENCE, in'-flú-ens. ſ. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies

dies and affairs; aſcendant power, power of directing or modifying.

To INFLUENCE, in'-flu-ens. v. a. To act upon with directive or impulſive power, to modify to any purpoſe.

INFLUENT, in'-flu-ent. a. Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, in-flu-en'-ſhal. a. Exerting influence or power.

INFLUX, in'-fluks. ſ. Act of flowing into any thing; infuſion.

To INFOLD, in-fo'ld. v. a. To involve, to inwrap.

To INFOLIATE, in-fo'-lyat. v. a. To cover with leaves.

To INFORM, in-fa'rm. v. a. To animate, to actuate by vital powers; to inſtruct, to ſupply with new knowledge, to acquaint; to offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

To INFORM, in-fa'rm, v. n. To give intelligence.

INFORMANT, in-fa'r-mant. ſ. One who gives information or inſtruction; one who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMATION, in-for-ma'-ſhun. ſ. Intelligence given, inſtruction; charge or accuſation exhibited; the act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, in-fa'r-mur. ſ. One who gives intelligence; one who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrates.

INFORMIDABLE, in-fa'r-my-dabl. a. Not to be feared, not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, in-fa'r-my-ty. ſ. Shapeleſſneſs.

INFORMOUS, in-fa'r-mus. a. Shapeleſs, of no regular figure.

To INFRACT, in-frakt'. v. a. To break.

INFRACTION, in-frak'-ſhun. ſ. The act of breaking, breach, violation.

INFRANGIBLE, in-fran'-dzhibl. a. Not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, in-fre'-kwen-ſy. ſ. Uncommonneſs, rarity.

INFREQUENT, in-fre'-kwent. a. Rare, uncommon.

To INFRIGIDATE, in-fridzh'-y-date. v. a. To chill, to make cold.

To INFRINGE, in-frindzh'. v. a. To violate, to break laws or contracts; to deſtroy, to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, in-frindzh'-ment. ſ. Breach, violation.

INFRINGER, in-frindzh'-ur. ſ. A breaker, a violator.

INFURIATE, in-fu'-ryet. a. Enraged, raging.

INFUSCATION, in-fuſ-ka'-ſhun. ſ. The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, in-fu'z. v. a. To pour in, to inſtil; to pour into the mind, to inſpire into; to ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed; to inſpire with.

INFUSIBLE, in-fu'-zibl. a. Poſſible to be infuſed; incapable of diſſolution, not fuſible.

INFUSION, in-fu'-zhun. ſ. The act of pouring in, inſtillation; the act of pouring into the mind, inſpiration; the act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling; the liquor made by infuſion.

INFUSIVE, in-fu'-siv. a. Having the power of infuſion or being infuſed.

INGATHERING, in'-gath''-ur-ing. ſ. The act of gathering in harveſt.

To INGEMINATE, in-dzhem'-my-nat. v. a. To double, to repeat.

INGEMINATION, in-dzhem'-my-na''-ſhun. ſ. Repetition, reduplication.

INGENDERER, in-dzhen'-dur-ur. ſ. He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGENERABLE, in-dzhen'-e-rabl. a. Not to be produced or brought into being.

INGENERATE, in-dzhen'-e-ret. } a. In-
INGENERATED, in-dzhen'-e-ra-tid. } born, innate, inbred; unbegotten.

INGENIOUS, in-dzhe'-nyus. a. Witty, inventive, poſſeſſed of genius.

INGENIOUSLY, in-dzhe'-nyuſ-ly. ad. Wittily, ſubtily.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-dzhe'-nyuſ-nis. ſ. Wittineſs, ſubtilty.

INGENITE, in-dzhen'-it. a. Innate, inborn, ingenerate.

INGENUITY, in-dzhe-nu'-it-y. ſ. Wit, invention, genius, ſubtilty, acuteneſs, craft.

INGENUOUS, in-dzhén′-nú-ús. a. Open, fair, candid, generous, noble; freeborn, not of ſervile extraction.

INGENUOUSLY, in-dzén′-ú-úſ-ly. ad. Openly, fairly, candidly, generouſly.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-dzhén′-nú-úſ-nis. ſ. Openneſs, fairneſs, candour.

INGESTION, in-dzhés′-tſhún. ſ. The act of throwing into the ſtomach.

INGLORIOUS, in-glór′-ryús. a. Void of honour, mean, without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-glór′-ryúſ-ly. ad. With ignominy.

INGOT, in′-gót. ſ. A maſs of metal.

To INGRAFT, in-gráft′. v. a. To propagate trees by grafting; to plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another; to plant any thing not native; To fix deep, to ſettle.

INGRAFTMENT, in-gráft′-ment. ſ. The act of ingrafting; the ſprig ingrafted.

INGRATE, in-grá′te. } a. Ungrateful,
INGRATEFUL, in-grá′te-fúl. } unthankful; unpleaſing to the ſenſe.

To INGRATIATE, in-grá′-ſhát. v. a. To put in favour, to recommend to kindneſs.

INGRATITUDE, in-grát′-ty-túd. ſ. Retribution of evil for good, unthankfulneſs.

INGREDIENT, in-gré′-dzhent. ſ. Component part of a body conſiſting of different materials.

INGRESS, in′-grés. ſ. Entrance, power of entrance.

INGRESSION, in-grésh′-ún. ſ. The act of entering.

INGUINAL, ing′-gwy-nál. a. Belonging to the groin.

To INGULPH, in-gúlf′. v. a. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity; to caſt into a gulf.

To INGURGITATE, in-gúr′-dzhy-tát. v. a. To ſwallow.

INGURGITATION, in-gúr-dzhy-tá′-ſhún. ſ. Voracity.

INGUSTABLE, in-gús′-tábl. a. Not perceptible by the taſte.

INHABILE, in-háb′-il. a. Unſkilful, unready, unfit, unqualified.

To INHABIT, in-háb′-it. v. a. To dwell in, to hold as a dweller.

To INHABIT, in-háb′-it. v. n. To dwell, to live.

INHABITABLE, in-háb′-y-tábl. a. Capable of affording habitation; incapable of inhabitants, not habitable, uninhabitable. In theſe laſt ſenſes now not uſed.

INHABITANCE, in-háb′-it-áns. ſ. Reſidence of dwellers.

INHABITANT, in-háb′-it-tánt. ſ. Dweller, one that lives or reſides in a place.

INHABITATION, in-háb-y-tá′-ſhún. ſ. Habitation, place of dwelling; the act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings, ſtate of being inhabited; quantity of inhabitants.

INHABITER, in-háb′-it-úr. ſ. One that inhabits, a dweller.

To INHALE, in-há′le. v. a. To draw in with air, to inſpire.

INHARMONIOUS, in-hár-mó′-nyús. a. Unmuſical, not ſweet of ſound.

To INHERE, in-hé′re. v. n. To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

INHERENT, in-hé′-rent. a. Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it, innate, inborn.

To INHERIT, in-hér′-rit. v. a. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance; to poſſeſs, to obtain poſſeſſion of.

INHERITABLE, in-hér′-rit-ábl. a. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance, obtainable by ſucceſſion.

INHERITANCE, in-hér′-rit-áns. ſ. Patrimony, hereditary poſſeſſion; in Shakeſpeare, poſſeſſion; the reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

INHERITOR, in-hér′-rit-úr. ſ. An heir, one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion.

INHERITRESS, in-hér′-rit-tris. ſ. An heireſs.

INHERITRIX, in-hér′-rit-triks. ſ. An heireſs.

To INHERSE, in-hér′ſe. v. a. To incloſe in a funeral monument.

INHESION, in-hé′-zhún. ſ. Inherence, the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To INHIBIT, in-hib′-it. v. a. To reſtrain, to hinder,

hinder, to repreſs, to check; to prohibit, to forbid.

INHIBITION, in-hy-biſh'-un. ſ. Prohibition, embargo; in law, inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him.

To INHOLD, in-hō'ld. v. a. To have inherent, to contain in itſelf.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hos'-py-tabl. a. Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers.

INHOSPITABLY, in-hos'-py-tab-ly. ad. Unkindly to ſtrangers.

INHOSPITABLENESS, in-hos'-py-tabl-nis. }
INHOSPITALITY, in-hoſ-py-tal'-it-y. } ſ. Want of hoſpitality, want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHUMAN, in-hū'-man. a. Barbarous, ſavage, cruel, uncompaſſionate.

INHUMANITY, in-hu-man'-it-y. ſ. Cruelty, ſavageneſs, barbarity.

INHUMANLY, in-hū'-man-ly. ad. Savagely, cruelly, barbarouſly.

To INHUMATE, in-hū'-mate. } v. a. To bury,
To INHUME, in-hū'm. } to inter.

To INJECT, in-dzhekt'. v. a. To throw in, to dart in.

INJECTION, in-dzhek'-ſhun. ſ. The act of caſting in; any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body; the act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications.

INIMITABILITY, in-im'-y-ta-bil''-it-y. ſ. Incapacity to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, in-im'-it-abl. a. Above imitation, not to be copied.

INIMITABLY, in-im'-it-ta-bly. ad. In a manner not to be imitated, to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To INJOIN, in-dzhoi'n. v. a. To command, to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN; in Shakeſpeare, to join.

INIQUITOUS, in-ik'-kwy-tus. a. Unjuſt, wicked.

INIQUITY, in-ik'-kwy-ty. ſ. Injuſtice, unreaſonableneſs; wickedneſs, crime.

INITIAL, in-niſh'-al. a. Placed at the beginning; incipient, not complete.

To INITIATE, in-iſh'-ate, v. a. To enter, to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INITIATE, in-iſh'-ate. v. n. To do the firſt part, to perform the firſt rite.

INITIATE, in-iſh'-et. a. Unpractiſed.

INITIATION, in-niſh'-ſha'-ſhun. ſ. The act of entering of a new comer into any art or ſtate.

INJUCUNDITY, in-dzhō-kun'-dy-ty. ſ. Unpleaſantneſs.

INJUDICABLE, in-dzhō'-dy-kabl. a. Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL, in-dzhō-diſh'-al. a. Not according to form of law.

INJUDICIOUS, in-dzhō-diſh'-us. a. Void of judgment, without judgment.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in-dzhō-diſh'-uſ-ly. ad. With ill judgment, not wiſely.

INJUNCTION, in-dzhunk'-ſhun. ſ. Command, order, precept; in law, injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery.

To INJURE, in'-dzhur. v. a. To hurt unjuſtly, to miſchief undeſervedly, to wrong; to annoy, to affect with any inconvenience.

INJURER, in'-dzhur-ur. ſ. He that hurts another unjuſtly.

INJURIOUS, in-dzhō'-ryus. a. Unjuſt, invaſive of another's rights; guilty of wrong or injury; miſchievous, unjuſtly hurtful; detractory, contumelious, reproachful.

INJURIOUSLY, in-dzhō'-ryuſ-ly. ad. Wrongfully, hurtfully with injuſtice.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-dzhō'-ryuſ-nis. ſ. Quality of being injurious.

INJURY, in'-dzhur-y. ſ. Hurt without juſtice; miſchief, detriment; annoyance; contumelious language, reproachful appellation.

INJUSTICE, in-dzhus'-tis. ſ. Iniquity, wrong.

INK, ink'. ſ. The black liquor with which men write; ink is uſed for any liquor with which they write, as red ink, green ink.

To INK, ink′. v. a. To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, ink′-hŏrn. ſ. A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, ink′l. ſ. A kind of narrow fillet, a tape.

INKLING, ink′-ling. ſ. Hint, whiſper, intimation.

INKMAKER, ink′-mā-kŭr. ſ. He who makes ink.

INKY, ink′-y. a. Conſiſting of ink; reſembling ink; black as ink.

INLAND, in′-lănd. a. Interiour, lying remote from the ſea.

INLAND, in′-lănd. ſ. Interiour or midland parts.

INLANDER, in′-lăn-dŭr. ſ. Dweller remote from the ſea.

To INLAPIDATE, in-lăp′-y-dāte. v. a. To make ſtoney, to turn to ſtone.

To INLAY, in-lā′. v. a. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum; to make variety by being inſerted into bodies, to variegate.

INLAY, in′-lā. ſ. Matter inlaid, wood formed to inlay.

To INLAW, in-lā′. v. a. To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET, in′-lĕt. ſ. Paſſage, place of ingreſs, entrance.

INLY, in′-ly. a. Interiour, internal, ſecret.

INMATE, in′-māte. ſ. Inmates are thoſe that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, in′-mŭſt. a. Deepeſt within, remoteſt from the ſurface.

INN, in′. ſ. A houſe of entertainment for travellers; a houſe where ſtudents are boarded and taught.

To INN, in′. v. n. To take up temporary lodging.

To INN, in′. v. a. To houſe, to put under cover.

INNATE, in-nā′te. } a. Inborn, ingenerate,
INNATED, in-nā′-tĕd. } natural, not ſuperadded, not adſcititious.

INNATENESS, in-nā′te-nĕs. ſ. The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE, in-năv′-vy-găbl. a. Not to be paſſed by ſailing.

INNER, in′-nŭr. a. Interiour, not outward.

INNERMOST, in′-nŭr-mŭſt. a. Remoteſt from the outward part.

INNHOLDER, in′-hōl-dŭr. ſ. A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, in′-ningz. ſ. Lands recovered from the ſea.

INNKEEPER, in′-kē-pŭr. ſ. One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, in′-nō-ſĕns. } ſ. Purity from
INNOCENCY, in′-nō-ſĕn-ſy. } injurious action, untainted integrity; freedom from guilt imputed; harmleſſneſs, innoxiouſneſs; ſimplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs.

INNOCENT, in′-nō-ſĕnt. a. Pure from miſchief; free from any particular guilt; unhurtful, harmleſs in effects.

INNOCENT, in′-nō-ſĕnt. ſ. One free from guilt or harm; a natural, an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, in′-nō-ſĕnt-ly. ad. Without guilt; with ſimplicity, with fillineſs or imprudence; without hurt.

INNOCUOUS, in-nŏk′-kū-ŭs. a. Harmleſs in effects.

INNOCUOUSLY, in-nŏk′-kū-ŭſ-ly. ad. Without miſchievous effects.

INNOCUOUSNESS, in-nŏk′-kū-ŭſ-nĭs. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

To INNOVATE, in′-nō-vāte. v. a. To bring in ſomething not known before; to change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION, in-nō-vā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR, in′-nō-vā-tŭr. ſ. An introduction of novelties; one that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNOXIOUS, in-nŏk′-ſhŭs. a. Free from miſchievous effects; pure from crimes.

INNOXIOUSLY, in-nŏk′-ſhŭſ-ly. ad. Harmleſly.

INNOX-

INNOXIOUSNESS, in-nŏk'-shŭs-nis. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

INNUENDO, in-nū-ĕn'-dō. ſ. An oblique hint.

INNUMERABLE, in-nū'-mŭr-ăbl. a. Not to be counted for multitude.

INNUMERABLY, in-nū'-mŭr-ăb-lў. ad. Without number.

INNUMEROUS, in-nū'-mŭr-ŭs. a. Too many to be counted.

To INOCULATE, in-ŏk'-kū-lāte. v. a. To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock, to practiſe inoculation; to yield a bud to another ſtock.

INOCULATION, in-ŏk-kū-lā'-shŭn. ſ. Inoculation is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone-fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines; the practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected.

INOCULATOR, in-ŏk'-kū-lā-tŭr. ſ. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees; one who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.

INODOROUS, in-ō'-dŭr-ŭs. a. Wanting ſcent, not affecting the noſe.

INOFFENSIVE, in-ŏf-fĕn'-siv. a. Giving no ſcandal, giving no provocation; giving no pain, cauſing no terrour; harmleſs, innocent.

INOFFENSIVELY, in-ŏf-fĕn'-siv-lў. ad. Without appearance of harm, without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-ŏf-fĕn'-siv-nis. ſ. Harmleſſneſs.

INOFFICIOUS, in-ŏf-fĭsh'-ŭs. a. Not civil, not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE, in-ŏp'-ў-nĕt. a. Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE, in-ŏp-pŏr-tū'n. a. Unſeaſonable, inconvenient.

INORDINACY, in-ā'r-dў-nā-ſў. ſ. Irregularity, diſorder.

INORDINATE, in-ā'r-dў-nĕt. a. Irregular, diſorderly, deviating from right.

INORDINATELY, in-ā'r-dў-nĕt-lў. ad. Irregularly, not rightly.

INORDINATENESS, in-ā'r-dў-nĕt-nis. ſ. Want of regularity, intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION, in-ŏr-dў-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Irregularity, deviation from right.

INORGANICAL, in-ŏr-găn'-nў-kăl. a. Void of organs or inſtrumental parts.

To INOSCULATE, in-ŏs'-kū-lāte. v. n. To unite by appoſition or contact.

INOSCULATION, in-ŏſ-kū-lā'-shŭn. ſ. Union by conjunction of the extremities.

INQUEST, in'-kwĕſt. ſ. Judicial enquiry or examination; a jury who are ſummoned to enquire into any matter, and give in their opinion upon oath; enquiry, ſearch, ſtudy.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwī'-ĕ-tūd. ſ. Diſturbed ſtate, want of quiet, attack on the quiet.

To INQUINATE, in'-kwў-nāte. v. a. To pollute, to corrupt.

INQUINATION, in-kwў-nā'-shŭn. ſ. Corruption, pollution.

INQUIRABLE, in-kwў'-răbl. a. That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUIRE, in-kwў'-ŭr. v. n. To aſk queſtions, to make ſearch, to exert curioſity on any occaſion; to make examination.

To INQUIRE, in-kwў'-ŭr. v. a. To aſk about, to ſeek out, as he enquired the way.

INQUIRER, in-kwў'-rŭr. ſ. Searcher, examiner, one curious and inquiſitive; one who interrogates, one who queſtions.

INQUIRY, in-kwў'-rў. ſ. Interrogation, ſearch by queſtion; examination, ſearch.

INQUISITION, in-kwў-zĭſh'-ŭn. ſ. Judicial inquiry; examination, diſcuſſion; in law, a manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge; the court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwĭz'-ĭt-tĭv. a. Curious, buſy in ſearch, active to pry into any thing.

INQUISITIVELY, in-kwĭz'-zĭt-tĭv-lў. ad. With curioſity, with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, in-kwĭz'-zĭt-tĭv-nis. ſ. Curioſity, diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, in-kwĭz'-zĭt-tŭr. ſ. One who examines judicially; an officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To INRAIL, in-rā'l. v. a. To incloſe with rails.

INROAD, in'-rōd. ſ. Incurſion, ſudden and deſultory invaſion.

INSANABLE, in-sa'-nabl. a. Incurable, irremediable.

INSANE, in-sa'ne. a. Mad, making mad.

INSATIABLE, in-sa'-shabl. a. Greedy beyond measure, greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS, in-sa'-shabl-nis. s. Greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIABLY, in-sa'-shab-ly. ad. With greediness not to be appeased.

INSATIATE, in-sa'-shet. a. Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATURABLE, in-sat'-tu-rabl. a. Not to be glutted, not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE, in-skri'be. v. a. To write on any thing, it is generally applied to something written on a monument; to mark any thing with writing; to assign to a patron without a formal dedication; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIPTION, in-skrip'-shun. s. Something written or engraved; title; consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skro'-tabl. a. Unsearchable, not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

To INSCULP, in-skulp'. v. a. To engrave, to cut.

INSCULPTURE, in-skulp'-tshur. s. Any thing engraved.

To INSEAM, in-se'm. v. a. To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

INSECT, in'-sekt. s. Insects are so called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies; any thing small or contemptible.

INSECTATOR, in-sek-ta'-tur. s. One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE, in-sek'-tile. a. Having the nature of insects.

INSECTOLOGER, in-sek-tol'-lo-dzhur. s. One who studies or describes insects.

INSECURE, in-se-ku'r. a. Not secure, not confident of safety; not safe.

INSECURITY, in-se-ku'-ry-ty. s. Uncertainty, want of reasonable confidence; want of safety, danger, hazard.

INSEMINATION, in-sem-my-na'-shun. s. The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSENSATE, in-sen'-set. a. Stupid, wanting thought, wanting sensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, in-sen-sy-bil'-it-y. s. Inability to perceive; stupidity, dulness of mental perception; torpor, dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSIBLE, in-sen'-sibl. a. Imperceptible, not discoverable by the senses; slowly gradual; void of feeling, either mental or corporeal; void of emotion or affection.

INSENSIBLENESS, in-sen'-sibl-nis. s. Absence of perception, inability to perceive.

INSENSIBLY, in-sen'-sib-ly. ad. Imperceptibly, in such manner as is not discovered by the senses; by slow degrees; without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY, in-sep'-per-a-bil''-it-y.
INSEPARABLENESS, in-sep'-per-abl-nis. s. The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSEPARABLE, in-sep'-per-abl. a. Not to be disjoined, united so as not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, in-sep'-per-ab-ly. ad. With indissoluble union.

To INSERT, in-sert'. v. a. To place in or amongst other things.

INSERTION, in-ser'-shun. s. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter; the thing inserted.

To INSERVE, in-serv'. v. a. To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT, in-ser'-vyent. a. Conducive, of use to an end.

To INSHELL, in-shel'. v. a. To hide in a shell.

To INSHIP, in-ship'. v. a. To shut in a ship, to stow, to embark.

To INSHRINE, in-shri'ne. v. a. To inclose in a shrine or precious case.

INSIDE, in'-side. s. Interiour part, part within.

INSI-

INSIDIATOR, in-sid-y-ā′-tur. ſ. One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS, in-sid′-yus. a. Sly, circumventtive, diligent to entrap, treacherous.

INSIDIOUSLY, in-sid′-yuſ-ly. ad. In a ſly and treacherous manner, with malicious artifice.

INSIGHT, in′-site. ſ. Inſpection, deep view, knowledge of the interiour parts.

INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nif′-fy-kans.
INSIGNIFICANCY, in-sig-nif′-fy-kan-ſy. } ſ. Want of meaning, umeaning terms; unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif′-fy-kant. a. Wanting meaning, void of ſignification; unimportant, wanting weight, ineffectual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sig-nif′-fy-kant-ly. ad. Without meaning; without importance or effect.

INSINCERE, in-sin-ſē′r. a. Not what he appears, not hearty, diſſembling, unfaithful; not ſound, corrupted.

INSINCERITY, in-sin-ſer′-ry-ty. ſ. Diſſimulation, want of truth or fidelity.

To INSINEW, in-sin′-nu. v. a. To ſtrengthen, to confirm.

INSINUANT, in-sin′-nu-ant. a. Having the power to gain favour.

To INSINUATE, in-sin′-nu-āte. v. a. To introduce any thing gently; to puſh gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun; to hint, to impart indirectly; to inſtil, to infuſe gently.

To INSINUATE, in-sin′-nu-āte. v. n. To wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees; to ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly; to enfold, to wreath, to wind.

INSINUATION, in-sin-nu-ā′-ſhun. ſ. The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections.

INSINUATIVE, in-sin′-nu-ā-tiv. a. Stealing on the affections.

INSINUATOR, in-sin′-nu-ā-tur. ſ. He that inſinuates.

INSIPID, in-sip′-pid. a. Without taſte; without ſpirit, without pathos, flat, dull, heavy.

INSIPIDITY, in-sy-pid′-it-y.
INSIPIDNESS, in-sip′-pid-nis, } ſ. Want of taſte; want of life or ſpirit.

INSIPIDLY, in-sip′-pid-ly. ad. Without taſte, dully.

INSIPIENCE, in-sip′-yens. ſ. Folly, want of underſtanding.

To INSIST, in-siſt′. v. n. To ſtand or reſt upon; not to recede from terms or aſſertions, to perſiſt in; to dwell upon in diſcourſe.

INSISTENT, in-sis′-tent. a. Reſting upon any thing.

INSITION, in-siſh′-un. ſ. The inſertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

INSISTURE, in-sis′-tſhur. ſ. This word ſeems in Shakeſpeare to ſignify conſtancy or regularity.

To INSNARE, in-snā′re. v. a. To intrap, to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare, to inveigle; to intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNARER, in-snā′-rur. ſ. He that inſnares.

INSOCIABLE, in-sō′-ſhabl. a. Averſe from converſation; incapable of connexion or union.

INSOBRIETY, in-sō-bri′-ē-ty. ſ. Drunkenneſs, want of ſobriety.

To INSOLATE, in′-sō-late. v. a. To dry in the ſun, to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLATION, in-sō-lā′-ſhun. ſ. Expoſition to the ſun.

INSOLENCE, in′-sō-lens.
INSOLENCY, in′-sō-len-ſy. } ſ. Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

INSOLENT, in′-sō-lent. a. Contemptuous of others, haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENTLY, in′-sō-lent-ly. ad. With contempt of others, haughtily, rudely.

INSOLVABLE, in-sā′l-vabl. a. Such as admits of no ſolution, or explication; that cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE, in-ſol′-lubl. a. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated.

INSOLVENT, in-ſol′-vent. a. Unable to pay.

INSOLVENCY, in-ſol′-ven-ſy. ſ. Inability to pay debts.

INSOMUCH, in-sō-mutſh′. conj. So that, to ſuch a degree that.

To INSPECT, in-ſpekt′. v. a. To look into by way of examination.

INSPEC-

INSPECTION, in-ſpĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Prying examination, narrow and cloſe ſurvey; ſuperintendence, preſiding care.

INSPECTOR, in-ſpĕk′-tŭr. ſ. A prying examiner; a ſuperintendent.

INSPERSION, in-ſpĕr′-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſprinkling.

To INSPHERE, in-sfē′r. v. a. To place in an orb or ſphere.

INSPIRABLE, in-ſpī′-rābl. a. Which may be drawn in with the breath.

INSPIRATION, in-ſpy-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperiour power.

To INSPIRE, in-ſpī′re. v. n. To draw in the breath.

To INSPIRE, in-ſpī′re. v. a. To breathe into, to infuſe into the mind; to animate by ſupernatural infuſion; to draw in with the breath.

INSPIRER, in-ſpī′-rŭr. ſ. He that inſpires.

To INSPIRIT, in-ſpĕr′-it. v. a. To animate, to actuate, to fill with life and vigour.

To INSPISSATE, in-ſpĭs′-sāte. v. a. To thicken, to make thick.

INSPISSATION, in-ſpĭſ-ſā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABILITY, in-ſtā-bĭl′-it-y. ſ. Inconſtancy, fickleneſs, mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTABLE, in-ſtā′bl. a. Inconſtant, changing.

To INSTALL, in-ſtā′l. v. a. To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition.

INSTALLATION, in-ſtȯl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat.

INSTALMENT, in-ſtā′l-mĕnt. ſ. The act of inſtalling; the ſeat in which one is inſtalled; payments made at different times.

INSTANCE, in′-ſtans. } ſ. Importunity, ur-
INSTANCY, in′-ſtan-ſy. } gency, ſolicitation; motive, influence, preſſing argument; proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit; example, document.

To INSTANCE, in′-ſtans. v. n. To give or offer an example.

IINSTANT, in′-ſtant. a. Preſſing, urgent; immediate, without any time intervening, preſent; quick, without delay.

INSTANT, in′-ſtant. ſ. Inſtant is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion; the preſent or current month.

INSTANTANEOUS, in-ſtan-tā′-nyŭs. a. Done in an inſtant, acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, in-ſtan-tā′-nyŭſ-ly. ad. In an indiviſible point of time.

INSTANTLY, in′-ſtant-ly. ad. Immediately, without any perceptible intervention of time; with urgent importunity.

To INSTATE, in-ſtā′te. v. a. To place in a certain rank or condition; to inveſt. Obſolete.

INSTAURATION, in-ſtā-rā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Reſtoration, reparation, renewal.

INSTEAD of, in-ſtĕd′. prep. In room of, in place of; equal to.

To INSTEEP, in-ſtē′p. v. a. To ſoak, to macerate in moiſture; to lay under water.

INSTEP, in′-ſtĕp. ſ. The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

To INSTIGATE, in′-ſty-gāte. v. a. To urge to ill, to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGATION, in-ſty-gā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Incitement to a crime, encouragement, impulſe to ill.

INSTIGATOR, in′-ſty-gā-tŭr. ſ. Inciter to ill.

To INSTILL, in-ſtĭl′. v. a. To infuſe by drops; to inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind, to infuſe.

INSTILLATION, in-ſtĭl-lā′-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of pouring in by drops; the act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind; the thing infuſed.

INSTINCT, in-ſtĭnkt′. a. Moved, animated.

INSTINCT, in′-ſtĭnkt. ſ. The power which determines the will of brutes; a deſire or averſion in the mind not determined by reaſon or deliberation.

INSTINCTIVE, in-ſtĭnk′-tiv. a. Acting without the application or choice of reaſon.

INSTINCTIVELY, in-ſtĭnk′-tiv-ly. ad. By inſtinct, by the call of nature.

To INSTITUTE, in′-ſty-tūt. v. a. To fix,

to eſtabliſh, to appoint, to enact, to ſettle; to educate, to inſtruct, to form by inſtruction.

INSTITUTE, in′-ſty-tut. ſ. Eſtabliſhed law, ſettled order; precept, maxim, principle.

INSTITUTION, in-ſty-tu′-ſhun. ſ. Act of eſtabliſhing; eſtabliſhment, ſettlement; poſitive law; education.

INSTITUTIONARY, in-ſty-tu′-ſhun-ur-y. a. Elemental, containing the firſt doctrines or principles of doctrine.

INSTITUTOR, in′-ſty-tu-tur. ſ. An eſtabliſher, one who ſettles; inſtructor, educator.

INSTITUTIST, in′-ſty-tu-tiſt. ſ. Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.

To INSTOP, in-ſtop′. v. a. To cloſe up, to ſtop.

To INSTRUCT, in-ſtruk′t. v. a. To teach, to form by precept, to inform authoritatively; to model, to form.

INSTRUCTER, in-ſtruk′-tur. ſ. A teacher, an inſtituter.

INSTRUCTION, in-ſtruk′-ſhun. ſ. The act of teaching, information; precepts conveying knowledge; authoritative information, mandate.

INSTRUCTIVE, in-ſtruk′-tiv. a. Conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, in′-ſtru-ment. ſ. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe; a frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds; a writing containing any contract or order; the agent or mean of any thing; one who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

INSTRUMENTAL, in-ſtru-men′-tal. a. Conducive as means to ſome end, organical; acting to ſome end, contributing to ſome purpoſe, helpful; conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments; produced by inſtruments, not vocal.

INSTRUMENTALITY, in-ſtru-men-tal′-it-y. ſ. Subordinate agency, agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALLY, in-ſtru-men′-tal-y. ad. In the nature of an inſtrument, as means to an end.

INSTRUMENTALNESS, in-ſtru-men′-tal-nis. ſ. Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

INSUFFERABLE, in-ſuf′-fur-abl. a. Intolerable, inſupportable, intenſe beyond endurance; deteſtable, contemptible.

INSUFFERABLY, in-ſuf′-fur-ab-ly. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCE, in-ſuf-fiſh′-ens. } ſ. Inſufficiency, in-ſuf-fiſh′-en-ſy. } adequateneſs to any end or purpoſe.

INSUFFICIENT, in-ſuf-fiſh′-ent. a. Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe, wanting abilities.

INSUFFICIENTLY, in-ſuf-fiſh′-ent-ly. ad. With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLATION, in-ſuf-fla′-ſhun. ſ. The act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, in′-ſu-lar. } a. Belonging to an
INSULARY, in′-ſu-lar-y. } iſland.

INSULATED, in′-ſu-la-tid. a. Not contiguous on any ſide.

INSULSE, in-ſuls′. a. Dull, inſipid, heavy.

INSULT, in′-ſult. ſ. The act of leaping upon any thing; act of inſolence or contempt.

To INSULT, in-ſult′. v. a. To treat with inſolence or contempt; to trample upon, to triumph over.

INSULTER, in-ſul′-tur. ſ. One who treats another with inſolent triumph.

INSULTINGLY, in-ſul′-ting-ly. ad. With contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, in-ſu-per-a-bil′-it-y. ſ. The quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, in-ſu′-per-abl. a. Invincible, inſurmountable.

INSUPERABLENESS, in-ſu′-per-abl-nis. ſ. Invincibleneſs, impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSUPERABLY, in-ſu′-per-ab-ly. ad. Invincibly, inſurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, in-ſup-po′r-tabl. a. Intolerable, inſufferable, not to be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, in-ſup-po′r-tabl-nis. ſ. Inſufferableneſs, the ſtate of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, in-ſup-po′r-tab-ly. ad. Beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-ſur-mou′n-tabl. a. Inſuperable, not to be got over.

INSURMOUNTABLY, in-ſûr-mou'n-tăb-lў. ad. Invincibly, unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, in-ſûr-rĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. A ſeditious riſing, a rebellious commotion.

INSUSURRATION, in-ſŭ-ſûr-rā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of whiſpering.

INTACTIBLE, in-tăk'-tibl. a. Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, in-tăl'-lyō. ſ. Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, in-tā'ſ-tăbl. ad. Not raiſing any ſenſation in the organs of taſte.

INTEGER, in'-tē-dzhĕr. ſ. The whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, in'-tē-grăl. a. Whole, applied to a thing, conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts; uninjured, complete, not defective; not fractional, not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, in'-tē-grăl. ſ. The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, in-tĕg'-grў-tў. ſ. Honeſty, uncorruptneſs; purity, genuine unadulterate ſtate; intireneſs.

INTEGUMENT, in-tĕg'-gŭ-mĕnt. ſ. Any thing that covers or invelops another.

INTELLECT, in'-tel-lĕkt. ſ. The intelligent mind, the power of underſtanding.

INTELLECTION, in-tĕl-lĕk'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of underſtanding.

INTELLECTIVE, in-tĕl-lĕk'-tiv. a. Having power to underſtand.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tĕl-lĕk'-tŭ-ăl. a. Relating to the underſtanding, belonging to the mind, tranſacted by the underſtanding; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes; having the power of underſtanding.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tĕl-lĕk'-tŭ-ăl. ſ. Intellect, underſtanding, mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĕns. } ſ.
INTELLIGENCY, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĕn-ſў. }
Commerce of information, notice, mutual communication; commerce of acquaintance, terms on which men live one with another; ſpirit, unbodied mind; underſtanding, ſkill.

INTELLIGENCER, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĕn-ſûr. ſ. One who ſends or conveys news, one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions.

INTELLIGENT, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhĕnt. a. Knowing, inſtructed, ſkilful; giving information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tĕl-lў-dzhĕn'-ſhăl. a. Conſiſting of unbodied mind; intellectual, exerciſing underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, in-tĕl'-lў-gў-bĭl''-it-ў. ſ. Poſſibility to be underſtood.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhibl. a. To be conceived by the underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhibl-nis. ſ. Poſſibility to be underſtood, perſpicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, in-tĕl'-lў-dzhib-lў. ad. So as to be underſtood, clearly, plainly.

INTEMERATE, in-tĕm'-mĕr-ĕt. a. Undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ă-mĕnt. ſ. Bad conſtitution.

INTEMPERANCE, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ăns. } ſ.
INTEMPERANCY, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ăn-ſў. }
Want of temperance, want of moderation, exceſs in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt. a. Immoderate in appetite, exceſſive in meat or drink; paſſionate, ungovernable, without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt-lў. ad. With breach of the laws of temperance; immoderately, exceſſively.

INTEMPERATENESS, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ĕt-nis. ſ. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE, in-tĕm'-pĕr-ă-tûr. ſ. Exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTEND, in-tĕnd'. v. a. To mean, to deſign.

INTENDANT, in-tĕn'-dănt. ſ. An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.

INTENDMENT, in-tĕnd'-mĕnt. ſ. Intention, deſign.

To INTENERATE, in-tĕn'-nĕr-āte. v. a. To make tender, to ſoften.

INTENERATION, in-tĕn-nĕr-ā'-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſoftening or making tender.

INTENIBLE, in-tĕn'-ĭbl. a. That cannot hold.

INTENSE, in-tĕns'e. a. Raiſed to a high degree,

gree, ſtrained, forced; vehement, ardent; kept on the ſtretch, anxiouſly attentive.

INTENSELY, in-tens'-ly. ad. To a great degree.

INTENSENESS, in-tens'-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being affected to a high degree, contrariety to laxity or remiſſion.

INTENSION, in-ten'-ſhun. ſ. The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing.

INTENSIVE, in-ten'-siv. a. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf; intent, full of care.

INTENSIVELY, in-ten'-siv-ly. ad. To a great degree.

INTENT, in-tent'. a. Anxiouſly diligent, fixed with cloſe application.

INTENT, in-tent'. ſ. A deſign, a purpoſe, a drift, meaning.

INTENTION, in-ten'-ſhun. ſ. Deſign, purpoſe; the ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained.

INTENTIONAL, in-ten'-ſhun-al. a. Deſigned, done by deſign.

INTENTIONALLY, in-ten'-ſhun-al-y. ad. By deſign, with fixed choice; in will, if nor in action.

INTENTIVE, in-ten'-tiv. a. Diligently applied, buſily attentive.

INTENTIVELY, in-ten'-tiv-ly. ad. With application, cloſely.

INTENTLY, in-tent'-ly. ad. With cloſe attention, with cloſe application, with eager deſire.

INTENTNESS, in-tent'-nis. ſ. The ſtate of being intent, anxious application.

To INTER, in-ter'. v. a. To cover under ground, to bury.

INTERCALAR, in-ter'-ka-lar. } a. Inſerted
INTERCALARY, in-ter'-ka-lar-y. } out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February a leap-year is an Intercalary day.

To INTERCALATE, in-ter'-ka-late. v. a. To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION, in-ter-ka-la'-ſhun. ſ. Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To INTERCEDE, in-ter-ſe'd. v. n. To paſs between; to mediate, to act between two parties.

INTERCEDER, in-ter-ſe'-dur. ſ. One that intercedes, a mediator.

To INTERCEPT, in-ter-ſept'. v. a. To ſtop and ſeize in the way; to obſtruct, to cut off, to ſtop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, in-ter-ſep'-ſhun. ſ. Obſtruction, ſeizure by the way.

INTERCESSION, in-ter-ſes'-ſhun. ſ. Mediation, interpoſition, agency between two parties, agency in the cauſe of another.

INTERCESSOUR, in-ter-ſes'-ſur. ſ. Mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

To INTERCHAIN, in-ter-tſha'n. v. a. To chain, to link together.

To INTERCHANGE, in-ter-tſha'ndzh. v. a. To put each in the place of the other; to ſucceed alternately.

INTERCHANGE, in'-ter-tſhandzh. ſ. Commerce, permutation of commodities; alternate ſucceſſion; mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-ter-tſha'ndzh-abl. a. Capable of being interchanged; given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-ter-tſha'ndzh-ably. ad. Alternately, in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-ter-tſha'ndzh-ment. ſ. Exchange, mutual transference.

INTERCIPIENT, in-ter-sip'-yent. ſ. An intercepting power, ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

INTERCISION, in-ter-siz'-zhun. ſ. Interruption.

To INTERCLUDE, in-ter-klu'd. v. n. To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening.

INTERCLUSION, in-ter-klu'-zhun. ſ. Obſtruction, interception.

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-ter-ko-lum-nya'-ſhun. ſ. The ſpace between the pillars.

To INTERCOMMON, in-ter-kom'-mun. v. n. To feed at the ſame table.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-ter-kom-mu'-ny-ty.

tỹ. ſ. A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOSTAL, ĭn-tĕr-kŏs′-tăl. a. Placed between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, ĭn′-tĕr-kŏrſe. ſ. Commerce, exchange; communication.

INTERCURRENCE, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr′-rĕns. ſ. Paſſage between.

INTERCURRENT, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr′-rĕnt. a. Running between.

INTERDEAL, ĭn-tĕr-dē′l. ſ. Traffick, intercourſe.

To INTERDICT, ĭn-tĕr-dĭkt′. v. a. To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDICT, ĭn′-tĕr-dĭkt. ſ. Prohibition, prohibiting decree; a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDICTION, ĭn-tĕr-dĭk′-ſhŭn. ſ. Prohibition, forbidding decree; curſe, from the papal interdict.

INTERDICTORY, ĭn-tĕr-dĭk′-tŭr-ỹ. a. Belonging to an interdiction.

To INTEREST, ĭn′-tĕr-ĕſt. v. a. To concern, to affect, to give ſhare in.

INTEREST, ĭn′-tĕr-ĕſt. ſ. Concern, advantage, good; influence over others; ſhare, part in any thing, participation; regard to private profit; money paid for uſe, uſury; any ſurplus of advantage.

To INTERFERE, ĭn-tĕr-fē′r. v. a. To interpoſe, to intermeddle; to claſh, to oppoſe each other.

INTERFLUENT, ĭn-tĕr′-flŭ-ĕnt. a. Flowing between.

INTERFULGENT, ĭn-tĕr-fŭl′-dzhĕnt. a. Shining between.

INTERFUSED, ĭn-tĕr-fū′zd. a. Poured or ſcattered between.

INTERJACENCY, ĭn-ter-dzhā′-ſĕn-ſỹ. ſ. The act or ſtate of lying between; the thing lying between.

INTERJACENT, ĭn-tĕr-dzhā′-ſĕnt. a. Intervening, lying between.

INTERJECTION, ĭn-tĕr-dzhĕk′-ſhŭn. ſ. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion, ſuch as are in Engliſh, O! alas! ah! intervention, interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between.

INTERIM, ĭn′-tĕr-ĭm. ſ. Mean time, intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, ĭn-tĕr-dzhoi′n. v. n. To join mutually, to intermarry.

INTERIOUR, ĭn-tē′-ryŭr. a. Internal, inner, not outward, not ſuperficial.

INTERKNOWLEDGE, ĭn-tĕr-nŏl′-lĭdzh. ſ. Mutual knowledge.

To INTERLACE, ĭn-tĕr-lā′ſe. v. a. To intermix, to put one thing within another.

INTERLAPSE, ĭn-tĕr-lăps′. ſ. The flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLARD, ĭn-tĕr-lā′rd. v. a. To mix meat with bacon or fat; to interpoſe, to inſert between; to diverſify by mixture.

To INTERLEAVE, ĭn-tĕr-lē′v. v. a. To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE, ĭn-tĕr-lī′ne. v. a. To write in alternate lines; to correct by ſomething written between the lines.

INTERLINEATION, ĭn-tĕr-lỹ-nyā′-ſhŭn. ſ. Correction made by writing between the lines.

To INTERLINK, ĭn-tĕr-lĭnk′. v. a. To connect chains one to another, to join one in another.

INTERLOCUTION, ĭn-tĕr-lŏ-kū′-ſhŭn. ſ. Dialogue, interchange of ſpeech; preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLOCUTOR, ĭn-tĕr-lŏk′-kū-tŭr. ſ. Dialogiſt, one that talks with another.

INTERLOCUTORY, ĭn-tĕr-lŏk′-kū-tŭr-ỹ. a. Conſiſting of dialogue; preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLOPE, ĭn-tĕr-lō′pe. v. n. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other.

INTERLOPER, ĭn-tĕr-lō′-pŭr. ſ. One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT, ĭn-tĕr-lū′-ſĕnt. a. Shining between.

INTERLUDE, ĭn′-tĕr-lūd. ſ. Something played at the intervals of feſtivity, a farce.

INTERLUENCY, ĭn-tĕr-lū′-ĕn-ſỹ. ſ. Water interpoſited, interpoſition of a flood.

INTER-

INTERLUNAR, in-tẽr-lū′-nãr. } a. Be-
INTERLUNARY, in-tẽr-lū′-nãr-y. } longing to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible.

INTERMARRIAGE, in-tẽr-mãr′-ridzh. ſ. Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMARRY, in-tẽr-mãr′-ry. v. n. To marry ſome of each family with the other.

To INTERMEDDLE, in-tẽr-mẽd′l. v. n. To interpoſe officiouſly.

INTERMEDDLER, in-tẽr-mẽd′-lůr. ſ. One that interpoſes officiouſly.

INTERMEDIACY, in-tẽr-mē′-dyã-ſy. ſ. Interpoſition, intervention.

INTERMEDIAL, in-tẽr-mē′-dyãl. a. Intervening, lying between, intervenient.

INTERMEDIATE, in-tẽr-mē′-dyẽt. a. Intervening, interpoſed.

INTERMEDIATELY, in-tẽr-mē′-dyẽt-ly. ad. By way of intervention.

INTERMENT, in-tẽr′-mẽnt. ſ. Burial, ſepulture.

INTERMIGRATION, in-tẽr-mī-grã′-ſhůn. ſ. Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, in-tẽr′-mĭn-ãbl. a. Immenſe, admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, in-tẽr′-mĭn-ãte. a. Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINATION, in′-ter-mī-nā″-ſhůn. ſ. Menace, threat.

To INTERMINGLE, in-tẽr-mĭng′-gl. v. a. To mingle, to mix ſome things amongſt others.

To INTERMINGLE, in-tẽr-mĭng′-gl. v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION, in-tẽr-mĭſh′-ůn. ſ. Ceſſation for a time, pauſe, intermediate ſtop; intervenient time; ſtate of being intermitted; the ſpace between the paroxiſms of a fever.

INTERMISSIVE, in-tẽr-mĭs′-sĭv. a. Coming by fits, not continual.

To INTERMIT, in-tẽr-mĭt′. v. a. To forbear any thing for a time, to interrupt.

To INTERMIT, in-tẽr-mĭt′. v. n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxiſms.

INTERMITTENT, in-tẽr-mĭt′-tẽnt. a. Coming by fits.

To INTERMIX, in-tẽr-mĭks′. v. a. To mingle, to join, to put ſome things among others.

To INTERMIX, in-tẽr-mĭks′. v. n. To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, in-tẽr-mĭks′-tſhůr. ſ. Maſs formed by mingling bodies; ſomething additional mingled in a maſs.

INTERMUNDANE, in-tẽr-můn′-dãn. a. Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL, in-ter-mū′-rãl. a. Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL, in-tẽr-mū′-tū-ãl. a. Mutual, interchanged.

INTERN, in-tẽrn′. a. Inward, inteſtine, not foreign.

INTERNAL, in-tẽr′-nãl. a. Inward, not external; intrinſick, not depending on external accidents, real.

INTERNALLY, in-tẽr′-nãl-y. ad. Inwardly; mentally, intellectually.

INTERNECINE, in-tẽr-nē′-sĭne. a. Endeavouring mutual deſtruction.

INTERNECION, in-tẽr-nē′-ſhůn. ſ. Maſſacre, ſlaughter.

INTERNUNCIO, in-tẽr-nůn′-ſhō. ſ. Meſſenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION, in-tẽr-pẽl-lã′-ſhůn. ſ. A ſummons, a call upon.

To INTERPOLATE, in-tẽr′-pō-lãte. v. a. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong; to renew to begin again.

INTERPOLATION, in-tẽr-pō-lã′-ſhůn. ſ. Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLATOR, in-tẽr′-pō-lã-tůr. ſ. One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.

INTERPOSAL, in-tẽr-pō′-zãl. ſ. Interpoſition, agency between two perſons; intervention.

To INTERPOSE, in-tẽr-pō′ze. v. a. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption or inconvenience; to offer as a ſuccour or relief; to place between, to make intervenient.

To INTERPOSE, in-tẽr-pṓze. v. n. To mediate, to act between two parties; to put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER, in-tẽr-pṓ-zŭr. ſ. One that comes between others; an intervenient agent, a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, in-tẽr-pō-zĭſh́-ŭn. ſ. Intervenient agency; mediation, agency between parties; intervention, ſtate of being placed between two; any thing interpoſed.

To INTERPRET, in-tẽŕ-prĭt. v. a. To explain, to tranſlate, to decipher, to give a ſolution.

INTERPRETABLE, in-tẽŕ-prĭt-ăbl. a. Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION, in-tẽr-prў-tā́-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of interpreting, explanation; the ſenſe given by any interpreter, expoſition.

INTERPRETATIVE, in-tẽŕ-prў-tă-tĭv. a. Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, in-tẽŕ-prў-tă-tĭv-lў. ad. As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, in-tẽŕ-prў-tŭr. ſ. An expoſitor, an expounder; a tranſlator.

INTERPUNCTION, in-tẽr-pŭnḱ-ſhŭn. ſ. Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERREGNUM, in-tẽr-rēǵ-nŭm. ſ. The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another.

INTERREIGN, in-tẽr-rḗn. ſ. Vacancy of the throne.

To INTERROGATE, in-tẽŕ-rŏ-gāt. v. a. To examine, to queſtion.

To INTERROGATE, in-tẽŕ-rŏ-gāt. v. n. To aſk, to put queſtions.

INTERROGATION, in-tẽr-rŏ-gā́-ſhŭn. ſ. A queſtion put, an enquiry; a note that marks a queſtion, thus?

INTERROGATIVE, in-tẽr-rŏǵ-gă-tĭv. a. Denoting a queſtion, expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE, in-tẽr-rŏǵ-gă-tĭv. ſ. A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions, as who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY, in-tẽr-rŏǵ-gă-tĭv-lў. ad. In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGATOR, in-tẽŕ-rŏ-gā-tŭr. ſ. An aſker of queſtions.

INTERROGATORY, in-tẽr-rŏǵ-gă-tŭr-ў. ſ. A queſtion, an enquiry.

INTERROGATORY, in-tẽr-rŏǵ-gă-tŭr-ў. a. Containing a queſtion, expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRUPT, in-tẽr-rŭpt́. v. a. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it; to hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition; to divide, to ſeparate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-tẽr-rŭṕ-tĭd-lў. ad. Not in continuity, not without ſtoppages.

INTERRUPTER, in-tẽr-rŭṕ-tŭr. ſ. He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, in-tẽr-rŭṕ-ſhŭn. ſ. Interpoſition, breach of continuity; hindrance, ſtop, obſtruction.

INTERSCAPULAR, in-tẽr-ſkăṕ-pŭ-lăr. a. Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCIND, in-tẽr-ſĭnd́. v. a. To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRIBE. in-tẽr-ſkrī́be, v. a. To write between.

INTERSECANT, in-tẽr-ſḗ-kănt. a. Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT, in-tẽr-ſĕkt́. v. a. To cut, to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSECT, in-tẽr-ſĕkt́. v. n. To meet and croſs each other.

INTERSECTION, in-tẽr-ſĕḱ-ſhŭn. ſ. The point where lines croſs each other.

To INTERSERT, in-tẽr-ſĕrt́. v. a. To put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, in-tẽr-ſĕŕ-ſhŭn. ſ. An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing.

To INTERSPERSE, in-tẽr-ſpĕŕſe. v. a. To ſcatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, in-tẽr-ſpĕŕ-ſhŭn. ſ. The act of ſcattering here and there.

INTERSTELLAR, in-tẽr-ſtĕĺ-lăr. a. Intervening between the ſtars.

INTERSTICE, in-tẽŕ-ſtĭs. ſ. Space between one thing and another; time between one act and another.

INTER-

INTERSTITIAL, in-ter-ſtiſh'-al. a. Containing interſtices.

INTERTEXTURE, in-ter-teks'-tſhur. ſ. Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWINE, in-ter-twi'ne. } v. a. To
To INTERTWIST, in-ter-twiſt'. } unite by twiſting one in another.

INTERVAL, in'-ter-val. ſ. Space between places, interſtice; time paſſing two aſſignable points; remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

To INTERVENE, in-ter-ve'n. v. n. To come between things or perſons.

INTERVENIENT, in-ter-ve'-nyent. a. Intercedent, paſſing between.

INTERVENTION, in-ter-ven'-ſhun. ſ. Agency between perſons; agency between antecedents and conſecutives; interpoſition, the ſtate of being interpoſed.

To INTERVERT, in-ter-vert'. v. a. To turn to another courſe.

INTERVIEW, in'-ter-vu. ſ. Mutual ſight, ſight of each other.

To INTERVOLVE, in-ter-va'lv. v. a. To involve one within another.

To INTERWEAVE, in-ter-we'v. v. a. preter. Inter-wove, part. paſſ. Interwoven, Interwove, or Interweaved. To mix one with another in a regular texture, to intermingle.

INTESTABLE, in-tes'-tabl. a. Diſqualified to make a will.

INTESTATE, in-tes'-tat. a. Wanting a will. dying without a will.

INTESTINAL, in-tes'-tin-al. a. Belonging to the guts.

INTESTINE, in-tes'-tin. a. Internal, inward; contained in the body; domeſtick, not foreign.

INTESTINE, in-tes'-tin. ſ. The gut, the bowel.

To INTHRAL, in-thra'l. v. a. To enſlave, to ſhackle, to reduce to ſervitude.

INTHRALMENT, in-thra'l-ment. ſ. Servitude, ſlavery.

To INTHRONE, in-thro'n. v. a. To raiſe to royalty, to ſeat on a throne.

INTIMACY, in'-ty-ma-ſy. ſ. Cloſe familiarity.

INTIMATE, in'-ty-met. a. Inmoſt, inward, inteſtine; familiar, cloſely acquainted.

INTIMATE, in'-ty-met. ſ. A familiar friend, one who is truſted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, in'-ty-mate. v. a. To hint, to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, in'-ty-met-ly. ad. Cloſely, with intermixture of parts; familiarly, with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMATION, in-ty-ma'-ſhun. ſ. Hint, obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, in-tim'-y-date. v. a. To make fearful, to daſtardize, to make cowardly.

INTIRE, in-ti're. ſ. Whole, undiminiſhed, unbroken.

INTIRENESS, in-ti're-nis. ſ. Wholeneſs, integrity.

INTO, in'-to. prep. Noting entrance with regard to place; noting penetration beyond the outſide; noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

INTOLERABLE, in-tol'-ler-abl. a. Inſufferable, not to be endured; bad beyond ſufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, in-tol'-ler-abl-nis. ſ. Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, in-tol'-ler-ab-ly. ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, in-tol'-ler-ant. a. Not enduring, not able to endure.

To INTOMB, in-to'm. v. a. To incloſe in a funeral monument, to bury.

INTONATION, in-to-na'-ſhun. ſ. Manner of ſounding.

To INTONE, in-to'ne. v. n. To make a ſlow protracted noiſe.

To INTORT, in-ta'rt. v. a. To twiſt, to wreath, to wring.

To INTOXICATE, in-toks'-y-kate. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk.

INTOXICATION, in-tokſ-y-ka'-ſhun. ſ. Inebriation, the act of making drunk, the ſtate of being drunk.

INTRACT-

INTRACTABLE, in-trak'-tabl. a. Ungovernable, ſtubborn, obſtinate; unmanageable, furious.

INTRACTABLENESS, in-trak'-tabl-nis. ſ. Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs.

INTRACTABLY, in-trak'-tab-ly. ad. Unmanagably, ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY, in-tran-kwil'-it-y. ſ. Unquietneſs, want of reſt.

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-tranſ-mu'-tabl. a. Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance.

To INTREASURE, in-trezh'-ur. v. a. To lay up as in a treaſury.

To INTRENCH, in-trentſh'. v. n. To invade, to encroach, to cut off part of what belongs to another; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

INTRENCHANT, in-trentſh'-ant. a. Not to be divided, not to be wounded, indiviſible.

INTRENCHMENT, in-trentſh'-ment. ſ. Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID, in-trep'-id. a. Fearleſs, daring, bold, brave.

INTREPIDITY, in-tre-pid'-it-y. ſ. Fearleſſneſs, courage, boldneſs.

INTREPIDLY, in-trep'-id-ly. ad. Fearleſly, boldly, daringly.

INTRICACY, in'-try-ka-ſy. ſ. State of being entangled, perplexity, involution.

INTRICATE, in'-try-ket. a. Entangled, perplexed, involved, complicated, obſcure.

To INTRICATE, in'-try-kate. v. a. To perplex, to darken. Not in uſe.

INTRICATELY, in'-try-ket-ly. ad. With involution of one in another, with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, in'-try-ket-nis. ſ. Perplexity, involution, obſcurity.

INTRIGUE, in-tre'g. ſ. A plot, a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged; a love plot; intricacy, complication; the complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRIGUE, in-tre'g. v. n. To form plots, to carry on private deſigns; to carry on an affair of love.

INTRIGUER, in-tre'-gur. ſ. One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions, one who forms plots, one who purſues women.

INTRIGUINGLY, in-tre'-ging-ly. ad. With intrigue, with ſecret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, in-trin'-ſy-kal. a. Internal, ſolid, natural, not accidental.

INTRINSECALLY, in-trin'-ſy-kal-y. ad. Internally, naturally, really; within, at the inſide.

INTRINSICK, in-trin'-sik. a. Inward, internal, real, true; not depending on accident, fixed on the nature of the thing.

INTRINSECATE, in-trin'-ſe-kate. a. Perplexed. Obſolete.

To INTRODUCE, in-tro-du's. v. a. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon; to bring ſomething into notice or practice; to produce, to give occaſion; to bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCER, in-tro-du'-ſur. ſ. One who conducts another to a place or perſon; any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, in-tro-duk'-ſhun. ſ. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; the preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE, in-tro-duk'-tiv. a. Serving as the means to introduce ſomething elſe.

INTRODUCTORY, in-tro-duk'-tur-y. a. Previous, ſerving as a means to ſomething further.

INTROGRESSION, in-tro-greſh'-un. ſ. Entrance, the act of entering.

INTROMISSION, in-tro-miſh'-un. ſ. The act of ſending in.

To INTROMIT, in-tro-mit'. v. a. To ſend in, to let in, to admit, to allow to enter.

To INTROSPECT, in-tro-ſpekt'. v. a. To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPECTION, in-tro-ſpek'-ſhun. ſ. A view of the inſide.

INTROVENIENT, in-tro-ve'-nyent. a. Entering, coming in.

To INTRUDE, in-tro'd. v. n. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence, to enter without invitation or permiſſion; to encroach, to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

To INTRUDE, in-trōōd. v. a. To force without right or welcome.

INTRUDER, in-trōō-dur. ſ. One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right.

INTRUSION, in-trōō-zhun. ſ. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate; encroachment upon any perſon or place; voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRUST, in-trust'. v. a. To treat with confidence, to charge with any ſecret.

INTUITION, in-tū-ish'-un. ſ. Sight of any thing, immediate knowledge; knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon.

INTUITIVE, in-tū'-it-iv. a. Seen by the mind immediately; ſeeing, not barely believing; having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUITIVELY, in-tū'-it-tiv-ly. ad. Without deduction of reaſon, by immediate perception.

INTUMESCENCE, in-tū-mes'-sens. } ſ.
INTUMESCENCY, in-tū-mes'-sen-sy. }
Swell, tumour.

INTURGESCENCE, in-tur-dzhes'-sens. ſ. Swelling, the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

To INTWINE, in-twi'ne. v. a. To twiſt or wreath together; to incompaſs by circling round it.

To INVADE, in-vā'de. v. a. To attack a country, to make an hoſtile entrance; to aſſail, to aſſault.

INVADER, in-vā'-dur. ſ. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another; an aſſailant.

INVALID, in-val'-id. a. Weak, of no weight or efficacy.

INVALID, in-vā-li'd. ſ. One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

To INVALIDATE, in-val'-y-date. v. a. To weaken, to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALIDITY, in-vā-lid'-it-y. ſ. Weakneſs, want of efficacy.

INVALUABLE, in-val'-ū-abl. a. Precious above eſtimation, ineſtimable.

INVARIABLE, in-vā'-ryabl. a. Unchangeable, conſtant.

INVARIABLENESS, in-vā'-ryabl-nis. ſ. Immutability, conſtancy.

INVARIABLY, in-vā'-ryab-ly. ad. Unchangeably, conſtantly.

INVASION, in-vā'-zhun. ſ. Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another, hoſtile encroachments.

INVASIVE, in-vā'-siv. a. Entering hoſtilely upon other mens poſſeſſions.

INVECTIVE, in-vek'-tiv. ſ. A ſevere cenſure in ſpeech or writing.

INVECTIVE, in-vek'-tiv. a. Satirical, abuſive.

INVECTIVELY, in-vek'-tiv-ly. ad. Satirically, abuſively.

To INVEIGH, in-vē'. v. n. To utter cenſure or reproach.

INVEIGHER, in-vē'-ur. ſ. Vehement railer.

To INVEIGLE, in-vē'gl. v. a. To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful, to wheedle, to allure.

INVEIGLER, in-vē'g-lur. ſ. Seducer, deceiver, allurer to ill.

To INVENT, in-vent'. v. a. To diſcover, to find out; to forge, to contrive falſely; to feign; to produce ſomething new in writing, or in mechanicks.

INVENTER, in-ven'-tur. ſ. One who produces ſomething new, a deviſer of ſomething not known before; a teller of fictions.

INVENTION, in-ven'-shun. ſ. Fiction; diſcovery; act of producing ſomething new; forgery; the thing invented.

INVENTIVE, in-ven'-tiv. a. Quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVENTOR, in-ven'-tur. ſ. A finder out of ſomething new; a contriver, a framer.

INVENTORIALLY, in-ven-tō'-ryal-y. ad. In manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, in'-ven-tur-y. ſ. An account or catalogue of moveables.

INVENTRESS, in-ven'-tris. ſ. A female that invents.

INVERSE, in'-vers. a. Inverted, reciprocal, oppoſed to Direct.

INVERSION, in-ver'-shun. ſ. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt

laſt; change of place, ſo as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVERT, in-vėrt'. v. a. To turn upſide down, to place in contrary method or order to that which was before; to place the laſt firſt.

INVERTEDLY, in-vėr'-tid-ly. ad. In contrary or reverſed order.

To INVEST, in-vėſt'. v. a. To dreſs, to clothe, to array; to place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office; to adorn, to grace; to confer, to give; to incloſe, to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions.

INVESTIENT, in-vės'-tſhėnt. a. Covering, clothing.

INVESTIGABLE, in-vės'-ty-gabl. a. To be ſearched out, diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

To INVESTIGATE, in-vės'-ty-gate. v. a. To ſearch out, to find out by rational diſquiſition.

INVESTIGATION, in-vės-ty-gā'-ſhun. ſ. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered; examination.

INVESTITURE, in-vės'-ty-tſhur. ſ. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice; the act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVESTMENT, in-vėſt'-ment. ſ. Dreſs, cloaths, garment, habit.

INVETERACY, in-vėt'-ter-a-ſy. ſ. Long continuance of any thing bad; in phyſick, long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVETERATE, in-vėt'-ter-et. a. Old, long eſtabliſhed; obſtinate by long continuance.

To INVETERATE, in-vėt'-ter-ate. v. a. To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance.

INVETERATENESS, in-vėt'-ter-et-nis. ſ. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERATION, in-vėt-ter-ā'-ſhun. ſ. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIDIOUS, in-vidzh'-us. a. Envious, malignant; likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vidzh'-uſ-ly. ad. Malignantly, enviouſly; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vidzh'-uſ-nis. ſ. Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVIGORATE, in-vig'-go-rate. v. a. To endue with vigour, to ſtrengthen, to animate, to enforce.

INVIGORATION, in-vig-go-rā'-ſhun. ſ. The act of invigorating; the ſtate of being invigorated.

INVINCIBLE, in-vin'-ſibl. a. Unconquerable, not to be ſubdued.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vin'-ſibl-nis. ſ. Unconquerableneſs, inſuperableneſs.

INVINCIBLY, in-vin'-ſib-ly. ad. Inſuperably, unconquerably.

INVIOLABLE, in-vi'-o-labl. a. Not to be profaned, not to be injured; not to be broken; inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

INVIOLABLY, in-vi'-o-lab-ly. ad. Without breach, without failure.

INVIOLATE, in-vi'-o-lat. a. Unhurt, uninjured, unpolluted, unbroken.

INVIOUS, in'-vyus. a. Impaſſable, untrodden.

INVISIBILITY, in-viz-y-bil'-it-y. ſ. The ſtate of being inviſible, imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

INVISIBLE, in-viz'-ibl. a. Not perceptible by the ſight, not to be ſeen.

INVISIBLY, in-viz'-ib-ly. ad. Imperceptibly to the ſight.

To INVISCATE, in vis'-kate. v. a. To lime, to intangle in glutinous matter.

INVITATION, in-vy-tā'-ſhun. ſ. The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

To INVITE, in-vi'te. v. a. To bid, to aſk to any place; to allure, to perſuade.

To INVITE, in-vi'te. v. n. To give invitation, to afford allurement.

INVITER, in-vi'-tur. ſ. He who invites.

INVITINGLY, in-vi'-ting-ly. ad. In ſuch a manner as invites or allures.

To INUMBRATE, in-um'-brate. v. a. To ſhade, to cover with ſhades.

INUNCTION, in-unk'-ſhun. ſ. The act of ſmearing or anointing.

INUN-

INUNDATION, in-ün-dä′-shün. ſ. The overflowing of waters, flood, deluge; a confluence of any kind.

To INVOCATE, in′-vo-kate. v. a. To invoke, to implore, to call upon, to pray to.

INVOCATION, in-vo-kä′-shün. ſ. The act of calling upon in prayer; the form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being.

INVOICE, in′-vois. ſ. A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To INVOKE, in-vo′ke. v. a. To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

To INVOLVE, in-vä′lv. v. a. To inwrap, to cover with any thing ſurrounding; to imply, to compriſe; to entwiſt; to take in; to intangle; to make intricate; to blend, to mingle together confuſedly.

INVOLUNTARILY, in-vol′-ün-ter-il-y. ad. Not by choice, not ſpontaneouſly.

INVOLUNTARY, in-vol′-ün-ter-y. a. Not having the power of choice; not choſen, not done willingly.

INVOLUTION, in-vo-lu′-shün. ſ. The act of involving or inwrapping; the ſtate of being entangled, complication; that which is wrapped round any thing.

To INURE, in-u′r. v. a. To habituate, to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom, to accuſtom.

INUREMENT, in-u′r-ment. ſ. Practice, habit, uſe, cuſtom, frequency.

To INURN, in-ürn′. v. a. To intomb, to bury.

INUSTION, in-üs′-tshün. ſ. The act of burning.

INUTILE, in-u′-til. a. Uſeleſs, unprofitable.

INUTILITY, in-u-til′-it-y. ſ. Uſeleſſneſs, unprofitableneſs.

INVULNERABLE, in-vul′-ner-abl. a. Not to be wounded, ſecure from wound.

To INWALL, in-wä′l. v. a. To incloſe with a wall.

INWARD, in′-werd. } ad. Towards the in-
INWARDS, in′-werdz. } ternal parts, within; with inflexion or incurvity, concavely; into the mind or thoughts.

INWARD, in′-werd. a. Internal, placed within; intimate, domeſtick; ſeated in the mind.

INWARD, in′-werd. ſ. Any thing within, generally the bowels; intimate, near acquaintance.

INWARDLY, in′-werd-ly. ad. In the heart, privately; in the parts within, internally; with inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS, in′-werd-nis. ſ. Intimacy, familiarity.

To INWEAVE, in-we′v. v. a. preter. Inwove or Inweaved, part. paſſ. Inwove or Inwoven. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture; to intwine, to complicate.

To INWOOD, in-wud′. v. a. To hide in woods. Obſolete.

To INWRAP, in-rap′. v. a. To cover by involution, to involve; to perplex, to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity; to raviſh or tranſport.

INWROUGHT, in-ra′t. a. Adorned with work.

To INWREATHE, in-re′th. v. a. To ſurround as with a wreath.

JOB, dzhob′. ſ. A low, mean, lucrative affair; petty, piddling work, a piece of chance work; a ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB, dzhob′. v. a. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument; to drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB, dzhob′. v. n. To play the ſtockjobber, to buy and ſell as a broker.

JOB's TEARS, dzho′bz-terz. ſ. An herb.

JOBBER, dzhob′-bur. ſ. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds; one who does chancework.

JOCKEY, dzhok′-ky. ſ. A fellow that rides horſes in the race; a man that deals in horſes; a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

To JOCKEY, dzhok′-ky. v. a. To juſtle by riding againſt one; to cheat, to trick.

JOCOSE, dzho-ko′s. a. Merry, waggiſh, given to jeſt.

JOCOSELY, dzho-ko′ſ-ly. ad. Waggiſhly, in jeſt, in game.

JOCOSE-

JOCOSENESS, dzhō-kō'ſ-nis. } ſ. Waggery,
JOCOSITY, dzhō-kŏs'-sit-y. } merriment.

JOCULAR, dzhŏk'-kū-lur. a. Uſed in jeſt, merry, jocoſe, waggiſh.

JOCULARITY, dzhŏk-ū-lăr'-it-y. ſ. Merriment, diſpoſition to jeſt.

JOCUND, dzhŏk'-kŭnd. a. Merry, gay, airy, lively.

JOCUNDLY, dzhŏk'-kŭnd-ly. ad. Merrily, gaily.

To JOG, dzhŏg'. v. a. To puſh, to ſhake by a ſudden puſh, to give notice by a ſudden puſh.

To JOG, dzhŏg'. v. n. To move by ſmall ſhocks; to move on in a gentle, equable trot.

JOG, dzhŏg'. ſ. A puſh, a ſlight ſhake, a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a rub, a ſmall ſtop.

JOGGER, dzhŏg'-gur. ſ. One who moves heavily and dully.

To JOGGLE, dzhŏg'l. v. n. To ſhake, to be in a tremulous motion.

JOHNAPPLE, dzhŏn'-ăpl. ſ. A ſharp apple.

To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v. a. To add one to another in continuity; to unite in league or marriage; to daſh together, to encounter; to aſſociate; to unite in one act; to unite in concord; to act in concert with.

To JOIN, dzhoi'n. v. n. To grow to, to adhere, to be continuous; to cloſe, to claſh; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to become confederate.

JOINDER, dzhoi'n-dur. ſ. Conjunction, joining.

JOINER, dzhoi'n-ur. ſ. One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood joined.

JOINERY, dzhoi'n-er-y. ſ. An art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, dzhoi'nt. ſ. Articulation of limbs, juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies; hinge, junctures which admit motion of the parts; in joinery, ſtraight lines, in joiners language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot; a knot in a plant; one of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher; Out of joint, luxated, ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves; thrown into confuſion and diſorder.

JOINT, dzhoi'nt. a. Shared among many; united in the ſame poſſeſſion; combined, acting together in conſort.

To JOINT, dzhoi'nt. v. a. To join together in confederacy; to form many parts into one; to form in articulations; to divide a joint, to cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, dzhoi'n-tid. a. Full of joints or knots.

JOINTER, dzhoi'n-tur. ſ. A ſort of plane.

JOINTLY, dzhoi'nt-ly. ad. Together, not ſeparately; in a ſtate of union or co-operation.

JOINTRESS, dzhoi'n-tris. ſ. One who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, dzhoi'nt-ſtōl. ſ. A ſtool formed by framing the joints into each other.

JOINTURE, dzhoi'n-tſhur. ſ. Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

JOIST, dzhoi'ſt. ſ. The ſecondary beam of a floor.

JOKE, dzhō'ke. ſ. A jeſt, ſomething not ſerious.

To JOKE, dzhō'ke. v. n. To jeſt, to be merry in words or actions.

JOKER, dzhō'-kur. ſ. A jeſter, a merry fellow.

JOLE, dzhō'le. ſ. The face or cheek; the head of a fiſh.

To JOLL, dzhō'l. v. a. To beat the head againſt any thing, to claſh with violence.

JOLLILY, dzhŏl'-ly-ly. ad. In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, dzhŏl'-ly-ment. ſ. Mirth, merriment, gaiety.

JOLLINESS, dzhŏl'-ly-nis. } ſ. Gaiety, ele-
JOLLITY, dzhŏl'-ly-ty. } vation of ſpirit; merriment, feſtivity.

JOLLY, dzhŏl'-ly. a. Gay, merry, airy, cheerful, lively; plump, like one in high health.

To JOLT, dzhō'lt. v. n. To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

To JOLT, dzhō'lt. v. a. To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, dzhō'lt. ſ. Shock, violent agitation.

JOLTHEAD, dzhṓlt-hĕd. ſ. A great head, a dolt, a blockhead.

JONQUILLE, dzhŭng-kĭ́l. ſ. A ſpecies of daffodil.

JORDEN, dzhâŕ-dĭn. ſ. A pot.

To JOSTLE, dzhŏśl. v. a. To juſtle, to ruſh againſt.

JOT, dzhŏt́. ſ. A point, a tittle.

JOVIAL, dzhṓ-vyăl. a. Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

JOVIALLY, dzhṓ-vyăl-ў. ad. Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS, dzhṓ-vyăl-nĭs. ſ. Gaiety, merriment.

JOURNAL, dzhŭŕ-nŭl. a. Daily, quotidian.

JOURNAL, dzhŭŕ-nŭl. ſ. A diary, an account kept of daily tranſactions; any paper publiſhed daily.

JOURNALIST, dzhŭŕ-năl-ĭſt. ſ. A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, dzhŭŕ-nў. ſ. The travel of a day; travel by land, a voyage or travel by ſea; paſſage from place to place.

To JOURNEY, dzhŭŕ-nў. v. n. To travel, to paſs from place to place.

JOURNEYMAN, dzhŭŕ-nў-măn. ſ. A hired workman.

JOURNEYWORK, dzhŭŕ-nў-wŭrk. ſ. Work performed by hire.

JOUST, dzhoúſt. ſ. Tilt, tournament, mock fight. It is now written leſs properly Juſt.

To JOUST, dzhoúſt. v. n. To run in the tilt.

JOWLER, dzhoẃ-lŭr. ſ. A kind of hunting dog.

JOY, dzhoý. ſ. The paſſion produced by any happy accident, gladneſs; gaiety, merriment; happineſs; a term of fondneſs.

To JOY, dzhoý. v. n. To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

To JOY, dzhoý. v. a. To congratulate, to entertain kindly; to gladden, to exhilarate.

JOYANCE, dzhoý-ăns. ſ. Gaiety, feſtivity. Obſolete.

JOYFUL, dzhoý-fŭl. a. Full of joy, glad, exulting.

JOYFULLY, dzhoý-fŭl-ў. ad. With joy, gladly.

JOYFULNESS, dzhoý-fŭl-nĭs. ſ. Gladneſs, joy.

JOYLESS, dzhoý-lĭs. a. Void of joy, feeling no pleaſure; giving no pleaſure.

JOYOUS, dzhoý-ŭs. a. Glad, gay, merry; giving joy.

IPECACUANHA, ĭp-pĕ́-kăk-ŭ-ăń-ă. ſ. An Indian plant.

IRASCIBLE, ĭ-răś-sĭbl. a. Partaking of the nature of anger, diſpoſed to anger.

IRE, ī́re. ſ. Anger, rage, paſſionate hatred.

IREFUL, ī́re-fŭl. a. Angry, raging, furious.

IREFULLY, ī́re-fŭl-ў. ad. With ire, in an angry manner.

IRIS, ī́-rĭs. ſ. The rainbow; an appearance of light reſembling the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce.

To IRK, ĕrḱ. v. a. It irks me, I am weary of it.

IRKSOME, ĕrḱ-ſŭm. a. Weariſome, troubleſome.

IRKSOMELY, ĕrḱ-ſŭm-lў. ad. Weariſomely, tediouſly.

IRKSOMENESS, ĕrḱ-ſŭm-nĭs. ſ. Tediouſneſs, weariſomeneſs.

IRON, ī́-ŭrn. ſ. A hard, fuſil, malleable metal; any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron; a chain, a ſhackle.

IRON, ī́-ŭrn. a. Made of iron; reſembling iron in colour; harſh, ſevere; hard, impenetrable.

To IRON, ī́-ŭrn. v. a. To ſmooth with an iron; to ſhackle with irons.

IRONICAL, ī-rŏń-nў-kăl. a. Expreſſing one thing and meaning another.

IRONICALLY, ī-rŏń-nў-kăl-ў. ad. By the uſe of irony.

IRONMONGER, ī́-ŭrn-mŭng-gŭr. ſ. A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, ī́-ŭrn-wŭd. ſ. A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water.

IRONWORT, ī́-ŭrn-wŭrt. ſ. A plant.

IRONY, ī́-rŭn-ў. ſ. A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRADIANCE, ir-rā′-dyans. } s. Emiſſion
IRRADIANCY, ir-rā′-dyan-sy. } of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.

To IRRADIATE, ir-rā′-dyāte. v. a. To adorn with light emitted upon it, to heighten; to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate; to animate by heat or light; to decorate with ſhining ornaments.

IRRADIATION, ir-rā-dy-ā′-shun. s. The act of emitting beams of light; illumination, intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ir-rāsh′-o-nal. a. Void of reaſon, void of underſtanding; abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

IRRATIONALITY, ir-rāsh-o-nal′-it-y. s. Want of reaſon.

IRRATIONALLY, ir-rāsh′-o-nal-y. ad. Without reaſon, abſurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ir-re-klā′m-abl. a. Not to be reclaimed, not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCILABLE, ir-rek-un-si′l-abl. a. Not to be reconciled, not to be appeaſed; not to be made conſiſtent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ir-rek-un-si′l-abl-nis. s. Impoſſible to be reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLY, ir-rek-un-si′l-ab-ly. ad. In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED, ir-rek′-un-sild. a. Not atoned, not forgiven.

IRRECOVERABLE, ir-re-kuv′-ur-abl. a. Not to be regained, not to be reſtored or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, ir-re-kuv′-ur-ab-ly. ad. Beyond recovery, paſt repair.

IRREDUCIBLE, ir-re-du′-sibl. a. Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY, ir-ref′-fra-ga-bil″-it-y Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, ir-ref′-fra-gabl. a. Not to be confuted, ſuperiour to argumental oppoſition.

IRREFRAGABLY, ir-ref′-fra-gab-ly. ad. With force above confutation.

IRREFUTABLE, ir-re-fu′-tabl. a. Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR, ir-reg′-gu-lur. a. Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature; immethodical, not confined to any certain rule or order; not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY, ir-reg-gu-lar′-it-y. ad. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order; inordinate practice.

IRREGULARLY, ir-reg′-gu-lur-ly. ad. Without obſervation of rule or method.

To IRREGULATE, ir-reg′-gu-late. v. a. To make irregular, to diſorder.

IRRELATIVE, ir-rel′-la-tiv. a. Having no reference to any thing, ſingle, unconnected.

IRRELIGION, ir-re-lidzh′-un. s. Contempt of religion, impiety.

IRRELIGIOUS, ir-re-lidzh′-us. a. Contemning religion, impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, ir-re-lidzh′-uſ-ly. ad. With impiety, with irreligion.

IRREMEABLE, ir-re′-my-abl. a. Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, ir-re-me′-dyabl. a. Admitting no cure, not to be remedied.

IRREMEDIABLY, ir-re-me′-dyab-ly. ad. Without cure.

IRREMISSIBLE, ir-re-mis′-sibl. a. Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, ir-re-mis′-sibl-nis. s. The quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMOVABLE, ir-re-mo′v-abl. a. Not to be moved, not to be changed.

IRRENOWNED, ir-re-now′nd. a. Void of honour.

IRREPARABLE, ir-rep′-per-abl. a. Not to be recovered, not to be repaired.

IRREPARABLY, ir-rep′-per-ab-ly. ad. Without recovery, without amends.

IRREPLEVIABLE, ir-re-plev′-vy-abl. a. Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ir-rep-pre-hen′-sibl. a. Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHENSIBLY, ir-rep-pre-hen′-sib-ly. ad. Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE, ir-rep-pre-zent′-abl. a. Not to be figured by any repreſentation.

IRRE-

IRREPROACHABLE, ir-rē-prō'tsh-ăbl. a. Free from blame, free from reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, ir-rē-prō'tsh-ăb-lў. ad. Without blame, without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, ir-rē-prō'v-ăbl. a. Not to be blamed, irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBILITY, ir-rē-zis'-tў-bil''-it-ў. ſ. Power or force above oppoſition.

IRRESISTIBLE, ir-rē-zis'-tibl. a. Superiour to oppoſition.

IRRESISTIBLY, ir-rē-zis'-tib-lў. ad. In a manner not to be oppoſed.

IRRESOLUBLE, ir-rēs'-sŏ-lūbl. a. Not to be broken, not to be diſſolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, ir-rēs'-sŏ-lūbl-nis. ſ. Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts.

IRRESOLVEDLY, ir-rē-zā'l-vēd-lў. ad. Without ſettled determination.

IRRESOLUTE, ir-rēz'-zŏ-lūt. a. Not conſtant in purpoſe, not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY, ir-rēz'-zŏ-lūt-lў. ad. Without firmneſs of mind, without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLUTION, ir-rēz-ŏ-lū'-shun. ſ. Want of firmneſs of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, ir-rēſ-ſpēk'-tiv. a. Having no regard to any circumſtances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, ir-rēſ-ſpēk'-tiv-lў. ad. Without regard to circumſtances.

IRRETRIEVABLE, ir-rē-trē'-văbl. a. Not to be repaired, irrecoverable, irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, ir-rē-trē'-văb-lў. ad. Irreparably, irrecoverably.

IRREVERENCE, ir-rēv'-vēr-ens. ſ. Want of reverence, want of veneration; ſtate of being diſregarded.

IRREVERENT, ir-rev'-vēr-ent. a. Not paying due homage or reverence, not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect.

IRREVERENTLY, ir-rēv'-vēr-ent-lў. ad. Without due reſpect or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, ir-rē-vēr'-sibl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be changed.

IRREVERSIBLY, ir-rē-vēr'-sib-lў. ad. Without change.

IRREVOCABLY, ir-rēv'-vŏ-kăbl. a. Not to be recalled, not to be brought back.

IRREVOCABLY, ir-rēv'-vŏ-kăb-lў. ad. Without recall.

To IRRIGATE, ir'-rў-gāte. v. a. To wet, to moiſten, to water.

IRRIGATION, ir-rў-gā'-shŭn. ſ. The act of watering or moiſtening.

IRRIGUOUS, ir-rig'-gū-ŭs. a. Watery, watered; dewy, moiſt.

IRRISION, ir-rizh'-ŭn. ſ. The act of laughing at another.

To IRRITATE, ir'-rў-tāte. v. a. To provoke, to teaze, to exaſperate; to fret, to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contact; to heighten, to agitate, to enforce.

IRRITATION, ir-rў-tā'-shŭn. ſ. Provocation, exaſperation; ſtimulation.

IRRUPTION, ir-rŭp'-shŭn. ſ. The act of any thing forcing an entrance; inroad, burſt of invaders into any place.

IS, iz'. The third perſon ſingular of To be, I am, thou art, he is; it is ſometimes expreſſed by 's.

ISCHURY, is'-kū-rў. ſ. A ſtoppage of urine.

ISCHURETICK, iſ-kū-rēt'-tik. ſ. Such medicines as force urine when ſuppreſſed.

ISICLE, ī'-sikl. ſ. A pendent ſhoot of ice.

ISINGLASS, ī'-zing-glăs. ſ. A fine kind of glue made from the inteſtines of a large fiſh reſembling a ſturgeon.

ISINGLASS STONE, ī'-zing-glăs-stō'ne. ſ. A pure foſſil, more clear and tranſparent than glaſs, of which the ancients made their windows.

ISLAND, ī'-lănd. ſ. A tract of land ſurrounded by water.

ISLANDER, ī'-lăn-dŭr. ſ. An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water.

ISLE, īle. ſ. An iſland, a country ſurrounded by water; a long walk in a church or publick building.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, ī-sŏ-pēr-ў-mēt'-trў-kăl. ſ. In geometry, are ſuch figures as have equal

equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt.

ISOSCELES, ī-sŏs′-sē-lēs. ſ. That which hath only two ſides equal.

ISSUE, ĭs′-shū. ſ. The act of paſſing out; exit, egreſs, or paſſage out; event, conſequence; termination, concluſion; a fontanel, a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours; evacuation; progeny, offspring; in law, Iſſue hath divers applications, ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife, ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement, ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements, ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE, ĭs′-shū. v. n. To come out, to paſs out of any place; to make an eruption; to proceed as an offspring; to be produced by any fund; to run out in lines.

To ISSUE, ĭs′-shū. v. a. To ſend out, to ſend forth; to ſend out judicially or authoritatively.

ISSUELESS, ĭs′-shū-lĭs. a. Without offspring, without deſcendants.

ISTHMUS, ĭs′-mŭs. ſ. A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent.

IT, ĭt′. pronoun. The neutral demonſtrative; the thing ſpoken of before; It is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis; It is idiomatically applied to perſons, as It was I, It was he.

ITCH, ĭtsh′. ſ. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious; the ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing; a conſtant teaſing deſire.

To ITCH, ĭtsh′. v. n. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing; to long, to have continual deſire.

ITCHY, ĭtsh′-ȳ. a. Infected with the itch.

ITEM, ī′-tĕm. ad. Alſo; a word uſed when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, ī′-tĕm. ſ. A new article; a hint, an innuendo.

To ITERATE, ĭt′-tĕr-āte. v. a. To repeat, to utter again, to inculcate by frequent mention; to do over again.

ITERANT, ĭt′-tĕr-ănt. a. Repeating.

ITERATION, ĭt-tĕr-ā′-shŭn. ſ. Repetition, recital over again.

ITINERANT, ī-tĭn′-nĕr-ănt. a. Wandering, not ſettled.

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn′-nĕr-ăr-ȳ. ſ. A book of travels.

ITINERARY, ī-tĭn′-nĕr-ăr-ȳ. a. Travelling, done on a journey.

ITSELF, ĭt-sĕlf′. pronoun. The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT, dzhō′-bȳ-lănt. a. Uttering ſongs of triumph.

JUBILATION, dzhō-bȳ-lā′-shŭn. ſ. The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, dzhō′-bȳ-lē. ſ. A publick feſtivity.

JUCUNDITY, dzhō-kŭn′-dĭt-ȳ. ſ. Pleaſantneſs, agreeableneſs.

To JUDAIZE, dzhō′-dā-īze. v. n. To conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, dzhŭdzh′. ſ. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal; one who preſides in a court of judicature; one who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, dzhŭdzh′. v. n. To paſs ſentence; to form or give an opinion; to diſcern, to diſtinguiſh.

To JUDGE, dzhŭdzh′. v. a. To paſs ſentence upon, to examine authoritatively; to paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely.

JUDGER, dzhŭdzh′-ŭr. ſ. One who forms judgment or paſſes ſentence.

JUDGMENT, dzhŭdzh′-mĕnt. ſ. The power of judging; the act of exerciſing judicature; determination, deciſion; the quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety; opinion, notion; ſentence againſt a criminal; condemnation; puniſhment inflicted by providence; diſtribution of juſtice; the laſt doom.

JUDICATORY, dzhō′-dȳ-kā-tŭr-ȳ. ſ. Diſtribution of juſtice; court of juſtice.

JUDICATURE, dzhō′-dȳ-kā-tshŏr. ſ. Power of diſtributing juſtice.

JUDICIAL, dzhō-dĭsh′-ăl. a. Practiſed in the diſtribution

diſtribution of publick juſtice; inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, dzhó-dísh'-ál-ý. ad. In the forms of legal juſtice.

JUDICIARY, dzhó-dísh'-ár-ý. a. Paſſing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, dzhó-dísh'-ús. a. Prudent, wiſe, ſkilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, dzhó-dísh'-úſ-lý. ad. Skilfully, wiſely.

JUG, dzhúg'. ſ. A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly.

To JUGGLE, dzhúg'l. v. n. To play tricks by ſlight of hand; to practiſe artifice or impoſture.

JUGGLE, dzhúg'l. ſ. A trick by legerdemain; an impoſture, a deception.

JUGGLER, dzhúg'-glúr. ſ. One who practiſes ſlight of hand, one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance; a cheat, a trickiſh fellow.

JUGGLINGLY, dzhúg'-líng-lý. ad. In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, dzhó'-gú-lár. a. Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, dzhó'ſ. ſ. The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits; the fluid in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, dzhó'ſ-lís. a. Dry without moiſture.

JUICINESS, dzhó'-ſý-nís. ſ. Plenty of juice, ſucculence.

JUICY, dzhó'-ſý. a. Moiſt, full of juice.

JULAP, dzhó'-lúp. ſ. An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened.

JULY, dzhó-lý'. ſ. The ſeventh month of the year.

JUMART, dzhó'-márt. ſ. The mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, dzhúm'bl. v. a. To mix violently and confuſedly together.

To JUMBLE, dzhúm'bl. v. n. To be agitated together.

JUMBLE, dzhúm'bl. ſ. Confuſed mixture, violent and confuſed agitation.

To JUMP, dzhúmp'. v. n. To leap, to ſkip, to move forward without ſtep or ſliding; to leap ſuddenly; to jolt; to agree, to tally, to join.

JUMP, dzhúmp'. ad. Exactly.

JUMP, dzhúmp'. ſ. The act of jumping, a leap, a ſkip; a lucky chance; a waiſtcoat, limber ſtays worn by ladies.

JUNCATE, dzhún'-kit. ſ. Cheeſecake, a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar; any delicacy; a furtive or private entertainment.

JUNCOUS, dzhúnk'-kús. a. Full of bulruſhes.

JUNCTION, dzhúnk'-ſhún. ſ. Union, coalition.

JUNCTURE, dzhúnk'-tſhúr. ſ. The line at which two things are joined together; joint articulation; union, amity; a critical point or article of time.

JUNE, dzhó'n. ſ. The ſixth month of the year.

JUNIOR, dzhó'-nyúr. a. One younger than another.

JUNIPER, dzhó'-ný-púr. ſ. A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative.

JUNK, dzhúnk'. ſ. A ſmall ſhip of China; pieces of cable.

JUNKET, dzhúnk'-it. ſ. A ſweetmeat; a ſtolen entertainment.

To JUNKET, dzhúnk'-it. v. n. To feaſt ſecretly, to make entertainments by ſtealth; to feaſt.

JUNTO, dzhún'-tó. ſ. A cabal.

IVORY, í'-vúr-ý. ſ. The tuſk of the elephant.

IVORY, í'-vúr-ý. a. Made of ivory; pertaining to ivory.

JURAT, dzhó'-rát. ſ. A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JURATORY, dzhó'-rát-túr-ý. a. Giving oath.

JURIDICAL, dzhó-ríd'-dý-kál. a. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice; uſed in courts of juſtice.

JURIDICALLY, dzhó-ríd'-dý-kál-ý. a. With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, dzhó-rís-kón'-ſult. ſ. One who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, dzȯ-rĭs-dĭk′-shŭn. s. Legal authority, extent of power; diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, dzhȯ-rĭs-prȯ′-dens. s. The ſcience of law.

JURIST, dzhȯ′-rĭst. s. A civil lawyer, a civilian.

JUROR, dzhȯ′-rŭr. s. One that ſerves on the jury.

JURY, dzhȯ′-ry. s. Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion.

JURYMAN, dzhȯ′-ry-măn. s. One who is impannelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, dzhȯ′-ry-mâſt. s. So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in fight, or by a ſtorm.

JUST, dzhŭſt′. a. Upright, equitable; honeſt; exact; virtuous; complete without ſuperfluity or defect; regular, orderly; exactly proportioned; full, of full dimenſions or weight.

JUST, dzhŭſt′. ad. Exactly, nicely, accurately; merely, barely; nearly.

JUST, dzhŭſt′. s. Mock encounter on horſeback.

To JUST, dzhŭſt′. v. n. To engage in a mock fight, to tilt; to puſh, to drive, to juſtle.

JUSTICE, dzhŭs′-tĭs. s. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; vindicative retribution, puniſhment; right, aſſertion of right; one deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.

JUSTICEMENT, dzhŭs′-tĭs-mĕnt. s. Procedure in courts.

JUSTICESHIP, dzhŭs′-tĭs-shĭp. s. Rank or office of juſtice.

JUSTICIABLE, dzhŭs-tĭsh′-ăbl. a. Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

JUSTIFIABLE, dzhŭs′-ty-fī-ăbl. a. Defenſible by law or reaſon, conformable to juſtice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, dzhŭs′-ty-fī-ăbl-nĭs. s. Rectitude, poſſibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, dzhŭs′-ty-fī-ăb-ly. ad. Rightly, ſo as to be ſupported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, dzŭs-ty-fy-kā′-shŭn. s. Defence, maintenance, vindication, ſupport; deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt.

JUSTIFICATOR, dzhŭs′-ty-fy-kă-tŭr. s. One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JUSTIFIER, dzhŭs′-ty-fy-ŭr. s. One who defends or abſolves.

To JUSTIFY, dzhŭs′-ty-fy. v. a. To clear from imputed guilt, to abſolve from an accuſation; to maintain, to defend, to vindicate; to free from paſt ſin by pardon.

To JUSTLE, dzhŏs′l. v. n. To encounter, to claſh, to ruſh againſt each other.

To JUSTLE, dzhŏs′l. v. a. To puſh, to drive, to force by ruſhing againſt it.

JUSTLY, dzhŭſt′-ly. ad. Uprightly, honeſtly, in a juſt manner; properly, exactly, accurately.

JUSTNESS, dzhŭſt′-nĭs. s. Juſtice, reaſonableneſs, equity; accuracy, exactneſs, propriety.

To JUT, dzhŭt′. v. n. To puſh or ſhoot into prominences, to come out beyond the main bulk.

To JUTTY, dzhŭt′-ty. v. a. To ſhoot out beyond.

JUVENILE, dzhȯ′-vē-nīle. a. Young, youthful.

JUVENILITY, dzhȯ-vē-nĭl′-ĭt-y. s. Youthfulneſs.

JUXTAPOSITION, dzhŭkſ-tă-pō-zĭſh′-ŭn. s. Appoſition, the ſtate of being placed by each other.

IVY, ī′-vy. s. A plant.

K.

KALENDAR, kăl′-ĭn-dŭr. ſ. An account of time.

KALI, kā′-lȳ. ſ. Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made, whence the word Alkali.

KAM, kăm′. a. Crooked.

To KAW, kâ′. v. n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, kâ′. ſ. The cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, kā′le. ſ. Ninepin, kettlepins: nine holes.

To KECK, kĕk′. v. n. To heave the ſtomach, to reach at vomiting.

To KECKLE a cable, kĕk′l. v. a. To defend a cable round with rope.

KECKSY, kĕk′-ſy. ſ. It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for Hemlock and any other hollow jointed plant.

KECKY, kĕk′-ky. a. Reſembling a kex.

KEDGER, kĕdzh′-ŭr. ſ. A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KEDLACK, kĕd′-lăk. ſ. A weed that grows among corn, charnock.

KEEL, kē′l. ſ. The bottom of the ſhip.

KEELFAT, kē′l-vât. ſ. Cooler, tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KEELSON, kē′l-ſŭn. ſ. The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel.

To KEELHALE, kē′l-hâl. v. a. To puniſh in the ſeamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN, kē′n. a. Sharp, well edged; ſevere, piercing; eager, vehement; acrimonious, bitter of mind.

KEENLY, kē′n-ly. a. Sharply, vehemently.

KEENNESS, kē′n-nĭs. ſ. Sharpneſs, edge; rigour of weather, piercing cold; aſperity, bitterneſs of mind; eagerneſs, vehemence.

To KEEP, kē′p. v. a. To retain; to have in cuſtody; to preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity; to protect, to guard; to detain; to hold for another; to reſerve, to conceal; to tend; to preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate; to hold in any ſtate; to retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate; to continue any ſtate or action; to obſerve any time; to maintain, to ſupport with neceſſaries of life; to have in the houſe; to maintain, to hold; to remain in; not to leave a place; not to reveal, not to betray; to reſtrain, to with-hold; To keep back, to reſerve, to with-hold; to reſtrain; To keep company, to frequent any one; to accompany; To keep company with, to have familiar intercourſe; To keep in, to conceal, not to tell, to reſtrain, to curb; To keep off, to bear to diſtance; to hinder; To keep up, to maintain without abatement; to continue, to hinder from ceaſing; To keep under, to oppreſs, to ſubdue.

To KEEP, kē′p. v. n. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate; to continue in any place or ſtate, to ſtay; to remain unhurt, to laſt; to dwell, to live conſtantly; to adhere ſtrictly; To keep on, to go forward; To keep up, to continue undiſmayed.

KEEPER, kē′p-ŭr. ſ. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another; one who has priſoners in cuſtody; one who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe; one that has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing.

KEEPERSHIP, kē′p-ŭr-ſhĭp. ſ. Office of a keeper.

KEG, kăg′. ſ. A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL, kĕl′. ſ. The omentum, that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, kĕlp′. ſ. A ſalt produced from calcined ſea-weed.

KELSON, kĕl′-ſŭn. ſ. The wood next the keel.

To KEN, kĕn′. v. a. To ſee at a diſtance, to deſcry; to know.

KEN,

KEN, kĕn′. ſ. View, reach of ſight.

KENNEL, kĕn′-nĭl. ſ. A cot for dogs; a number of dogs kept in a kennel; the hole of a fox, or other beaſt; the water-courſe of a ſtreet.

To KENNEL, kĕn′-nĭl. v. n. To lie, to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt.

KEPT, kĕpt′. pret. and part. paſſ. of Keep.

KERCHIEF, kĕr′-tſhĭf. ſ. A head-dreſs.

KERCHIEFED, KERCHIEFT, kĕr′-tſhĭft. a. Dreſſed, hooded.

KERMES, kĕr′-mēz. ſ. A ſubſtance heretofore ſuppoſed to be a vegetable excreſcence, but now found to be the body of a female animal, containing a numerous offspring.

KERN, kĕrn′. ſ. Iriſh foot ſoldier.

To KERN, kĕrn′. v. n. To harden as ripened corn; to take the form of grains, to granulate.

KERNEL, kĕr′-nĭl. ſ. The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell; any thing included in a ſhell; any thing included in a huſk or integument; the ſeeds of pulpy fruits; a gland; knobby concretions in childrens fleſh.

KERNELLY, kĕr′-nĭl-ў. a. Full of kernels, having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KERNELWORT, kĕr′-nĭl-wŭrt. ſ. An herb.

KERSEY, kĕr′-zў. ſ. Coarſe ſtuff.

KESTREL, kĕs′-trĭl. ſ. A little kind of buſtard hawk.

KETCH, kĕtſh′. ſ. A heavy ſhip.

KETTLE, kĕt′l. ſ. A veſſel in which liquor is boiled.

KETTLEDRUM, kĕt′l-drŭm. ſ. A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs.

KEY, kē′. ſ. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock; an inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned; an explanation of any thing difficult; the parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers; in muſick, is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted.

KEY, kā′. ſ. A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips.

KEYAGE, kā′-ĭdzh. ſ. Money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHOLE, kē′-hōle. ſ. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTONE, kē′-ſtōne. ſ. The middle ſtone of an arch.

KIBE, kўī′b. ſ. An ulcerated chilblain, a chap in the heel.

KIBED, kўī′bd. a. Troubled with kibes.

To KICK, kĭk′. v. a. To ſtrike with the foot.

KICK, kĭk′. ſ. A blow with the foot.

KICKER, kĭk′-kŭr. ſ. One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KICKING, kĭk′-kĭng. ſ. The act of ſtriking with the foot.

KICKSHAW, kĭk′-ſhā. ſ. Something uncommon, fantaſtical, ſomething ridiculous; a diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known.

KID, kĭd′. ſ. The young of a goat; a bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, kĭd′. v. a. To bring forth kids.

KIDDER, kĭd′-dŭr. ſ. An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, kĭd′-năp. v. a. To ſteal children, to ſteal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, kĭd′-năp-pŭr. ſ. One who ſteals human beings.

KIDNEY, kĭd′-nў. ſ. One of the two glands that ſeparate the urine from the blood; race, kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEYBEAN, kĭd′-nў-bēn. ſ. A kind of pulſe in the ſhape of a kidney.

KIDNEYVETCH, KIDNEYWORT, kĭd′-nў-vĕtſh. kĭd′-nў-wŭrt. ſ. Plants.

KILDERKIN, kĭl′-dĕr-kĭn. ſ. A ſmall barrel.

To KILL, kĭl′. v. a. To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to deſtroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetative life.

KILLER, kĭl′-lŭr. ſ. One that deprives of life.

KILLOW, kĭl′-lō. ſ. An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour.

KILN, kĭl′. ſ. A ſtove, a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

To KILNDRY, kĭl′-drў. v. a. To dry by means of a kiln.

KIMBO, kĭm′-bō. a. Crooked, bent, arched.

KIN, kĭn′. ſ. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity; relatives, thoſe who are of the ſame race;

race; a relation, one related; the ſame generical claſs.

KIND, kyi'nd. a. Benevolent, filled with general good-will; favourable, beneficent.

KIND, kyi'nd. ſ. Race, generical claſs; particular nature; natural ſtate; nature, natural determination; manner, way; ſort.

To KINDLE, kin'dl. v. a. To ſet on fire, to light, to make to burn; to inflame the paſſions, to exaſperate, to animate.

To KINDLE, kin'dl. v. n. To catch fire.

KINDLER, kind'-lůr. ſ. One that lights, one who inflames.

KINDLY, kyi'nd-ly. ad. Benevolently, favourably, with good will.

KINDLY, kyi'nd-ly. a. Congenial, kindred; bland, mild, ſoftening.

KINDNESS, kyi'nd-nis. ſ. Benevolence, beneficence, good will, favour, love.

KINDRED, kin'-drid. ſ. Relation by birth or marriage, affinity; relation, ſort; relatives.

KINDRED, kin'-drid. a. Congenial, related.

KINE, kyi'n. ſ. plur. from Cow.

KING, king'. ſ. Monarch, ſupreme governor; A card with the picture of a king; a principal herald.

To KING, king'. v. a. To ſupply with a king; to make royal, to raiſe to royalty.

KINGAPPLE, king'-åpl. ſ. A kind of apple.

KINGCRAFT, king'-kråft. ſ. The act of governing, the art of governing.

KINGCUP, king'-kůp. ſ. A flower.

KINGDOM, king'-dům. ſ. The dominion of a king, the territories ſubject to a monarch; a different claſs or order of beings; a region, a tract.

KINGFISHER, king'-fiſh-ůr. ſ. A ſpecies of bird.

KINGLIKE, king'-like. } a. Royal, ſovereign,
KINGLY, king'-ly. } monarchical; belonging to a king; noble, auguſt.

KINGLY, king'-ly. ad. With an air of royalty, with ſuperiour dignity.

KINGSEVIL, kingz-é'vl. ſ. A ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KINGSHIP, king'-ſhip. ſ. Royalty, monarchy.

KINGSPEAR, kingz'-ſpêr. ſ. A plant.

KINGSTONE, kingz'-ſtôn. ſ. A fiſh.

KINSFOLK, kinz'-fôk. ſ. Relations, thoſe who are of the ſame family.

KINSMAN, kinz'-mån. ſ. A man of the ſame race or family.

KINSWOMAN, kinz'-wům-ůn. ſ. ſing. A female relation.

KINSWOMEN, kinz'-wim-min. ſ. plur.

KIRK, kérk'. ſ. An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, kér'tl. ſ. An upper garment, a gown.

To KISS, kis'. v. a. To touch with the lips; to treat with fondneſs; to touch gently.

KISS, kis'. ſ. Salute given by joining lips.

KISSER, kis'-ſůr. ſ. One that kiſſes.

KISSINGCRUST, kis'-sing-krůſt. ſ. Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, kit'. ſ. A large bottle; a ſmall diminutive fiddle; a ſmall wooden veſſel.

KITCHEN, kitſh'-in. ſ. The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked.

KITCHENGARDEN, kitſh'-in-går-din. ſ. Garden in which eſculent plants are produced.

KITCHENMAID, kitſh'-in-måde. ſ. A cook-maid.

KITCHENSTUFF, kitſh'-in-ſtůf. ſ. The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KITCHENWENCH, kitſh'-in-wéntſh. ſ. Scullion, maid employed to clean the inſtruments of Cookery.

KITCHENWORK, kitſh'-in-wůrk. ſ. Cookery, work done in the kitchen.

KITE, kyi'te. ſ. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens; a name of reproach denoting rapacity; a fictitious bird made of paper.

KITESFOOT, kyi'tſ-fůt. ſ. A plant.

KITTEN, kit'n. ſ. A young cat.

To KITTEN, kit'n. v. n. To bring forth young cats.

To KLICK, klik′. v. n. To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

To KNAB, năb′. năb′. v. a. To bite.

KNACK, năk′. ſ. A little machine, a petty contrivance, a toy; a readineſs, an habitual facility, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick.

KNAP, năp′. ſ. A protuberance, a ſwelling prominence.

To KNAP, năp′. v. a. To bite, to break ſhort; To ſtrike ſo as to make ſharp noiſe; like that of breaking.

To KNAPPLE, năp′l. v. n. To break off with a ſharp quick noiſe.

KNAPSACK, năp′-ſăk. ſ. The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back, a bag of proviſions.

KNAPWEED, năp′-wēd. ſ. A plant.

KNAVE, nā′v. ſ. A boy, a male child; a ſervant: both theſe are obſolete. A petty raſcal, a ſcoundrel; a card with a ſoldier painted on it.

KNAVERY, nā′v-ŭr-y. ſ. Diſhoneſty, tricks, petty villany; miſchievous tricks or practices.

KNAVISH, nā′v-iſh. a. Diſhoneſt, wicked, fraudulent; waggiſh, miſchievous.

KNAVISHLY, nā′v-iſh-ly. ad. Diſhoneſtly, fraudulently; waggiſhly, miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD, nē′d. v. a. To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance.

KNEADINGTROUGH, nē′d-ing-trŏf. ſ. A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

KNEE, nē′. ſ. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh; a knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE, nē′. v. a. To ſupplicate by kneeling.

KNEED, nē′d. a. Having knees, as in-kneed; having joints, as kneed graſs.

KNEEDEEP, nē′-dēp. a. Riſing to the knees; ſunk to the knees.

KNEEPAN, nē′-păn. ſ. The ſmall convex bone on the articulation of the knee, which ſerves as a pulley to the tendon of the muſcles that move the leg.

To KNEEL, nē′l. v. n. To bend the knee, to reſt on the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE, nē′-trib-ūt. ſ. Worſhip or obeiſance ſhewn by kneeling.

KNEL, nĕl′. ſ. The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNEW, nū′. The preterite of Know.

KNIFE, nī′fe. ſ. plur. Knives. An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, nī′te. ſ. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank; the rank of gentlemen next to baronets; a man of ſome particular order of knighthood; a repreſentative of a county in parliament; a champion.

KNIGHT ERRANT, nīte-ăr′-rănt. ſ. A wandering knight.

KNIGHT ERRANTRY, nīte-ăr′-rănt-ry. ſ. The character or manners of wandering knights.

To KNIGHT, nī′te. v. a. To create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, nī′te-ly. a. Befitting a knight, beſeeming a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, nī′te-hŭd. ſ. The character or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, nĭt′. v. a. preter. Knit or Knitted. To make or unite by texture without the loom; to tie; to join, to unite; to contract; to tie up.

To KNIT, nĭt′. v. n. To weave without a loom; to join, to cloſe, to unite.

KNITTER, nĭt′-tŭr. ſ. One who weaves or knits.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, nĭt′-tĭng-nēdl. ſ. A wire which women uſe in knitting.

KNOB, nŏb′. ſ. A protuberance, any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.

KNOBBED, nŏb′d. a. Set with knobs, having protuberances.

KNOBBINESS, nŏb′-by-nĭs. ſ. The quality of having knobs; hard, ſtubborn.

To KNOCK, nŏk′. v. n. To claſh, to be driven ſuddenly together; to beat as at a door for admittance; To knock under, a common expreſſion that denotes when a man yields or ſubmits.

To KNOCK, nŏk′. v. a. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows; to daſh together, to ſtrike, to collide with a ſharp noiſe; To knock down, to fell by a blow; To knock on the head, to kill by a blow, to deſtroy.

KNOCK, nŏk'. ſ. A ſudden ſtroke, a blow; a loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.

KNOCKER, nŏk'-kŭr. ſ. He that knocks; the hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike.

To KNOLL, nŏl'. v. a. To ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To KNOLL, nŏl'. v. n. To ſound as a bell.

KNOT, nŏt'. ſ. A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſentangled; any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other; any bond of aſſociation or union; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy, an aſſociation, a ſmall band; difficulty, intricacy; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs; a cluſter, a collection.

To KNOT, nŏt'. v. a. To complicate in knots; to intangle, to perplex; to unite.

To KNOT, nŏt'. v. n. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation; to knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, nŏt'-bĕr-rў-bŭſh. ſ. A plant.

KNOTGRASS, nŏt'-grăs. ſ. A plant.

KNOTTED, nŏt'-tĭd. a. Full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, nŏt'-tў-nĭs. ſ. Fulneſs of knots, unevenneſs, intricacy.

KNOTTY, nŏt'-tў. a. Full of knots; hard, rugged; intricate, perplexed, difficult, embarraſſed.

To KNOW, nō'. v. a. preter. I Knew, I have Known. To perceive with certainty, to be informed of, to be taught; to diſtinguiſh; to recōgniſe; to be no ſtranger to; to converſe with another ſex.

To KNOW, nō'. v. n. To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful; to be informed.

KNOWABLE, nō'-ăbl. a. Poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNOWER, nō'-ŭr. ſ. One who has ſkill or knowledge.

KNOWING, nō'-ĭng. a. Skilful, well inſtructed; conſcious, intelligent.

KNOWINGLY, nō'-ĭng-lў. ad. With ſkill, with knowledge.

KNOWLEDGE, nŏl'-lĭdzh. ſ. Certain perception; learning, illumination of the mind; ſkill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or perſon; cogniſance, notice; information, power of knowing.

KNUCKLE, nŭk'l. ſ. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers cloſe; the knee joint of a calf; the articulation or joint of a plant.

To KNUCKLE, nŭk'l. v. n. To ſubmit.

KNUCKLED, nŭk'ld. a. Jointed.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM